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BOTH CROWDS CLAIM IT.

Hot Fight Between the "Dead Duck" and "Stuffed Eagle."

CREGIER SAYS HE HAS 287.

Carter Harrison Announces That His Delegates Number 218.

TWO CONVENTIONS ARE PROBABLE.

Charges of Fraudulent Counting and Bulldozing Freely Made.

LIVELY TIMES AT THE POLLING-PLACES.

Ward.	Harrison claims.	Cregier claims.	Ward.	Harrison claims.	Cregier claims.
1	4	13	19	12	24
2	4	7	20	7	..
3	3	9	21	14	..
4	2	10	22	7	9
5	9	17	23	4	14
6	10	16	24	..	15
7	7	6	25	4	3
8	12	4	26	9	1
9	11	6	27	3	3
10	6	6	28	2	2
11	6	7	29	4	16
12	6	11	30	..	18
13	9	6	31	..	5
14	5	5	32	..	7
15	9	7	33	3	9
16	12	12	34	..	13
17	8	4			
18	8	7	Total	218	287
Total number of votes					409
Necessary to a choice					205

The Democratic city primaries were held yesterday. The above table sets forth the claims of each side, as made at midnight, after the returns were in.

Cregier confidently claims the victory. His partisans say they have it by a majority of more than two to one. Harrison's friends do not admit the claim and say that on a fair and just count Harrison has a clear majority. They will go into the convention today and will insist on this view, and there will be trouble if it is not admitted.

The Cregierites have the Chairman of the City Central Committee, which insures them, or which they think insures them, the temporary organization. At an early hour this morning they had agreed on ex-Senator Duncan as the Temporary Chairman, with the understanding, however, that he is to carry through a prearranged program, which includes the nomination of Cregier for Mayor, and the reference of the Harrisonian contests to a Cregier committee.

Mr. Harrison's friends, on learning what is going on, have determined to dispute the temporary organization with the Cregierites. They claim a majority of the convention, and there will be a row from the start. The Harrisonians will propose Adolph Krause or L. P. Boyle for Chairman. The convention will hardly get into working order until late tomorrow evening.

The Harrisonians spent all last night preparing for contests, and they will dispute the Cregierite claims in almost every ward in the city.

The Cregierites are at sea except as to the nomination of Cregier. On that they have determined notwithstanding the counsels of some who are reckoned among the wisest of the Democrats, and who urged the dropping of Cregier and the taking up of some new man, Judge Tree, Martin J. Russell, or Washington Hesing. They discussed John Moran, Michael Bransfield, and George Weiss for Treasurer. It was informally decided that the Irishman should get the place. Mr. Weiss will not stand any show.

Jacob Kern will probably be the nominee for Attorney and Charles Gastfield for City Clerk. Tom O'Neill has been unceremoniously dropped. The Harrisonians were too busy with contests to think of a slate.

Prospect for a Bolt.

If the Cregierites pursue in the convention the bulldozing tactics which they adopted yesterday there will be a bolt to a certainty.

There is no doubt that the methods pursued yesterday by the Cregierites were outrageous and disgraceful. In the tough wards the police ran the primaries. The rules laid down for the government of the primaries and accepted by the Cregier representatives were shamefully violated.

It is claimed by the Harrison men that City-Hall employés illegally selected as judges refused votes for Harrison, stuffed the boxes with Cregier ballots, and where the figures of the count at the close of the polls did not suit they changed them to show a colorable majority for the dead-duck candidate.

The Harrison leaders assembled at the Tremont House last evening were busily preparing for contests this morning, and the material on which to base them seemed to be abundant. There will be contests against all the First Ward Cregier delegates on account of the failure to allow challengers within the polls and the bulldozing tactics of the police. Fraudulent counts are charged in two precincts of the Second Ward carried for Cregier. There will be contests in the Third and Fourth on the same grounds. Two sets of primaries were conducted in the Sixth Ward on account of the illegal action of the judges. In the only precinct of the Eighth carried for Cregier it is charged that a palpable fraud was committed and that the vote was reversed for the delegates in order to count in Cregier men. Police bulldozing is charged in the Ninth and Tenth.

In the Eleventh James Townsend, it is claimed, ran a precinct with such utter disregard of law that the delegates will be unseated almost to a certainty.

Serious Charges.

Outrageous stuffing is charged in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and in some precincts of the Nineteenth.

Ald. Cullerton was defeated in his own ward and his own precinct. His defeat deprives the Cregierites of their ablest leader for convention work. Ald. Bunker, another Cregierite, was beaten in the Eighth Ward, and, notwithstanding Capt. Hayes' tactics, the Harrison men got a majority of the delegates in the Eighteenth.

The Harrison people suffered their severest defeat at the hands of Michael Cassius McDonald in Harrison's own ward, where a majority of the delegates are against Carter. There is a cry of "Foul," however. Harrison defeated McDonald in the residence precinct of both, though by four votes only.

The Harrisonians are especially proud of the fact that they carried nearly every German and Bohemian district in the city in spite of police bulldozing and skullduggery. They point to the fact as an indication that if Cregier shall be nominated he will be beaten through the defection or the hostility of the German vote.

WHAT BOTH SIDES HAVE TO SAY.

Harrison Determined to Have His Rights—Claims of the Cregierites.

Mr. Harrison was at the Tremont House last evening when the returns were received. He was almost exhausted from the excitement and work of the day. He was asked what he thought of the result of the primaries, and said:

"I have not time to think. I must act. We will contest our rights in the convention. If we get what is right why then all right. If not, I will settle the question before the people. I will be a candidate. We have not had a fair deal. We have not been treated fairly. We will contest every point and will have what is right in spite of everything."

Further than this Mr. Harrison refused to express himself.

With five primary election districts to hear from at 12 o'clock last night John P. Hopkins claimed 291 delegates for Cregier and conceded Harrison 113. Cregier members of the Democratic committee stated that Harrison would have less than 100 votes in the convention and maintained Cregier would have over 300.

The convention will be called to order at the North Side Turner-Hall at 10:15 o'clock this morning by Capt. James H. Farrell, Chairman of the City Committee.

Louis Hirshe, J. J. Curran, Louis Nettelhorst, Frank Wenter, John O'Callaghan, Henry McGurren, A. J. Doyle, and other Harrison men were earnest in their intention not to submit to any scheme which would be the result of bulldozing by the police and fraud and ballot-box stuffing by City-Hall employés and gamblers.

Every Harrisonian had a story of fraud and bulldozing to tell last night, and when they heard of the determination of the Cregierites to rush through a preconcerted program today under the leadership of some bulldozing Chairman, supported by the police, the sovereign right of the honest Democrat to bolt was loudly asserted.

VOTING ON THE WEST SIDE.

Cregier's Henchmen Present Everywhere—Lively Scenes in the Eleventh Ward.

In the West Division yesterday the Cregier officeholder was busily at work at the polls peddling Cregier tickets, denouncing Carter Harrison, and jostling the latter's supporters from the vicinity of the primary ballot-boxes. In one of his most confidential moods Ald. George P. Bunker, who was peddling Cregier tickets at the Henry street precinct of the Eighth Ward, said: "Harrison has skinned Cregier in the southern precincts. The Bohemians could not be induced to vote for Cregier. Ald. Dvorak withdrew from the contest early. In those two northern precincts we have 400 men who work for the city. Each of them has one friend, and we expect to win out for Cregier. But we will have to fight for it."

Mr. Bunker's account of the state of affairs in his ward aptly describes the condition of things in all the other southwestern wards. The City-Hall employés, the policemen included, were for Cregier. The unofficial Democratic voters were for Harrison. The Bohemians and the Germans were against Cregier. The old property-owning Irish were also against Cregier. Many of the young toughs were with him.

There is only one branch of the foreign-born citizens of the West Side who seem to be enthusiastic for the present Mayor. That branch consists of the Polish and Russian Jews who live in the Seventh Ward. They stood in line a block long at the polling-place on O'Brien street, near Halsted, with Cregier ballots held tightly in their hands. They have been accorded some city patronage and they are grateful. The Bohemian, German, and Irish Democrats in this ward voted for Harrison, but not in sufficiently large numbers to offset the Hebrews from the Czar's dominions, and early in the day a majority of the delegates from this ward was claimed for the "frost-bitten" old man at the City-Hall.

In the southern section of the Ninth Ward the Bohemians made a stand-up fight against Ald. Cullerton, who led for Cregier. The judges were with the Alderman, and it was claimed that the Cregier delegates would win out. In the northwestern precinct Frank Wenter, the Drainage Commissioner, led for Harrison and claimed an easy victory, which was conceded by Street Superintendent Goodwin and W. J. Culhton of the City-Hall.

In the northeastern precinct the Harrison people had it all their own way, too. The delegation from the Ninth Ward will be about equally divided between the "Dead Duck" and "Stuffed Eagle" factions today.

The Harrison men were confident of victory in the Tenth early in the day because of the German vest-pocket vote, which was conceded to Harrison. The City-Hall employés, however, made a strong fight in John Cullerton's precinct, and the indications were that they would win out.

In the region north of the track it was quite different, and the usually staid and respectable Eleventh Ward was disgraced by scenes which are only enacted in the First and Eighteenth Wards on election day. In the first place Carter Harrison and M. C. McDonald had a "wordy spat" in the southern precinct. Then Adolph Kraus had an "encounter" with Representative Townsend at the Lake street precinct. The challengers were not admitted within the polls. The Election law was utterly ignored. The box was out of sight of the voters. Mr. Kraus and Mr. Harrison protested, but to no purpose. The primary was carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Townsend on the approved "free-and-easy" plan. Mr. Townsend predicted certain victory as early as 2 o'clock. At the Madison street polling-place in this ward it was admitted that the majority was for Harrison. "But you bet your bottom dollar that the delegation will be for Cregier all the same," put in a City-Hall employé.

James McAndrews Jr. reported a stubborn fight in the Twelfth Ward, with the chances in favor of Harrison. John Dunphy fought hard for Cregier, and had the assistance of the police all the way through. The primary law was utterly ignored in this ward.

The Harrison men seemed to have everything their own way in the Thirteenth, but as the policemen and the Judges were with Cregier, the City-Hall men predicted that Harrison would not get a delegate. The Harrisonians lacked organization in the Fourteenth.

In the Sixteenth Ward the Cregierites resorted to a cheap trick to delude the unsophisticated Polish voters. They headed their tickets with the name of Carter Harrison. In this way they won some delegates, but in two precincts the Harrisonian Poles voted a vest-pocket ticket and swamped the Cregierites. In the Seventeenth Ward Harrison had the votes in his favor in the proportion of 3 to 1, but the policemen who were at the polls in citizens' clothes claimed everything for the "dead duck." Ald. Mulvihill and Jim McHale led the Harrison men.

In the Eighteenth Ward the police resorted to the most outrageous tactics. They drove the lodging-house voters to the polls for Cregier. The judges suspended the Crawford law. Those who came to vote for Harrison were jostled. They had no protection. There were no fights because the policeman's club was potent, and it was all on one side. Capt. Hayes was master of the situation and Harrison was "not in it" from the start. "If the police act in the same way election-day," said one of the Harrison workers, "the Republicans will hardly get a vote in this ward. I never saw such outrageous conduct in my life."

Ald. John Powers is boss of the Nineteenth Ward. He beat the Lawler forces there to a standstill. He had the money, the judges, the policemen, and the hoodlums with him. The Lawlerites were cowed and did not turn out. Powers was the hero of the day and was cheered at every polling-place as the man who got 800 Nineteenth Ward men on the city payrolls.

Throughout the entire West Town no attention whatsoever was paid to the Primary law. The judges did as they pleased and what was intended to please Mr. Cregier.

THE BATTLE ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The "Gang" in Line for Cregier—Incidents of a Spirited Contest.

Fred Griesheimer, Ald. McAbee, "Capt." White, William Spain, Michael J. Corcoran, and other Democrats carried the Twenty-fourth Ward for Cregier yesterday. To an observer it looked as if Harrison stood as much of a show of carrying the Twenty-fourth Ward as he did of flying. When the polls opened at 1 o'clock the Cregier workers had an air of confidence that was an augury of the result. Committeeman Corcoran was on hand at the polling-place on Illinois street to see that Mayor Cregier's interests were well cared for, and when the judges were ready to do business had a long line of Landlord Spain's boarders ready to deposit their ballots.

The "Regular" ticket contained the names of Julius Albright, Frank Kraemer, and Frank Kennedy. Kennedy is one of those who were in trouble shortly after the Aldermanic election last spring. Landlord Spain was on the ticket as an alternate. Peter Klein had charge of the Harrison ticket peddlers, but there was little for them to do. The voters were more familiar with Mr. Corcoran.

Bob Kenny managed Cregier's campaign in the Fourth District of the Twenty-fourth Ward. Patrick Ryan, a blacksmith, cared for Mr. Harrison's forces. He was on the ticket as a delegate, and it was quietly claimed by the City-Hall crowd that Ryan would vote for Cregier in the convention if his ticket was successful.

What McAbee Wanted to Do.

Ald. McAbee gave the polls at No. 219 Huron street his undivided attention. His chief assistants were Capt. Dan Smith and "Capt." White. The Captain was a voluntary Prohibition candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-fourth Ward last spring and went to Columbus, O., on a visit shortly after the election. He has abandoned his prohibition proclivities and was industriously peddling "regular" tickets yesterday.

Washington Hesing and his father, A. C. Hesing, fell into line shortly after the polls opened and deposited two ballots for Carter H. Harrison's delegate ticket. Ald. McAbee, who was acting as challenger, looked as if he wanted to challenge both and remarked to a friend that it was a question whether they were Democrats or Republicans. James Quinn, the hatter, made a strong effort to carry the district for Harrison.

In Mayor Cregier's District the names of Peter J. Biegler and John S. Cooper were on the Harrison ticket as well as on the "regular" ticket. No one could be found who could explain the matter, and a City-Hall employé was peddling the ticket headed "Harrison." Jimmy Crawford, the Aldermanic candidate, was looking after the interests of Cregier, and DeWitt C. Cregier Jr. distributed poor cigars to the voters.

Fred Griesheimer headed the Cregier delegate ticket in the First District. The voting place was at Clark and Elm streets. M. B. McAbee, brother of the Alderman, and Peter Weinard were also on the ticket. Candidate Greisheimer was on hand and did the honors for the Cregierites as well as himself. He was confident that he could not be defeated. Ex-County Commissioner Maloney looked after Carter Harrison's interests. Rudolph Brand headed the Harrison ticket.

The Twenty-third Ward Way.

In the Twenty-third Ward the Harrison people had intrusted their cause to the care of "Con" O'Brien and John T. O'Malley. The latter was true to his trust and made a desperate fight to carry the Engine House district and the one with the polling-place at No. 88 Larrabee street.

O'Brien's special duty was to look after the First and Second Districts. By some means the Cregierites got hold of all the Harrison tickets in Con's care in the Second District and they quickly found their way into a stove in a neighboring saloon. The only Harrison tickets that could be found were a few which Ald. Dan O'Brien had picked up as curiosities. Con O'Brien started out for a buggy ride shortly after the polls opened, and the last heard of him was that he was resting in an easy chair in Flanagan's saloon on North Clark street. So Cregier had no opposition in the Second District.

There was a bitter fight in the engine-house district on Chicago avenue, and a large crowd was about the polls all afternoon. John F. O'Malley headed the Cregier ticket and John T. O'Malley the Harrison. There seemed to be no end to the number of city employés, and they were bent on victory at any cost. Half a dozen big policemen who knew their business were lined up next to the edge of the sidewalk ready for a fray. James Lyons' name was on both delegate tickets. He said he would go into the convention unpledged, but he was evidently in the position of the man watching to see which way the cat would jump. In some of the districts in the Twenty-third an affidavit was refused unless it was made by a man willing to vote for Cregier.

Son-in-Law Crain's Ward.

The Twenty-second Ward is the locality in which Son-in-Law Crain resides. The geographical arrangement of the primary districts was such as made it convenient for the Cregier people to carry the ward. All the election precincts over next to the lake were grouped with one in the center of the ward and the polling-place established at No. 549 Wells street. This made it necessary for the "silk-stocking" Democrats residing east of Clark street to take a long walk if they wished to vote against Cregier. George Gilman was one of the enthusiastic Cregier ticket-peddlers at this polling-place, assisted by Mr. Crain and Emil Hoechster, who resigned his position in the City Engineer's office last spring to run for Alderman and was defeated.

Capt. James H. Farrell looked after Cregier's interest at No. 22 Clybourn avenue. Cregier seemed to have things his own way at No. 272 Blackhawk street, but it was nip and tuck at No. 141 Mohawk. Long before the polls closed the city employés claimed every district in the ward.

Carter H. Harrison was in high feather in the Twenty-first Ward, which is largely a German ward. The City-Hall people gave up the fight at the polling place at Menominee and Hudson avenue at 3 o'clock and one could hardly find a Cregier ticket at No. 371 North avenue. The only real fight was at Larrabee and Center streets. Frank X. Brandecker was out for Cregier and had it not been for him the City-Hall would probably have left the field early. Ald. John McGillen did not put in an appearance and Sam Chase, who resides in the Twenty-first, took a drive around to the polling-places to see how things were going, but no one could find out who he was for. "Billy" Mangler and Dan Deegan had charge of the Harrison campaign.

Other North Side Wards.

In the east district of the Twentieth Ward Harrison people claimed they did not get a fair show and conceded the delegation to Cregier. In the west end it was different, and the Harrison people worked hopefully all day. "Wah-nah-ton" Jenkins was nowhere to be seen.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Robinson managed the Harrison forces in the south end of the Twenty-fifth Ward. There was a large German vote early in the day, and the Cregier people were not hopeful of overcoming it. The north district was conceded to Cregier. The Twenty-sixth Ward was conceded to Harrison from the start.

THE "OWL" ROUTS THE "EAGLE."

Van Praag Leads the Cregier Forces in the First Ward.

A little old colored man, wearing a threadbare coachman's cape coat and a big lump on his back, moved east on Harrison street and stopped near the polling-place of the Third Primary District of the First Ward, which was located on one of the corners made by the intersection of Harrison street and Third avenue, or, as it is now called, Plymouth place. The polls were about to open. "Boulanger Ben" Fitzgerald, who had registered a vow to beat the Cregier delegates, Solomon Van Praag and the three Leindecker boys, Charles Walters, John Spellman, and a squad of blue coats from the armory, who held to the contrary, were around the window.

Van Praag spied the colored man, and slip-

[Continued on second page.]

PROCTOR WILL RESIGN.

PRESIDENT HARRISON MUST LOOK FOR A NEW CABINET MINISTER.

The Secretary of War Intends to Return to Vermont About July 1—His Ambition to Sit in the Senate from the Green Mountain State—A Little Row with Secretary Noble—Some of the Reforms the Outgoing Secretary Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—[Special.]—Secretary Redfield Proctor is going to resign from the War Department. His resignation will make the first break in President Harrison's Cabinet except that which occurred through the death of Secretary Windom. The news will be a great surprise to the country and to official people outside of a narrow circle. Mr. Proctor has had enough of Cabinet life. His distaste for more of it was intimated when he made known to the President that he did not care to be transferred to the Treasury Department. His willingness to quit has been emphasized since Congress adjourned. He is not going out of politics entirely, for in due time it is expected that he will come to the Senate from Vermont. Nor is he going to quit because of what are called "strained relations" with the President. On the contrary he will probably turn up at Chicago in 1892 heading a Harrison delegation from Vermont, just as he did in 1888. The only case of importance in which his advice as a Cabinet officer has been overruled was when the President vetoed the bill to make the Secretary's friend Ainsworth a Colonel. The statement of his coming resignation is based upon information that is trustworthy. It will not be denied by Mr. Proctor, although he may not be able to state the exact date when the resignation will take effect. That is a matter that he will decide after his return from his present tour of inspection of the military posts, and upon consultation with the President as to the time his successor, whoever he may be, can assume charge of the War Department. The change may be looked for about the 1st of July, the beginning of the new fiscal year. Preparations are already making at the Proctor mansion on Massachusetts avenue for the family's departure from the city. The horses were shipped a few days ago to the Vermont home, and the work of packing the furniture and other household goods has commenced. The main reason for his retirement is said to be Mr. Proctor's desire to resume charge of his extensive business interests in Vermont, which he finds are suffering greatly from the lack of his personal attention.

Aspires to Become a Senator.

Then, too, he has political aspirations in another direction. It has been known by his friends for a long time that he cherished the hope of a seat in the United States Senate. He doubtless feels that his chances for succeeding either Senator Morrill or Senator Edmunds would be bettered by his presence at home, as, if Senator Edmunds were to merely hint a willingness to take the United States Supreme Court vacancy, Proctor would be Senator. Besides Mr. Proctor doubtless feels that his reputation as a Cabinet Minister has been made, and that the prospects for improving upon it during the remaining two years are not sufficiently inviting to warrant his continuing on to the end of his term at the sacrifice of his private, financial, and political interests. The next House being Democratic, there is precious little chance of getting any further army legislation of the kind he wants, and he has already put into operation about all the reforms the army will stand under existing legislation. Hence there would be little for him to do during the next two years beyond attending to the routine duties of the department and watching the effects of reforms instituted by him during the first two years of his administration. He can observe these results as well at his home in Vermont as he could in Washington and at the same time be attending to his personal affairs.

The drudgery of the last two years is telling on the ruddy Vermonter. He has worked harder, perhaps, than the necessities of the service demanded, for not being a methodical man he often performs unnecessary labor to get at a result. While it is the opinion of all those around him that he is thorough master of the situation, and that his administration has been very successful, it is often remarked that he pays too much attention to the details that could properly be trusted to his subordinates.

His Record as a Reformer.

That the service has not been the sufferer by his hard work is shown by the many important improvements that have taken place in army affairs under his administration. Among the very important reforms brought about by Secretary Proctor may be mentioned the reduction in the percentage of desertions, the army's great evil. This was accomplished partly through the administration and largely through the legislation which was secured through Mr. Proctor's personal efforts. It is generally conceded that there has not been since the war so much important legislation enacted looking to the increased efficiency of the army as during the last Congress. There may be some of doubtful value, but it can be truthfully said that the army is vastly pleased with the bulk of what has been done. There has been legislation embracing provisions for lineal promotion, something that the army officers have been urging for years; legislation making examination a condition of promotion; acts for the relief of the retired list, prescribing a limit of punishment, and several different measures tending to prevent desertion. In addition to what has been accomplished through legislation much has been done in an administrative way. The experiment of using Indians as soldiers is being tried; the method of handling the pension records has been changed so as to secure more expeditious adjudication of the hundreds of thousands of pending pension claims; a plan of finding out the qualifications of every officer in the service has been put into operation so that details to the many classes of duty can be more intelligently made.

Friction with Secretary Noble.

It is said in some quarters that a further reason for Secretary Proctor's desire to get out of the Cabinet is the incompatability of temperament which exists between Secretary Noble and himself. Noble is impulsive and Proctor is not. The two Cabinet officers did have a sharp difference of opinion over the authority of the War Department and the Interior Department respectively in dealing with the Indians, and the President had to act as umpire, or rather as peacemaker. The impression has been that the breach was healed only out of regard to the President and that there is still a good deal of formality in the official intercourse of the two Cabinet members. At the time of the veto of the bill creating the record and pension division and for the appointment of Secretary Proctor's friend, Dr. Ainsworth, at its head, it is known the Secretary felt aggrieved and disappointed, but whether or not this in any way strained the relations between himself and the Chief Executive or has anything to do with Mr. Proctor's going out of the Cabinet it will take time to develop. Until Mr. Proctor has been heard from his aspirations for Senatorial honors will be accepted as the most likely reason for the step he has determined to take. Mr. Proctor is now in Florida. According to the itinerary mapped out when he left he was to be at San Antonio, Tex., early next week, and from there he was going to the Pacific coast, inspecting the more important military posts en route through Arizona and New Mexico, and returning over the northern route. He expected to be absent about six weeks. Dispatches received at the War Department today say that he will probably return to Washington from San Antonio some time next week. This change of program caused no surprise at the department, because the Secretary said when he went away that he was liable to end his journey at almost any point after the first week's absence. Nevertheless there is a suspicion that his early return is in some way connected with his going out of the department.

HARRISON AND CREGIER—"WHAT A TIME WE'RE HAVING!"

Inspecting Southern Forts.

MOBILE, Ala., March 20.—Secretary of War Proctor's party arrived this morning and went to Mount Vernon on a special. They returned and left at 2 o'clock for New Orleans. Attorney-General Miller was recalled and returns from Mobile to Washington tonight. In an interview with a *News* reporter he declined to express an opinion as to whether indemnity will be collected from the State of Louisiana or the General Government for the killing of the Italians. He said it might come up officially and he had not looked into it yet. Secretary Proctor said there is not a modern gun on the coast this side of Hampton Roads.

BIG PRICES FOR OLD AUTOGRAPHS.

Gems Disposed Of at the Heffingwell Sale in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—[Special.]—Some notable prices were paid today at the Heffingwell autograph sale. A letter from Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, written Feb. 22, 1775, brought $1,275. A deed signed by Sir Walter Raleigh realized $300, and a letter from Maj. André brought $700. Benedict Arnold wrote of his approaching court-martial and of his sacrifice for the country. The letters brought $110 and $90 respectively. Letters from James Hogan to Gen. Washington reporting the North Carolina troops, $210; Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee informing the Congress of New York that the British army would probably evacuate Boston, $175; Andrew Lewis to Col. William Preston regarding a plot of land, $121; Richard Montgomery to Gen. Schuyler from Ticonderoga in 1775, $130; another by the same, $100. Two pages by James Moore, a Brigadier-General, were bought for $168. A vivid piece of rhetoric by Col. Alexander Scammel on the Arnold treason produced a sensation. The first bid was $100, but in a brief time it was knocked down at $425. "Treason! Treason!! Treason!!! Black as hell!" ran the letter. "That a man so high on the list of fame should be guilty as Arnold must be attributed not only to original sin, but actual transgressions."

SEVERE STORM ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

Great Damage Done at Asbury Park and Long Branch.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 20.—[Special.]—The wind has blown with terrific force directly on shore all day. A number of cottages in process of erection between Point Pleasant City and the highlands of Navesink have been damaged. A number of chimneys and trees have been blown down. The heavy wind has caused an extremely high surf. It was rumored tonight that a large schooner had been blown ashore near Belmar. The surf has run over the beach between the ocean and Deal lake and filled the lake up even with the botton of the bridge of the New York and Long Branch railroad. If the high winds continue much damage will be done tonight at high tide.

The high winds succeeded in stirring up one of the most savage seas ever seen along the bluff fronting Long Branch. At high tide tonight the waves spread over Ocean avenue and the lawns on the west side of the drive. The damage to the bluff cannot be estimated. Thousands of tons of earth have been carried out to sea since morning, and if the storm continues throughout the night the famous drive will be cut away to such an extent that it will be impossible for vehicles to pass.

LUNCHEON GIVEN FOR MRS. M'KEE.

Mrs. Mattingly Entertains at Her Residence in Washington—The Guests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. McKee was the guest of honor today at the luncheon given by Mrs. Mattingly at her residence on H street. The centerpiece of jonquils rested on an embroidered square of white silk outlined in asparagus vines. The guest cards were squares of rough surface card board on which were painted butterflies with flexible wings poised for flight. At each plate was a bonbonniere in the form of a white rabbit with gold-color ribbon tied about the neck, which, on being turned, disclosed the fact that the little animal was filled with candied rose leaves. Ices were served in the form of rabbits nestling in hay simulated by spun sugar. The guests were Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Madam Romero, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Lowry Bell, Mrs. Judge Bradley, Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Evan Thomas, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Dolph, and Miss Mattingly.

GOT WRINGERS BY FALSE PRETENSES.

An Indigent Englishman Adopts a Peculiar Method of Raising Money.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 20.—[Special.]—This afternoon John Mead, an intelligent and well-dressed Englishman, who says that he lives at No. 49 Jefferson street in Chicago, was sent to jail for a year on a charge of petit larceny. He came to Syracuse and ran out of funds and to replenish his exchequer he canvassed for clothes-wringers to repair and then sold them. It is believed that he stole at least 100 wringers. He is about 50 years old and it is thought that his mind is unbalanced. The police have asked the Chicago officers to investigate.

Panic of Colored School Children.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 20.—[Special.]—There was a panic among the colored children in Murray Street School today. It was about half past 10 o'clock when a wiry built, bright, copper-colored man dressed in the costume of an East Indian walked into one of the primary departments. He told the children he was a reformed cannibal and used to eat human beings. He ran at one of the girls with outstretched arms and she fled, shouting that the man was going to eat her. In a moment the entire school was in a panic. Three pupils were injured, none fatally. The man who caused the panic was arrested and had to be escorted to the police station under strong guard. He says he is a Feejee Islander.

Unable to Identify Him.

MANSFIELD, O., March 20.—[Special.]—O. F. Chauncey, the man registered at a hotel as from New York and who was thrown from a buggy Wednesday and sustained a concussion of the brain, is still unconscious. All efforts to identify him have failed. The Wittie Hardware company of New York says it does not know him, although he was selling their goods.

SAYS MACQUEARY CANNOT RESIGN.

The Bishop Thinks He Must Retract or Be Dismissed from the Ministry.

CLEVELAND, O., March 20.—[Special.]—Bishop Leonard, when asked this evening what action he would take in regard to the Rev. Howard MacQueary's resignation, said: "Mr. MacQueary cannot resign. Any minister who ceases to believe the doctrines of the Episcopal church has the privilege of renouncing the ministry and being honorably dismissed. Mr. MacQueary was given an opportunity to renounce the ministry before the trial, but he did not avail himself of that opportunity. He cannot now resign, but will be deposed at the end of six months unless he retracts his expressed opinions. He can resign the parish and desert the communion of the church, but he cannot resign from the ministry."

CANTON, O., March 20.—[Special.]—The point having been raised by an Episcopalian who has been deeply interested in the MacQueary trial that Bishop Leonard had not sent Mr. MacQueary a copy of the verdict, your representative this evening asked Mr. MacQueary whether he had received the verdict or simply the sentence.

"Simply the sentence," said Mr. MacQueary.

"Ought you not to know the verdict?" was asked.

"Yes," said he, "and I have written Bishop Leonard asking for the verdict in full, both the reports of the majority and of the minority, for the condemned man is always entitled to know the reasons why he is condemned."

RIVER FALLING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Already Seven Inches Below Last Year's Mark—Condition of Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—[Special.]—The river outlook here is generally considered favorable. The late rise in the Ohio, which is now falling, is being felt at Cairo, and will slowly work southward. The river is falling below Vicksburg, and the chances for a rise cause no alarm. The river is falling here, and is now seven inches below last year's mark. At 3 p. m. today Government observations showed the Ames crevasse to be 265 feet wide, an increase of thirty-one feet in twenty-four hours, against seventy feet in the preceding twenty-four hours. The Government engineers contemplate observations to ascertain the depth and the discharge of the break. The current is still too strong to attempt to close the break. The Government may take some protective steps when the levels inside the levee increase sufficiently to diminish the force of the inflowing water.

TESTIMONY IN CAPT. CATLEY'S DEFENSE.

Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers Swear to His Courage.

OMAHA, Neb., March 20.—Several witnesses for the defense testified in the Capt. Catley court-martial today. They were non-commissioned officers and privates and all agreed that the Captain joined the command within six hours after it took the field against the Indians Dec. 30. Catley remained in command of the skirmish line when the Indians approached and manifested no fear, but ordered the men to lie down and reserve their fire, while he himself remained standing in front of the company. Court adjourned till tomorrow to give the accused time to secure a copy of the Judge Advocate General's review of the proceedings of the former court-martial which tried Catley in 1878.

PITTSBURG AFFLICTED WITH THE GRIP.

The Russian Disease Raging with Great Violence in the Smoky City.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 20.—The grip is thoroughly epidemic in Pittsburg, and fully 4,000 cases are reported. Several of the most prominent physicians are afflicted, and almost every business firm numbers at least one down with the disease. Among those whose death can be directly attributed to the grip is Ald. Cassidy, well known in city affairs, who died today.

PREPARING FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR FIGHT.

President Gompers Urges the Trades Unions to Contribute Funds.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—A call signed by Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the American Federation of Labor, is published here. It is addressed to the trade and labor unions of America, and urges the necessity of immediate action in the collection and contribution of funds for the 150,000 coal miners whose struggle for an eight-hour day is to begin May 1.

SAYS HE BRIBED THE ALDERMEN.

A Boston Official Admits the Truth of Charges Against Him.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—Under charges that he bought for $500 his confirmation by the Aldermen as a Commissioner of Public Institutions Vincent Laforme has resigned. He admits the charge.

Big Purchase of Distillery Cattle.

MONTREAL, Que., March 20.—[Special.]—Messrs. Goldsmith of New York and Nelson Morris of Chicago have purchased all the distillery cattle in Canada for export to Great Britain. Mr. Goldsmith some time ago purchased a Toronto lot of 500 steers at 5½ cents per pound. The same offer was made for the distillery cattle, some 10,000 in number. The offer was refused, but the American dealers today increased to 5¾ cents per pound, and the sale was consummated at that figure.

The Extension of the Franking Privileges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker today issued a general circular to all Postmasters and employés calling attention to the provisions of the act of Congress of 1891 extending the franking privileges so that the members and members-elect of Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails and under their frank letters to any officer of the Government when addressed officially.

Must Visit Her Grave Twice a Year.

FINDLAY, O., March 20.—[Special.]—A few days ago Mrs. Henry Roth of Crawford County died and left a fortune of $50,000 in cash and property. This morning her will was offered for probate, when it was found that it contained the provision that if at the end of five years it was found her husband had visited her grave twice a year during that period he should have all the property, otherwise it was to go to charitable institutions.

LAST EDITION.

EXIT LAWRENCE BARRETT

The Great Actor Succumbs to Heart Failure in New York.

AN ILLNESS OF THREE DAYS.

Working Almost to the Last Despite the Doctor's Orders.

HIS SUCCESSES ON THE STAGE.

Many New Plays Produced by Him During His Life.

EXPERIENCE AS A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—Lawrence Barrett, the actor, died at 10:45 o'clock tonight of heart failure at his apartments in the Windsor Hotel. At the time of his death there were present Mrs. Barrett, Dr. P. F. Chambers, the professional nurse, and Mr. Barrett's manager.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

It was a quick transition, that of the celebrated actor, from the histrionic boards to the tomb of death; yet so far as the physician was concerned Mr. Barrett's death was not without foreshadowing. Wednesday evening Dr. P. F. Chambers was summoned to Mr. Barrett's room. The latter complained to the physician of a cold, and wondered whether it would preclude the possibility of his performing that night. He insisted upon going to the theater, but as he was taken with a chill he was forced to return home.

At 11 o'clock that night Dr. Chambers was again summoned and found Mr. Barrett with a high fever and a rapid pulse. A thorough examination revealed no pneumonia, which the physician was fearful would prove fatal should it set in. It was Thursday that the first indication of pneumonia manifested itself, and Dr. Chambers, fearing the worst, telegraphed for Mrs. Barrett, who was in Boston. Mrs. Barrett arrived at her husband's bedside Thursday evening. Mr. Barrett's family physician, Dr. Oliver of Boston, was likewise telegraphed for and arrived this morning.

The three physicians made a careful examination, and found that pneumonia had developed in the right lung. The patient's temperature this morning was 103½, pulse 120, respiration fluctuating between 34 and 36. Another consultation was held in the afternoon, there being no change. An appointment was then made between the physicians to meet again for consultation at 10 o'clock tonight. Between the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock Mr. Barrett's temperature had risen to 105, while his pulse had grown perceptibly weaker.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Chambers and Oliver went to Mr. Barrett's room. At this time Mr. Barrett was in a comatose condition, from which, however, he was roused and appeared to be entirely conscious of his surroundings. Soon there was an evident failing and at a quarter to 11 the actor breathed his last.

Apprehension of the End.

Dr. Chambers said tonight: "Had there been no other complications there is no question but that Mr. Barrett would have pulled through. During the last two years he has been troubled with leucocythæmia. Mr. Barrett was apprehensive of the end from the beginning. He knew he was quite ill, and Mrs. Barrett, when she arrived, feared the result.

"Mr. Barr

Theater in Philadelphia, where, under the management of Mrs. Garretson, his opening part was Cassius in "Julius Cæsar." This part, which he has played often since under more important auspices, he played originally when 17 years old at Detroit, Mich., with George Jamison as Brutus and Joseph Proctor as Antony. He remained at the Walnut Street Theater three months, and went from there to Washington under the management of Mr. Grover. During this engagement began an acquaintance which ripened into friendship with the late martyred President, Mr. Garfield, who was at that time a young Congressman from Ohio. He also met many of the famous Generals and statesmen of that time, and had the honor to have known and played before the President, Mr. Lincoln.

From Washington he returned to Philadelphia, to the Chestnut Street Theater, where he played again with Mr. Booth, Mr. Davenport, and other stars. From the Chestnut Mr. Barrett went with Mr. Booth to the Winter Garden in New York. A partnership in the management of the Varieties Theater, New Orleans, being offered him by Lewis Baker, he accepted, and with Mr. Setchell he became an active associate in the management of that theater, acting as leading man at the same time. A prosperous season of thirty weeks was the result.

It was there that he first played some of the great parts with which his name has been since associated. Richelieu, Hamlet, and Shylock were attempted by him for the first time in this theater during this season. His New Orleans success led him into more serious study of the possibilities of his future career, and he began a system of study with a view to develop whatever lay within him.

During this season Mr. Wallack the younger produced at his own theater in New York an admirable drama, which ran for over one hundred nights, in which he played himself the principal character. The play was called "Rosedale." It was given at the New Orleans Theater, and Mr. Barrett purchased the right to play it in other cities of America. By this he made his first venture as a star, beginning that career in the fall of 1864 at Pike's Opera-House in Cincinnati. He continued to play this play over the country for the season of 1864 and 1865, now and then assuming other characters to which he looked as the foundation of his fame.

In 1867 he visited England, meeting there Charles Dickens, Mr. Fechter, and renewing an old acquaintance and friendship with Charles Mathews and the other principal actors of that day in London. Revisiting England in 1868 he played one week in Liverpool.

Back to America.

Being offered several engagements in England, but declining them as unsatisfactory, he returned to America in December, 1867, under an engagement to open at Maguire's Opera-House in San Francisco on his arrival there. At that time there was no overland railway and it took twenty-seven days to go by water from New York to San Francisco. Arriving in San Francisco about Feb. 1, 1868, he opened Feb. 13 at Maguire's Opera-House as Hamlet, and made an immediate success, followed by a prosperous engagement of eleven weeks, in which he was supported by John McCullough and other actors of the stock company at that time in the theater. During this time he made the acquaintance of Mr. Ralston and other capitalists of San Francisco, who agreed to build a magnificent theater if he would remain and undertake its management jointly with Mr. McCullough. Mr. Barrett accepted this proposition. The building was immediately commenced, and Mr. Barrett filled some engagements in the interior of the State to close the season, going for the first time to Virginia City, Nev., then a most prosperous mining colony.

In the fall of 1872 he continued his starring tour, still retaining a lease of the Varieties Theater in New Orleans, whose fortunes this year were especially disastrous on account of local riots and political disturbances and other distressing causes. The losses of the year were over $57,000, which it took Mr. Barrett a good many years to settle and pay. He reappeared in California as a star at the California Theater in the summer of 1873, playing a remarkable engagement unprecedented in the history of the theater, and then continued his career through 1873 and 1874, playing in the different States in the Union.

In the fall of 1875 a grand production of "Julius Cæsar" was given at Booth's Theater with E. L. Davenport in the cast and Mr. Barrett as Cassius. This lasted 150 nights in New York, and was continued during the fall of 1875 until Dec. 1 in other cities, when he appeared as King Lear at Booth's Theater, New York, in a grand revival of that play, with E. L. Davenport as Edgar, F. B. Ward as Edmund, and Mr. Sheridan as Kent. The success of this play was interrupted by the burning of the Brooklyn Theater. The expense of the play was too great for the management to permit its continuance on the bills under such distressing opposition, and Gilbert's drama of "Daniel Druce" was substituted for it, the chief character in which Mr. Barrett originated in America. The spring of this year was consumed in engagements over the country, West and Northwest.

His Work in California.

In the summer of 1868 he crossed again to London to purchase wardrobe and make engagements for the new California Theater. He returned in December and went overland to California. The California Theater was opened under the management of Barrett and McCullough Jan. 18, 1869. The building had cost half a million of dollars and his own salary was $15,000 a year. Mr. Barrett remained in active management of this theater for twenty months, during which time its career was unprecedented. Wishing to resume his interrupted career as an actor, and thinking that his presence was no longer necessary to the success of the enterprise, he sold his half interest in the property to Mr. McCullough and again begin his starring tour in 1870. He opened at Niblo's Garden in the summer of 1870, and during this engagement "Julius Cæsar" was given, with E. L. Davenport as Brutus and Mr. Montgomery as Marc Antony, a forerunner of great revivals to come of the same play. In December, 1870, Mr. Booth called him again to his side in his own new theater, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. Mr. Barrett played opposite characters in the great plays during an engagement of sixteen weeks. Mr. Booth withdrawing, Mr. Barrett prolonged the season with a great revival of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," magnificently produced, in which he appeared as King Leontes. Mr. Mark Smith was in the cast, as were also other fine actors. This was followed by the first production in this country of "Harebell," or "The Man O'Airlie," which has since been associated with his name more markedly. This play ran four weeks.

The New Varieties Theater in New Orleans was built this year (1870), after the destruction of the old one by fire. Its management was offered to Mr. Barrett, who accepted reluctantly for a large salary to undertake its management, having no other pecuniary interest in the enterprise.

The new theater opened Dec. 4, and Dec. 25, 1871, a grand revival of "Julius Cæsar" was inaugurated by Mr. Booth at his new theater, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, with himself as Brutus and Mr. Barrett in his already-celebrated part of Cassius. This revival lasted eighty-three nights. Called away at the end of that time to the Varieties Theater in New Orleans, where the management had failed to meet its obligation, Mr. Barrett was obliged to assume the whole matter upon his own shoulders.

Plays He Brought Out.

Another important production was "Yorick's Love" at the Park Theater, New York, in 1878. Mr. Barrett produced "Pendragon" in Chicago, and in the autumn of the following year he brought out "Francesca da Rimini" at the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, where the tragedy secured an instant success. In this play he acted the hunchback, Lanciotto, a performance of high intelligence and rare power, and it may be said that the latter play caused a turning point in his career which placed him as a great artist in the eyes of the public. Mr. Barrett deserved credit for continually bringing out something new, as, for example, "The King's Pleasure." He has also revived David Garrick's "Wonder," and Sheridan's "The Critic," recently. "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," by Robert Browning, was also revived by Mr. Barrett after being laid on the shelf for some thirty-odd years.

But it is with Cassius that his name will be inseparably linked, and in this role he has won his greatest triumph. His latest achievements on the stage were in company with Mr. Booth. An industrious student, Mr. Barrett was one of the most cultured men on the American stage. Married in 1859 to the daughter of a Boston merchant, he was the father of several children, and his domestic life was always of a pleasant and agreeable character.

His partnership with Edwin Booth is one of the most notable features in the history of the American stage. In this connection he became a manager, and, when asked what duties there were more heavy, answered: "O, no. In the first place it relieves Mr. Booth of cares which are annoying to him, and in the second place I like managing. I prefer it to acting."

Mr. Barrett was ambitious. It was Mr. Booth's manager, and directed that actor's tour last season with Mme. Modjeska. He had also made arrangements to manage Mr. Booth next season, and had begun to book his time and engage his company. Many of the people in his present company he had reengaged for his own support. His earnings during the last three years are said to have been enormous. Some months ago he conceived the idea of giving an immense dramatic festival in this country in June, and set about securing big attractions. He began negotiations with Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry for a joint tour with himself in this country, but the English actor declined to come as he had too much to do at home. The negotiations had the effect, however, of bringing up the breach in the relations between the two actors, which were decidedly strained.

Mr. Barrett's had many wealthy friends, and about a year ago one of them offered to build him a theater on Broadway on the "White Elephant" property. The theater was to be the finest in the world, but the tragedian refused to take it. A short time ago a like proposition was again made him. This time he spoke differently, and gave his friend an idea that he would accept the theater, which would be ready in 1893.

Last Big Production.

Mr. Barrett's last big production was of "Guido Ferranti," an Italian tragedy, at the Broadway Theater several weeks ago. This tragedy was by Oscar Wilde, and every effort was made to keep the author's name a secret until after the production.

Mr. Barrett was lavish in staging his plays, and on "Ganelon," William Young's tragedy, he spent over $30,000 before the curtain went up on it the first night. His next big production was to be "Thomas à Becket," which Tennyson is now adapting for the stage. Only last week he made arrangements with David Henderson to produce the play at the Chicago Opera-House in the fall.

During Barrett's engagement in Cincinnati in April, 1890, he wrote two letters to Edwin Booth, indicating that no work could be arranged for the next season, at least in the way of a combination between the two stars. An operation in Baltimore had resulted in the removal of a large tumorous growth from Mr. Barrett's throat, but a similar growth appeared on other portions of the body, and, while the actor's general health was not affected, these tumors made it impossible for him to appear on the stage.

Mr. Barrett did retire from the stage. He underwent critical operations at the hands of eminent surgeons on both sides of the Atlantic, and after months of pain and suffering he was able to reappear. He opened Sept. 29, 1890, at the new Davidson Theater in Milwaukee, appearing in "Hamlet." The following week he appeared in the same play at the Chicago Opera-House. Mr. Barrett said he was in the best of health, and that he had no fears for the future. There was a noticeable enlargement of his throat, but his voice was little affected.

In the course of his long professional life as a star alone on the American stage Mr. Barrett had amassed a large fortune, which he dispensed with a graceful and judicious hospitality. His house in Fifth avenue, New York, was a favorite trysting place with the literary and artistic circles of the Empire City, and his pleasant drawing-rooms formed a neutral ground where there was nothing "of the stage stagey," Mrs. Barrett being entirely unconnected with the profession, and no one of the three daughters of the house, the eldest of whom became the Baroness von Roder of Hanover, having elected to adopt a theatrical career.]

David Henderson of the Chicago Opera-House was shocked beyond measure when informed of the death of Mr. Barrett.

"Why it was only last Thursday that I saw him in New York," said he. "He was playing Othello, while Booth took the rôle of Iago. I never saw Barrett looking better. In Barrett't death the American stage will lose one of its greatest men. He has done more to foster dramatic literature than any other man. He is the only actor who has produced original poetic plays like 'Francesca di Rimini,' and the only American actor who has spent money lavishly in setting good legitimate plays. It was his sole ambition to maintain the dignity of the American stage. I had just closed a contract with him to present a new production for the season of 1892-'3."

A large number of theatrical men and women in Chicago were seen, and all expressed sentiments similar to those quoted by Mr. Henderson. It was a great surprise to them, and they were deeply grieved.

MRS. GREEN APPLIES FOR DIVORCE

She Desires to Be Freed from the Man Who Eloped with Mrs. McCrea.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—The suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Laura R. Green against her husband, Douglas, who eloped in February, 1890, with Mrs. Alice Snell-McCrea, was on trial before Judge O'Brien in the Supreme Court today. After hearing the testimony of Mrs. Green and other witnesses in her behalf the Judge said that infidelity had not been sufficiently shown and suspended the hearing to allow Mrs. Green's counsel to secure further evidence.

Mr. Green, who was a partner of Arthur E. Bateman, in Wall street, is now, according to an interview said to have been recently had with him, living "very happily" in Europe with the partner in his flight. There is no defense to the suit. Mrs. Green was the first witness examined today. She is a beautiful woman and gave prompt responses to the questions asked. These were few and only put to establish the important preliminary facts that she was married to Mr. Green in 1878 and that she has not lived with him since the discovery of his infidelity.

Thomas McNeil, employed as a coachman by Mrs. McCrea in 1889, detailed the line of his duties.

"Did you ever have occasion to go into Mrs. McCrea's bedroom?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ever see Mr. Green there?"

"Yes, sir."

His further examination developed nothing beyond the fact that Mr. Green was a frequent visitor at the house. The witness, during the period of his services as Mrs. McCrea's coachman, was in the habit of stumbling upon him in any part of the establishment, from the reception-room to the private boudoir, at all hours of the day and into the night.

Margaret Cameron testified that she was employed by Mrs. McCrea in the summer of 1889 to take care of her infant child. She said that Mrs. McCrea's room was in the rear of the second floor, and close to her own room. In the latter part of August Mrs. McCrea went to Europe and was absent five weeks. She remembered particularly Mr. Green's visit to the house on the night before the steamer sailed.

"How late did Mr. Green stay that night?" she was asked.

"As late as 2 o'clock in the morning to my knowledge."

Judge O'Brien stated that evidence had been given sufficient to base a suspicion of infidelity on the part of Mr. Green, but not of the affirmatory character necessary upon the record for granting a decree of divorce. An adjournment was accordingly taken so that additional evidence might be secured.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A. De Reisthal & Co. Compelled to Make an Assignment.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—Alphonso and Gustave de Reisthal, doing business as A. de Reisthal & Co., importers of china and glassware, made an assignment today to Henry G. Marshall, giving preferences for $19,321. Assignee Marshall said that he did not know definitely what the liabilities were, but he did not think they would reach $150,000 and were nearly all due in Europe. He thought the failure was caused by the senior partner investing largely in outside business concerns, which locked up too much of his capital.

Tried to Kill His Parents.

William Knoch, aged 12, made a desperate attempt to kill his father and mother this evening in their apartments at No. 1143 Willoughby avenue, Williamsburg. In a moment of passion the youth assailed his father with a large knife, cutting a terrible gash in his left temple, and then attempted to kill his mother with a coal shovel, and narrowly escaped breaking her skull. The wounds in both cases may prove fatal. The assault was the outcome of a quarrel between father and son. The elder Knoch begged the officer to kill the boy.

Judgment Against A. T. Stewart & Co.

A judgment for $280,353 by Gustave Bertin Guyot, liquidator of the firm of Charles Fortin & Co. of Paris, against Henry Hilton and William Libbey of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. was entered in the United States Circuit Court today. The litigation between Fortin & Co. and the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. over the amount the former claimed to be due them on kid-glove sales to the latter was begun in 1889 and has recently been decided. An appeal will probably be taken to the Supreme Court by the defendants.

A Tammanyite Robs Uncle Sam.

Ex-Ald. James Barker, the well-known Tammany Hall politician, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields today charged with violating the Internal Revenue laws. William H. Bogue, the keeper of a storage warehouse, makes an affidavit stating that on the 14th and 16th inst. Barker stored fifty-nine casks of spirits there, upon which no tax had been paid, declaring it was cider vinegar, and storing it under the name of John Clark. Commissioner Shields held him in $500 bail for examination next Friday.

Imprisoned in Germany.

Frank Haugari, for seven years an employé of the New Jersey Copper Extraction company at Tremly Point, N. J., has been imprisoned for three years in Germany for using treasonable language while speaking of the Emperor of Germany.

Brevities from Gotham.

James M. Finkbone, an ex-detective, once of Chicago, was sentenced to the penitentiary for forgery today.

Henry Winthrop Gray has been appointed receiver of the United Lines Telegraph company by Judge Ingraham in a foreclosure suit brought bythe Farmers' Loan and Trust company. His bond is fixed at $35,000.

It was learned today through a cablegram from the United States Minister at Berne, Switzerland, that Vaslier Eugene Piquet would be returned to New York for trial immediately.

New Terminal Facilities.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 20.—[Special.]—The Grand Trunk Railway has applied for privilege over the Carleton Branch railway and a site for a deep-water terminus here. The citizens understand from this that the Grand Trunk will make a great Canadian outlet at this port thus avoiding Portland, Me., in the winter.

O'MALLEY IN MEMPHIS.

THE MAFIA DETECTIVE TRACED TO HIS HIDING PLACE.

He Is Strangely Communicative to a Local Reporter and Says He Will Return to New Orleans Next Week—New York Italians Vent Their Fury at a Public Meeting—The Grand Jury's Investigation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 20.—The much sought for Detective O'Malley of New Orleans is at a hotel in this city. He is accompanied by his wife and child. He is registered under an assumed name. He was seen at midnight by a reporter and said: "I was present at the Clay statue meeting and hid in New Orleans for two days after the lynching. I went first to Houston, Tex., and then to Corsicana. Then turning about I came northward to Brinckley, Ark., and from that place to Memphis. It is my intention to return to New Orleans next Wednesday or Thursday. I will certainly expose the workings of the Mafia. I have been in the employ of the Matrangas faction of the Mafia for six years, and in my capacity as detective have plenty of information which I am sure no other man has."

O'Malley declined to say anything in connection with the bribing of the jury, except that he thinks they were bribed. He said in conclusion that six of the eleven Italians killed were guilty of complicity in the Hennessy case.

NEW YORK ITALIANS MEET.

They Have a Hard Time to Keep from Starting a Riot.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The great hall of Cooper Union was packed with 5,000 Italians of New York and vicinity tonight, called together to denounce last Saturday's tragedy in New Orleans, and outside, notwithstanding a drizzling rain, more than as many more were unable to gain entrance to the hall.

The hot blood of Italia, fired by the memory of the New Orleans affair, could not be restrained outside the building, and shortly before 9 o'clock the crush outside the doors broke them down and a number of people were injured in the rush. One hundred and fifty policemen were kept busy a quarter of an hour to drive the new arrivals out of the hall.

Among those on the platform that looked down upon the gathering were Dr. Louis Roversi, chief editor of *Il Progresso;* R. Ciambelli, editor of *Cristofero Colombo;* Prof. Colabrese, Dr. La Pente, Vincerz Porcas, and George Francis Train.

Every man was excited to the highest pitch. But a word seemed necessary to transform them into a throng of demons. The committee in charge seemed to realize this and took every precaution to avoid any trouble.

There was danger just as the meeting was about to close. The resolutions were being read when several persons in different parts of the hall arose and asked to be allowed to speak. These requests were promptly refused by the Chairman. The men who wanted to speak then appealed to their fellows, asking if they meant to sit there inactive, and urging them to act and revenge the wrongs done in New Orleans.

The instant they began to talk in this way the prominent men on the platform sprang into the aisles and urged the audience to be quiet and orderly. Meanwhile the police had taken the riot-inciters in hand and hustled them out of the hall. It was a critical moment, and the leading men of the meeting acted none too soon. They admitted after the meeting that had they allowed any one of those in the audience to have spoken for five minutes bloodshed would have followed, as the men present would have been so wrought up that they would have started a riot almost without knowing why.

As soon as the resolutions were adopted the meeting was dismissed and all present were urged to leave the place and they obeyed.

The chief speeches were made by the three Italian editors and in the main were within bounds of reasonable expectation.

STILL AFTER THE JURY-BRIBERS.

The Labors of the New Orleans Grand Jury Unfinished.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—[Special.]—The grand jury continued in session all day but finally adjourned to Monday without making any presentation. They made a brief report exonerating District-Attorney Luzenberg from all blame in connection with the selection of Juryman Seligman. O'Malley will not be brought here now, if ever. No one wants any more bloodletting, and he would surely be lynched if brought back now.

Victor Lamanha, a native of Italy, but for many years a naturalized American and Consul to Calania under President Cleveland, in a letter to the press says:

Why do not the honorable Mayor of New Orleans, the Italian Consul, Mr. John Rocchi, and the fruit importers have an interview and settle the matter properly for the benefit of the Commonwealth? If there is a Mafia here why do they not try to discover it? Also for this Mafia business. Twelve men killed; what is next? I am just back from Italy and am sorry to see this trouble between two parties of my countrymen whom I have known since they were boys. I hope I could see them friends again. I am an American citizen and have been a resident of New Orleans for the last thirty-five years. I was born in Italy, which I love as well as I do this my adopted country. I want to see both countries in the most friendly relations. I regret the mass-meetings some citizens are holding in New York and Chicago. There is no necessity for them. They do worse by aggravating the people. They should have waited to hear the result of this colony, the most interested one in the premises. I regret to learn of one of the most senseless and inconsistent statements ever made by Mr. Pascale Corriti, the spokesman of a committee of twelve Italians passing through Pittsburg, Pa., en route for Washington to see Secretary Blaine, President Harrison, and the Italian Minister. I hope to soon see all this howling and screaming over, for we want here quietness and peace. This is the best country in the world, offering everybody a good and easy living. It gives the privilege of becoming American citizens and the right to vote—a privilege not granted to every one in the old country. Hence, respect the laws of the country you abide in, for the country and the people will stand by you.

The King's Daughters of the Episcopal Church having learned that it is the intention of some friends to send little Marchesi, the boy who whistled back to his friends in Italy have sent him word they will supply him with an outfit and ready cash for the trip.

AWAITING THE GRAND JURY'S ACTION

Gov. Nicholls Makes No Reply to Secretary Blaine's Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—[Special.]—Up to this time Gov. Nicholls has formulated no reply to Secretary Blaine on the subject of the slaughter of the alleged Hennessy murderers last Saturday, and he doesn't know when he will do so. He has intimated that he is waiting for the grand jury to complete its investigation and make its report, and that report will be the substance of his reply. Up to this time the grand jury has not approached this branch of the subject, its attention being taken up by the jury bribery branch of the question. Thomas J. Semmes, one of the counsel for the defense, has been quite ill, but is now recovering. He is said to have received a fee of $10,000 for obtaining an acquittal of the accused. His law partner, however, was one of those who marched into the parish prison with a gun on his shoulder to execute popular vengeance on his partner's clients.

FRENCH-AMERICAN SILENCE.

No Newspaper Mention of the Lynching—That West Virginia Story.

No credence whatever was given to the statement telegraphed from Wheeling, W. Va., and published yesterday to the effect that 500 Italians were drilling in that State, under ex-army officers of Italy, with the idea of marching to New Orleans for the purpose of revenge. The report was pronounced a malicious canard, no doubt put into circulation by the enemies of Italians. Considerable comment was indulged in yesterday by the Italian portion of the population regarding the significant omission of the French press in America from publishing any news or particulars whatsoever pertaining to the lynching. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of New York, the *Courrier de l'Illinois* of Chicago, and about all the minor French-American journals throughout the States refrain from mentioning any of the facts in the case. In well-informed circles here it is thought that the reason for this is to be found in the strained relations which have existed for many months between Italy and the French Republic. Many other Italians believe that the silence on the subject on the part of the Franco-American newspapers is largely due to a similar international episode, in which the French were the offenders, that occurred at Marseilles in 1882—the massacre of the Italians by the inhabitants of that city, resulting from the heated discussions of economic questions.

L'Italia will sarcastically suggest editorially in its issue of today the erection of a monument at New Orleans bearing the following epitaph:

To the citizens, Shakespeare, Parkerson, Wickliffe, who, being inspired by the magnanimous acts of their fathers, with indomitable courage and incredible valor, repulsed, at the head of 20,000 armed men, nineteen unarmed and inoffensive Italian prisoners and reported a complete victory. Grateful humanity hereby offers, dedicates, consecrates.

Secretary Blaine's Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana is here to give the President and Secretary Blaine the benefit of his knowledge of the New Orleans situation. Mr. Warmoth is now Collector of the Port. He is respected by everybody in the Crescent City as a fighting man. The Louisiana people in Washington think that Warmoth would make a better showing on behalf of the New Orleans authorities than has heretofore been done. But the defense before the world which must be made for them belongs to Gov. Nichols later, and that document has not yet been received at the State Department.

Pittsburg Italians Protest.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 20.—[Special.]—The Italians of Allegheny County held a mammoth mass-meeting tonight to make expression on the recent New Orleans riot. Joseph Cuneo, a prominent importer of fruit, presided, and the meeting was orderly and quiet throughout, although a large squad of police was on hand to check any disturbance. A number of speeches were made in the Italian tongue and some in English, but no sentiments of a sensational nature were uttered. A set of resolutions deprecating the action of the mob and asking that the ring-leaders be punished was passed.

Preparing for an Invasion.

TORONTO, Ont., March 20.—[Special.]—Michael Basso, the leader of the Italian colony in Toronto, and practically in Canada, has received communications from various points in the United States inquiring how many Italians in Canada could be counted on as prepared to take up arms to avenge the men killed in New Orleans in the event of the Italian Government failing to secure satisfaction from the United States Government. Mr. Basso has not yet replied to these communications, but in an interview says there are 4,000 Italians in Canada who could be so depended on, many of them men having fought under Garibaldi and all of them good fighting men.

No Danger in Sicily.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 20.—It having been printed that Americans in Palermo, Sicily, were in danger since the New Orleans trouble the family of United States Consul Pugh here cabled an inquiry to him. He answers: "Certainly no danger."

Will Not Bombard New Orleans.

ROME, March 20.—It is semi-officially denied that sealed orders have been sent to the Italian squadron in consequence of the lynching of the eleven Italian prisoners at New Orleans Saturday last.

SOLUTION OF THE HELEN POTTS MYSTERY

The Dead Girl Was the Victim of a Criminal Operation.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Helen Neilson Potts, the handsome and accomplished girl of 19, and a student at the Comstock finishing school for young ladies on West Fortieth street, this city, who died Sunday, Feb. 1, last, from an overdose of morphine prescribed by Charles W. Harris, a medical student, it is now learned was the wife of Harris.

They were secretly married Feb. 8, 1890, by Ald. Rinckhoff. She gave the name of Helen Neilson, which was her full Christian name. When the family learned of this they forbade Harris attending the funeral. In an affidavit Mrs. Potts says: "I had no suspicion of the nature of her illness for some days. Then my brother-in-law assured me its cause was the effect of sin. When I gained courage to enter my daughter's room she saw by my face I had been told and said: 'Mamma, bring me the Bible,' and with her hands on that told me of the marriage. Her husband had performed a criminal operation upon her before going on this visit and assured her her troubles were all over. They were not. After I was told of the marriage her husband wrote me an affectionate letter and I began to feel that this youthful folly might well be forgiven and wrote kindly to him."

The mother says that Harris promised to remarry the girl. She says: "I wrote, accepted his promise, and thanked him for keeping his word. He brought my daughter the quinine, carefully removed two capsules, fearing schoolgirls might not be trusted with a whole grain of morphine, and went to Old Point Comfort. When he met me, and we were on our way to my dead child, he assured me that it was the druggist's awful mistake, but when they were taking his statement and I saw him take the capsule from his pocket as if he had known it must be used as evidence, I heard him say he had the prescription filled, pointed to the carefully marked student's prescription, I was so filled with horror I dare not look up, and I have not been able to put the thought from me that if the right capsule had been used first the two pills he had would agree with those remaining in the box. When he came on Wednesday before the inquest to demand his marriage papers he again assured me I would find when the analysis was made that it was the druggist's mistake, and the jury would exonerate him. They did not but left her under a shadow where his cowardice had placed her and my husband's hatred that the world should know of the marriage keeps her."

FROM PIG-IRON TO WATCH-SPRING.

Value Which Is Added by Labor and Skill.

The man who carries a watch in his pocket seldom stops to think of the labor required to make one of the tiny hairsprings that form one of its component parts. And yet that innocent little speck of mechanism furnishes food for thought on an elaborate scale.

The value of a handful of raw pig-iron, say five pounds,, is $.051. Convert it into steel rails and the five pounds become worth $.075. If the same weight of steel be made into table-knives, such as one ordinarily used at dinner, sixty blades are turned out, worth $15 at jobbing rates. Thus it is seen that the various evolutionary processes through which the material goes in its transition from raw pig-iron to table cutlery has increased its cost from five cents to $15.

But the comparison might be continued with even more interesting results. Suppose the five pounds of material be converted into watch hair springs, one of which—and by no means the smallest—weighs one-quarter of one grain Troy. In five pounds there would be 110,200 of these little coils, which, at the rate of $1.75 a dozen, would be worth $16,070.25. In this way the man who stops to think about it is furnished with an interesting comparison, suggesting the value of labor in both its practical and theoretical sense.

LAST NIGHT OF GERMAN OPERA.

New-Yorkers Bid Farewell to Wagner—Honors for Herr Seidl.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—The last night of the seventh season of German opera in the Metropolitan Opera-House was celebrated this evening with pomp and splendor. Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," sung by the same artists heretofore during the season heard in the work, was the music drama given, Frau Mielke being the Isolde, Herr Gudehus the Tristan, and Herr Fischer the King Mark, while Frau Ritter-Goetze made as much as ever of the minor part of Brangaene. The opera moved with smoothness from the beginning to the end, and there were curtain calls innumerable after every act. At the close of the opera Herr Seidl was brought before the house seven times in all and presented with three laurel wreaths.

Wants Tax-Books and Money.

County Treasurer Charles Kern filed a petition in the Circuit Court to compel by mandamus Henry Moens, Collector of the Town of Lake View, to turn over to petitioner the tax-books and warrants collected up to March 10, 1891, which he says the Lake View Collector has refused to do.

Indian Extravagance.

The Princes of India, though under subjection to British rule, are able to indulge in royal whims and extravagances. One of them recently had made at Paris a bed worth $25,000. Its canopy is supported by four automatic female figures that wave fans to cool the air. The mattress is a huge musical box, which, when one lies upon it, plays operatic airs.

BUSINESS-MEN ON DECK.

MASS-MEETING TONIGHT IN SUPPORT OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

It Will Be Held at Central Music-Hall—S. W. Allerton to Preside—List of Vice-Presidents—South Town Campaign Committee—Eighth Ward Republicans Confident of Giving Hempstead Washburne a Majority of Fourteen Hundred—General Notes of the Campaign.

Samuel W. Allerton will preside at the Republican business-men's meeting this evening at Central Music-Hall, and will make a brief address in support of the Republican candidate for Mayor and his associates on the ticket. Brief speeches will also be made by other leading business-men and by well known public men like Sidney Smith, Eugene Cary, John J. Badenoch, Rollin M. Keyes, and C. L. Hutchinson.

The following have been announced as Vice-Presidents of the meeting this evening with their expressed consent:

S. W. Allerton,	N. Williams,	J. W. Ellsworth,
Joseph Medill,	E. G. Keith,	R. E. Jenkins,
C. Kozminski,	M. M. Wineman,	C. D. Hamill,
R. W. Dunham,	H. W. Jackson,	O. D. Wetherell,
A. M. Pence,	C. W. Spofford,	J. E. Keith,
E. P. Langworthy,	P. P. Foskett,	D. Gibson,
G. L. Chatfield,	F. Boyer,	H. S. Oswald,
G. D. Halton,	H. S. Parkhurst,	C. H. Aldrich,
J. A. Roche,	Sidney Smith,	Eugene Cary,
W. P. Nixon,	C. W. Drew,	J. Austrian,
B. Moos,	G. W. Clausenius,	F. G. Logan,
G. M. How,	J. J. Badenoch,	C. Keep,
W. A. Fuller,	D. W. Mills,	E. F. Comstock,
T. H. Saunders,	H. E. Saunders,	K. A. Preston,
C. W. Walters,	E. P. Heywood,	A. A. Webber,
N. B. Delamater,	H. S. Stebbins,	C. E. Barnard,
W. G. Hibbard,	G. M. Pullman,	N. B. Beam,
W. K. Sullivan,	Graeme Stewart,	L. B. Doud,
L. L. Coburn,	A. Georg,	G. H. Sidwell,
W. H. Harper,	John Allen,	G. F. Bissell,
H. N. May,	Jesse Spalding,	J. L. Gould,
J. M. Dunn,	C. C. Brown,	Capt. W. Curran,
Nat Allen,	Philip Jeager,	H. C. Starr,
W. E. Carr,	E. W. Gillett,	C. B. Brayton,
J. A. Gossger,	G. F. Baldwin,	M. Schwiesthal,
H. E. Weaver,	J. A. Edwards,	E. B. Butler,
A. H. Andrews,	T. D. Hastings,	Hugh Richy,
H. Channon,	G. S. Kirk,	J. T. Stewart,
W. Loeb,	H. B. Wickersham,	J. W. C. Rhode,
J. Mountain,	Thomas Boyle,	C. G. Ortmeyer,
C. J. Strombach,	C. Meyer,	G. S. Knapp,
A. H. Farnham,	G. G. Moore,	G. Heinmann,
E. G. Helle,	Jacob Newman,	F. T. Bliss,
W. F. Wetmore,	Peter Hand,	H. Thorwardt,
B. E. Bleithess,	Adolph Loeb,	H. Weinhardt,
M. J. Swatek,	C. Ernshaw,	G. H. Lindeman,
Frank Parker,	J. J. Dan,	G. Gottmanhausen,
W. J. Keeler,	E. B. Baldwin,	D. E. Sibley,
J. M. Wanzer,	D. F. Baxter,	J. H. Dole,
S. W. Lamson,	W. S. Soverin,	Z. R. Carter,
A. M. Fuller,	B. J. Bennett,	A. C. Budolph,
H. A. Haugan,	M. A. Richardson,	J. F. Walsh,
John Oliver,	S. T. Gunderson,	W. A. Alexander,
O. W. Lasher,	Wallace Kirk,	J. A. B. Waldo,
J. H. Wood,	A. H. Chetlain,	R. Martin,
J. F. Merchant,	F. E. Holton,	J. M. Waughop,
J. A. Lombardy,	George Warner,	J. S. Woolacott,
G. W. Yanpell,	J. M. Goodell,	Col. Bentley,
S. W. Davis,	C. R. Rankin,	G. P. Gobert
John Berg,	E. M. Wineman,	W. E. Dudley,
R. C. Givins,	Louis Wolff,	D. Gray,
D. W. Wood,	J. B. Inderreden,	Z. H. Goinz,
Ben Allen,	C. Schliewohl,	John Schwerin,
W. H. Thompson,	G. B. Swift,	Thomas Jewell,
W. Boldenweck,	Edward Kirk Jr.,	A. W. Green,
J. M. Larimer,	A. T. Harding,	C. L. Gamer,
P. F. Dormuilly,	J. T. Haleigh,	H. Thompson,
L. G. Yoe,	D. F. Crilly,	H. H. Carr,
B. M. Hair,	W. R. Manierre,	G. H. Schlotthauer
T. G. Case,	Alex. Mitchell,	C. Jevne,
S. B. Raymond,	J. Badenoch Jr.,	A. B. Gould,
W. Hoyt,	P. V. Fitzpatrick,	F. Ziegfeldt,
W. A. Keyes,	H. M. Bacon,	D. V. Purington,
W. D. Preston,	J. S. Bunnells,	W. Stewart,
		J. Frank Aldrich.

The Republican Campaign Committee issued an urgent letter of instruction to the Chairmen of the ward and precinct organizations yesterday to make a rigid scrutiny of the registry lists so as to prevent fraud. The Republican clerks are attending diligently to their duties.

South Town Campaign Committee.

The following were selected yesterday as a Campaign Committee for the South Town of Chicago, with headquarters at No. 91 Dearborn street, where a meeting will be held today at 3 p. m.:

Eugene Cary, President.	M. A. Farwell, Vice-President.	W. D. Preston, Treasurer.
B. B. De Young, Secretary.	H. N. Higinbotham,	J. T. Chumassero,
H. W. Jackson,	A. C. Bartlett,	G. S. Keith,
Perry A. Hull,	S. H. Hale,	J. H. Gilbert,
D. W. Nickerson,	E. E. Barnard,	H. E. Weaver,
D. B. Shanahan,	J. Fitzgerald,	Hugo Guntrum,
J. A. Hogan,	Fred Liebrandt,	A. C. Oldenberg.
Daniel Ackerman,	L. Richards,	W. F. Bossi,
C. A. Robinson,	Enoch Howard,	J. McKenna,
W. Guthrie,	H. H. Carr,	C. Nye,
M. W. Shanahan,		C. J. Schaefer,

WILL INCREASE THE MAJORITY.

Eighth Ward Republicans Well Organized and Confident.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club held an enthusiastic meeting at No. 701 Center avenue last night. The Eighth Ward Club consists of two sections, the North and South End Clubs. The south end section, which met last night, is organized with 125 members, W. H. Curran being President and James Geary Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Samuel B. Frend, Col. William Parker, President Curran, and others. It was claimed that Gilbert's vote for Sheriff of 940 in the ward would be increased to 1,400 for Hempstead Washburne.

The Aldermanic candidate will be nominated at a meeting to be held at Curran's Hall, No. 350 Blue Island avenue, next Tuesday. The candidates are ex-Ald. Joseph Weber and William Burk. All the precincts in the ward are thoroughly organized with the exception of two in the south end.

The club made arrangements to charter a car and attend the Republican mass-meeting at Central Music-Hall tonight in a body.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR PEOPLE TALK.

Tommy Morgan Complimented and Other People Denounced.

Last night the Socialistic party held a mass-meeting at Danish Independent Hall, Thirty-seventh street and Armour avenue. B. J. Berlyn opened the meeting with a short speech, and was followed by Prof. De Leon of New York. He told the audience about the corruption of the capitalists and said that the affairs

FIRE AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

SPARKS FROM A LOCOMOTIVE CAUSE A LOSS OF $100,000.

Valuable Merchandise in the Baltimore and Ohio Transfer Yards Destroyed—He "Done Win Dat Money at Craps"—G. G. Coleman's Invention—Readers of "The Sunday Tribune" in Luck—Lawyer Prendergast vs. Judge Prendergast—Other Local News.

A disastrous fire broke out in the Baltimore and Ohio transfer house, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, South Chicago, at 8 o'clock last night, and for more than three hours defied the efforts of the South Chicago and Grand Crossing firemen.

It is supposed the fire originated from locomotive sparks falling among the freight in the house, and it had gained considerable headway before an alarm was turned in. Capt. Smith's force promptly responded and attempted to control the fire, but owing to the combustible nature of the contents little progress could be made. A call was sent to Grand Crossing, and that station made a flying trip to the scene.

Scarcity of water made the work of the department extremely difficult and uncertain.

Four car-loads of valuable merchandise were destroyed and the transfer-house is in ruins. To make matters worse the coal bunkers took fire and burned fiercely for a long time. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, though the Baltimore and Ohio officials could not furnish details of the loss and insurance.

THE VICTIM OF UNJUST SUSPICION.

An Incident at the Hyde Park Hotel with Two Sides to It.

W. Bob Miller, the urbane and ubiquitous colored head waiter at the Hyde Park Hotel, has few superiors in the art of "crap" playing. His ability in this line was the indirect cause of several interesting incidents at that fashionable hostelry yesterday.

A week ago Mrs. Grey, a guest, missed a pocket-book containing $70. Perhaps she lost it; perhaps it was stolen. At any rate Mr. Mulligan, one of the proprietors, had the bellboys and waiters searched. That's all the good it did; the money was not found, and it hurt the feelings of the thirty colored gentlemen who act as intermediaries between the dining-room and the kitchen.

Thursday Mr. Miller deposited $120 in the Chicago Savings Bank. Now, it so happens that the cashier of that institution is a guest at the hotel. Under the circumstances he reported the deposit to Mr. Mulligan. Mr. Mulligan couldn't exactly see how his head waiter on a salary of $40 per month could save $120, and yesterday turned over Mr. Miller to the tender mercies of Inspector Hunt. Mr. Miller was escorted to the police station.

"Where did you get that money?" asked the inspector severely.

"I done shoot craps, sah, and win dat money, sah," explained Mr. Miller with lofty dignity.

Investigation proved that Mr. Miller was a terror at the game and that his explanation was true. He was therefore informed that he was at liberty to return to his duties at the hotel.

But the iron had entered into his soul and when he reached his little kingdom he announced his intention of quitting "dar and dis."

And he did. And what's more his loyal subjects walked out with him just at supper time, leaving four colored boys to serve 700 guests. The waiters were on their dignity and made no trouble, but some timid soul called the patrol wagon, which added interest to the proceedings.

Everybody, from the chambermaids to the engineer's wife, was pressed into service and supper was served in fairly satisfactory fashion.

WHITE LEAD IN TWELVE HOURS.

G. G. Coleman Says He Has an Invention Which Worries the Trust.

G. G. Coleman of this city claims to have discovered a process of manufacturing white lead which will revolutionize that industry.

Mr. Coleman invited the paint men of the city to meet him yesterday at the Grand Pacific and examine his discovery. Several of the prominent paint dealers responded, and after careful inspection declared that it was valuable. In explaining it he said:

"The great value of the discovery is the saving that will be made in the time of making white lead. By the old Dutch process from sixty to ninety days are consumed. By my process twelve hours is required. The white lead I make is much superior to the old product. It is made wholly from pig lead and no acid is used. By omitting the use of acid an ingredient that is harmful to the compound is left out and the quality improved. In short, my process represents all the possibilities of hydro-carbonate."

The paint men are greatly interested in the matter. White lead is the basic product of all paints. At present all the white-lead interests are controlled by the White Lead Trust, and the paint men are at the mercy of that organization. They are consequently eager to accept any salvation that is offered them.

To-day Mr. Coleman will make a public test of his process. He intends to form a stock company and build a plant in Chicago. From a plant costing $165,000 he claims that one ton per hour can be manufactured and return large dividends. The White Lead Trust people are badly frightened, it is claimed, and have made overtures for the purchase of the secret.

"TRIBUNE" READERS IN LUCK.

Those Between Here and Clinton, Ia., Will Get Their Sunday Edition Before Noon.

THE TRIBUNE has made arrangements with the Chicago and Northwestern road by which all territory upon the Council Bluffs division, as far as Clinton, Ia., will be promptly supplied with Sunday morning papers.

The officials of the Northwestern road have kindly consented to hold the regular freight train leaving Chicago at 11:55 Saturday night till 4 Sunday mornings. Sunday's papers will be distributed from this train between Maywood and Clinton, Ia.

The regular wagon service between Chicago and Maywood will be retained till further notice.

The Sunday morning train will arrive upon the following schedule time:

Elmhurst, 4:30.	Rochelle, 8:02.
Wheaton, 5.	Franklin Grove, 8:47.
Turner, 5:20.	Dixon, 9:20.
Geneva, 5:49.	Sterling, 10.
Elburn, 6:17.	Morrison, 10:50.
Cortland, 6:35.	Fulton, 11:30.
De Kalb, 7:07.	Clinton, 11:55.
Creston, 7:45.	

Local dealers at Sycamore will be supplied at Cortland; dealers at Lyons, Ia., will be supplied at Clinton.

DISAPPROVES OF HIS OWN RULING.

The Position of Richard Prendergast in the Prettyman Case.

Mrs. Mabel Y. Prettyman, wife of the ex-banker, has filed a petition in the County Court to recover a large portion of the assets of W. L. Prettyman & Co., which were turned over to the assignee. The property claimed is a large amount of lumber at Ashland, Wis., worth in the neighborhood of $25,000. This property, it is claimed, was given to Mrs. Prettyman by her husband about a week before the failure to liquidate an indebtedness of $30,000 owing to her on money invested in the lumber business some time previous. In order to prove that the lumber was not transferred to cheat creditors Mrs. Prettyman gave the assignees a bill of sale of the property, but now she claims it ought to be retransferred to her.

Richard Prendergast has been retained by Mrs. Prettyman, and upon the hearing, which is set for next Monday, her counsel will argue that he himself when Judge of the County Court overreached the power of the County Court in ruling more than the insolvent himself upon the examination that was held, and therefore the testimony of Mrs. Prettyman on that occasion was hardly admissable. The assignee will fight the claim.

VALUED AT $500 A FRONT FOOT.

Long-Time Lease of Property on Vincennes Avenue—Other Real-Estate News.

A valuation of $500 a front foot has been placed upon the corner of Oakwood boulevard and Vincennes avenue by the terms of a nine-and-a-half-year lease negotiated by Kinney & Randall. The northeast corner, having a frontage of sixty feet on Vincennes avenue by 100 on Oakwood boulevard, has been leased at $1,800 a year. On a basis of a 6 per cent investment this rental represents a capitalized value of $30,000, or $500 a foot for the Vincennes avenue frontage. The owner of the property is William Bettles and the lessees are August L. Patterson and John F. Thompson. They will improve the corner with a $75,000 apartment house.

Two new dime museums have been located on State street in the block between Van Buren and Congress streets through leases made during the last week. J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro. leased the four-story and basement building No. 314 State street for Edwin L. Brand to John W. Conroy for a term of five years at $5,900 a year. The same firm, in connection with E. A. Cummings & Co., has leased the four-story and basement building, 40x100 feet, at Nos. 292 and 294 State street for a term of years at $10,000 a year to Kohl & Middleton from the estate of Albert Smith and Orson Smith.

Snow & Dickinson have sold 256x128 feet on the northeast corner of Calumet avenue and Forty-sixth street for $32,000, 200x160 on the northeast corner of Prairie avenue and Forty-fourth street for $25,000, and 150x169 feet at the northwest corner of Calumet avenue and Fifty-eighth street for $22,500.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. report the sale of eight acres at Morgan and Fifty-fifth streets for $60,000, 189x167 feet at Fifty-first street and Prairie avenue for $40,000, and the southwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Calumet avenue, 132x100 feet, for $21,000.

Appropriations have been made for extensions of the Harvey sewer system. A four-foot brick sewer one and three-eighths of a mile long will be built on One Hundred and Fifty-first street from Western avenue east to the main on Center avenue. Sewers on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh streets, between the Illinois Central railroad and Halsted street, will also be built, with a connecting sewer along the east line of the railroad.

WILL OPEN A STORE NEXT MONTH.

Plans of the Workingmen's Co-operative Consume Society—Labor Notes.

The Workingmen's Coöperative Consumé Society held its first public meeting last night at No. 54 West Lake street. John Simpson, an architectural ironworker, presided. Speeches were made by O. A. Bishop and several members of the society. The President of the organization is Andy Gideon, a hardwood finisher, and the thirty-eight members include mechanics and laborers. They propose to buy all needed articles of food, fuel, and clothing at wholesale prices and sell to their members at prices only so far above cost as to cover running expenses and create a small sinking fund to care for the increase of business. As soon as they secure 100 members they will open a store, buy the first installment of goods on thirty days' time, and thus begin business. They have already purchased 1,000 tons of coal.

Almost all the members belong to some trades union. Among their rules are these: "We will handle no adulterated article. The initiation fee can never be raised to more than $1. No one working for the society shall be paid less than 25 cents an hour nor more than $5 a day."

The society proposes furnishing its members first with groceries and meats and then clothing. The society expects to open its store next month.

The Upholsterers' Local Assembly No. 9,083, K. of L., held a mass-meeting last night at No. 192 Washington street. T. F. Ford presided. Addresses were delivered by R. J. Lindholm, T. Hagerty, and N. O'Neil. Forty new members were added and the question of demanding a reduction of two hours a day, from ten to eight, was discussed.

The Painters' and Decorators' Council met last night at No. 167 Washington street. The matter of asking 35 cents an hour as a minimum rate of wages was discussed but no action taken. It was announced that mass-meetings would be held Sunday afternoon at the headquarters of the three local unions, No. 104 Randolph street, Scandia Hall, and No. 2974 State street; that more than one-half of the 2,500 resident painters of the city were now in the union, and soon steps would be taken towards bettering their condition as to wages.

PRESENTED WITH A PORTRAIT.

The Doolittle School Accepts a Likeness of the Man After Whom It Was Named.

A portrait of the late James R. Doolittle Jr. was presented to the school which bears his name yesterday, and the presentation was accompanied by appropriate addresses. The portrait is a crayon head executed by Mrs. Sarah Doolittle Pease of Racine, Wis., a sister of Mr. Doolittle.

The exercises took place in the assembly hall of the school, on Thirty-fifth street, near Stanton avenue. There were present ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, father of the original of the portrait; Mrs. Pease, President Nettelhorst and Mr. Fernald of the Board of Education, Charles Kosminski, a former member; Dr. Burroughs, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; Miss Curtis, Principal of the school, and her assistants, and some 500 of the pupils of the school.

Thomas Brenan of the School Board presided. In a few words he introduced Judge Frank Baker, who made the presentation speech. Judge Baker said they had met to pay a tribute to the memory of Mr. Doolittle, and to present to the school which bears his name his picture. The character of Mr. Doolittle was one that it was always a pleasure to remember. It was an example of great talents, of high endowments, without an admixture of unworthy habits and feelings.

President Nettelhorst said there was a time in the history of the Board of Education and public school system when no measure of importance or any change was contemplated which would affect the schools seriously where Mr. Doolittle was not consulted. He was always in the front rank of the battle for liberal ideas in school management. He did not accept the position for the honor or fame to be gained but because he liked the work.

Inspector J. W. Fernald said he wanted to emphasize what had been said of Mr. Doolittle's character. To him was due the display of the National flag from school buildings.

Charles Kosminski said if it was true that good men lived when their bodies lay in the grave it was doubly true of Mr. Doolittle. He wanted not only fine school buildings but large assembly halls such as that where they were now met. His memory would never fade.

A. O. U. W. AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Four Thousand People Attend the Order's Entertainment.

The entertainment given by the Ancient Order of United Workmen at the Auditorium last night was participated in by 4,000 people. Grand Master Workman C. R. Matson was master of ceremonies, and about him on the stage were grouped his assistants, Messrs. A. Reichardt, H. Hawkins, J. Treiber, L. Le Roy, J. Collins, G. Bradford, and P. B. Klein.

From the organ Louis Falk sent the swelling notes of Boieldieu's overture, "La Dame Blanche," and Miss Grace Hiltz stood before her applauding audience in the first song number, Arditi's "Il Bacio." For an encore Miss Hiltz rendered "The Slumber Song." The Misses Mary A. Hall, Ada H. Kidston, Eolie Carpenter, and Gertrude Sprague, the Schumann Lady Quartet, sang, and Prof. W. W. Carnes recited "Dan Pariton's Ride," an incident of the Johnstown flood. Louis Falk played selections from Liszt and Lemagree. W. Warne Wilson, Supreme Master Workman, delivered an address, in which he presented to his audience the use, benefits, and dignity of the A. O. U. W., which, he claimed, was a creation of necessity and came to give relief beyond the life of the bread winner.

"Now is the Month of Maying," was the song following, rendered by the Schumann and Lotus Quartets. Miss Lizzie Maxfield Cannon gave a recitation and received an encore. Miss Florentine Rosenthal sang, and the Lotus Quartet gave the Concert waltz. Louis Falk closed the entertainment with a selection from Meyerbeer.

PLACED UNDER $600 BONDS.

Justice Kersten Hears the Charges Against Mrs. A. J. Snell's Maid.

Hattie Juerst, the maid accused by Mrs. A. J. Snell of stealing silverware and clothing from her, was before Justice Kersten yesterday and was committed in bonds of $600 to answer to the charge.

Mrs. Snell was the principal witness and she identified several spoons, some infants' clothing, napkins, and a wrap as hers. The property was found in the girl's trunks. It was developed during the examination that no suspicion had ever attached to the maid until the advent of a Mrs. Ellis as nurse in the family, and it was this woman who first informed Mrs. Snell of Hattie being a thief. Mrs. Ellis did not appear at the hearing. At the close of the examination Attorney W. S. Forrest said:

"Mr. A. J. Snell wants to have this case settled so that his wife can leave the city."

"And this prosecution would have been dropped if Hattie Juerst would sign an agreement with Mr. and Mrs. Snell not to sue them for damages," said Attorney David.

"That is true," said Mr. Forrest, "but——"

"Hattie Juerst does not want to compromise this case, and will not do so," said Mr. David.

The vials found in the girl's trunks contained toothache medicine.

SPRING WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the One to Be Held at the Art Institute Monday.

Members of the press were invited to take a look yesterday afternoon at the 300 or more pictures which are to constitute the Spring Water-Color Exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. But the press view was somewhat marred by the fact that the pictures were not hung. The staff of employés was busily engaged in numbering the paintings to correspond with the catalogue before hanging them. It will be all the institute officers can do to get the exhibition ready for the opening reception Monday evening from 7 to 11 o'clock.

This will be the third water-color exhibition held at the Art Institute, and in future the display of works of art in water color will be a regular event each spring. This exhibition, which will continue for a month, will represent the collection of the American Water-Color Society recently shown to the New-Yorkers, besides a large number of pictures from the brush of Americans in various parts of the country. With a few exceptions the pictures to be exhibited next week will be for sale. Chicago water-color artists have responded liberally to the invitation to exhibit.

HURT BY CANS AND BOTTLES.

A Groceryman Injured by the Giving Way of Six Tiers of Shelving.

The sudden fall of forty feet of shelving, six tiers high, loaded with half a ton of canned and bottled goods, in the grocery store of Skidmore & Paul, No. 5215 Lake avenue, caused the residents of Hyde Park in that neighborhood to think that an earthquake had occurred. Joseph Lyons was waiting on customers in the above-mentioned store when he heard a crackling noise behind him, and almost immediately he was dashed to the floor and buried under catsup, olives, pickles, and canned goods. Mr. Lyons was finally dug out from the wreck severely bruised and cut by broken glass, but still alive. No serious results are expected from his injuries.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

S. H. Warwick's Alleged Insanity.

A telegram from Jacksonville, Fla., in yesterday's TRIBUNE said that a young man giving his name as S. H. Warwick, representing himself as a traveling solicitor for Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago, was detained there because of his evident insanity, as shown in the purchase of hundreds of dollars' worth of curios and of his declared intention of founding a home for the poor to which all the poor would be brought in Pullman cars, fed on the rarest dainties, and clothed in the richest fabrics. At Rand, McNally & Co.'s it was said: "Yes, he is in the employ of the firm, and has been for several years. No signs of lunacy have been noticed. He recently built a $6,000 residence for Fowler, where his wife now may be found. We know nothing of the unfortunate unseating of his reason except as shown in the press dispatches. We have telegraphed one of our traveling salesmen to go to Jacksonville to take charge of him and bring him home."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20.—[Special.]—S. H. Warwick, agent of Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago, who became suddenly insane last Wednesday night in this city, was taken in charge this morning by R. R. Williams, whom the firm sent to Jacksonville, arriving on the ground after the case. Warwick's condition has grown worse if anything, and last night while his guard was asleep he quietly arose, dressed, and stole out of the room, locking the door after him. When the guard woke up and found his charge gone he pounded on the door until relief came and he was released, when he notified the police. Warwick, after leaving Bettini's Hotel, made his way to the St. James Hotel. He later returned to Bettini's and voluntarily placed himself in charge of his guard again. Tonight Mr. Williams sent Warwick to Chicago in charge of a keeper.

Party at the Douglas Club.

A pleasant party was given the members of the Douglas Club by their lady friends in the hall at Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue last night. Seventy-five couples were present. The grand march was led by Mr. E. O. Hough and Miss Roberta Ruggles. At midnight there was an intermission for refreshments.

Among those present were the following:

Messrs. and Mesdames—

G. G. Jerome,	H. E. Wilcox,	E. O. Hough,
J. H. Blakeley,	Tabor,	Little,
J. S. Trainor,	F. S. Read,	C. H. Underwood,
R. H. Webb,	H. A. Bradford,	H. Knight.

Misses—

K. M. Lavinia,	Grace Simmons,	Bess Woodbury,
Bertha Trainor,	Alice Trainor,	Horn,
Thorne Reed,	Tabor,	Mary Burry,
Anna Ellis,	Clara Jerome,	Grace Strong,
Tuthill,	Strickland,	Roberta Ruggles.
Maude Jennings,		
Wood,		
W. L. Armour,	J. M. Truesdell,	P. L. Randall,
W. Trainor,	W. Fox,	C. Beckett,
J. F. Wood,	C. H. Dick,	A. L. Jones,
W. G. Seeley,	A. C. Black,	F. A. Oliver,
C. H. West Jr.,	G. Coie,	W. Gallagher,
W. A. Laidlaw,	C. H. Wessel,	R. S. Wessel,
E. Doty,	H. G. Myers,	O. R. Hester,
H. D. Coghlan,	J. C. Ross.	U. Candell.
J. E. Roche.		

One of Cregier's Finest.

Cregier Policeman No. 123 had been to the Cregier primaries and was returning late in the evening therefrom in a peculiarly happy frame of mind when he was accosted by a citizen at Eighteenth street and Center avenue.

"Which way must I go to reach Dearborn and Madison streets?" inquired the citizen.

"Darebun an' Madison strate, is it? To the divil with Darebun an' Madison strate. Oi'm a Cregier policeman an' Oi'm off the bate. Oi'll run yez in if yez don't move an," replied the "Crageer polaceman," as he turned a peony countenance garnished with a City-Hall breath upon the astonished citizen.

"That breath is strong enough to carry several primaries," remarked the latter to himself as he "moved an."

Death of William W. Hunter.

William W. Hunter, Treasurer of the Grand Opera-House, died last evening at his home, No. 2226 Wabash avenue. He was 32 years old. Death resulted from pneumonia. He came to Chicago three years ago as business manager for Hoyt and Thomas with the "Rag Baby." Then he took on the road "Chaos Flats" with the leading roles filled by the Deaves sisters—Rillie Deaves, his wife, and Ada Deaves, who made a nam ein "Elue Beard." The play was not a success, and early last season Mr. Hunter accepted the position of Treasurer of the Grand. He was popular with theatrical people. His wife lies at the point of death at the residence, suffering from the malady from which her husband died.

Flour and Feed Dealers Meet.

Over 100 members of the Flour and Feed Dealers' Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening to participate in the annual meeting. The report of the Secretary showed that there are 333 members, while four died during the year, fifty memberships have been transferred, five members dropped, and one expelled during the year. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Z. R. Carter; Vice-President, John W. Keyes; Secretary, W. R. Mumford; Treasurer, H. W. Waehling; Trustees, J. J. Badenoch, William Karch, Ed Williams, Ed Keefe, and G. T. Geist; Membership Committee, H. N. La Frantz, Louis Livingston, and G. N. Jewett; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jacob Jonas; Marshal, Ed Meyer.

Bidding for the City Funds.

Controller Onahan a few days ago requested several banks to submit proposals for the care of city funds. Ten banks responded and the bids were opened in the presence of the Mayor and Controller at noon yesterday. The bidders were: The Union Trust company, the International Bank, Atlas National, American Exchange National, Globe National, Lincoln National, Chicago National, Corn Exchange National, Metropolitan National, and the National Bank of Illinois. Monday night the Council will act upon the Finance Committee's recommendation in the matter.

For Use with the Telephone.

O. L. Wallweber of Nos. 199 to 203 East Randolph street is the inventor and patentee of a new contrivance to work in connection with the telephone. The apparatus is so arranged that the operator can sit at a table, the receiver being in such a position as will allow him to place his ear against it and the 'phone being in the proper position for speaking, allowing him the free use of both hands. It can be raised or lowered to suit a person of any size, either sitting or standing.

Gen. Miles Goes to Mexico Today.

Gen. Miles will leave this morning for the City of Mexico to be gone two months. His family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Remington, and Capt. Maus will accompany him. The party will leave in a special car over the Chicago and Alton at 9 a. m., going via St. Louis, San Antonio, and Reedras Negras. Gen. Miles' visit to Mexico is at the invitation of Gov. Torres of Lower California.

Scottish Anniversary Celebration.

Next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Hooley's Theater, the Highland Association of Illinois will hold it eighteenth anniversary. A large gathering of Scots is expected to be present. The services will be of a religious character, and stirring hymns will be sung to the familiar tunes of "Scots Wha Hae," "Robin Adair," etc. The Rev. F. J. Brobst will preach the sermon, drawing practical lessons from Scottish heroes. A feature of the occasion will be a solo by the well-known contralto, Miss Catherine Macneill. Miss Bessie McAlpine, Louis Yout, G. S. Whyte, the Kalophon Quartet, and others are included in the program. On the platform will be displayed an old "Scottish Covenanter's flag," carried in the famous battle of Bothwell Brig, fought June 22, 1679.

Engineers Must Show Licenses.

Chief Marsh has ordered the patrolmen to go into all steam plants and engine-rooms on their several posts to ascertain whether engineers and persons in charge of the boilers and engines have the licenses required by the ordinance, by the terms of which every engineer is required to have and exhibit upon request his license, under a penalty ranging from $50 to $200.

Advantages of Limited Reciprocity.

The Conference Club held its regular monthly meeting at the Avenue House in Evanston last evening. Thirty-two gentlemen sat down to a supper in the ladies' ordinary at 7 o'clock. After the last course a discussion was opened on "The Advantages of Limited Commercial Reciprocity," John W. Ela of Chicago and W. E. Church led the discussion. James Ayars was Chairman.

An Imaginative Combination.

Little belief is given by railroad men and others to an alleged intention on the part of stock-car builders to combine and locate a plant in this city. S. M. Fisher, who is a stockholder in the Street Stable Car company, said last night that he was not aware of any such a combine having been formed, and that generally speaking he knew nothing of the matter.

Shakspearean Recital.

At the Auditorium Recital-Hall last evening Mr. Hannibal A. Williams of New York gave a Shakspearean recital before a select audience of 200. The meeting of the Roman conspirators, the dialogue between Brutus and his wife Portia, with the tent scene before the battle of Pharsalia, were the selections Mr. Williams chose from "Julius Cæsar" for the evening's recital.

Says He Made No Statement.

In reference to a statement purporting to come from A. J. Stone regarding the alleged poisoning of Mrs. A. J. Snell Jr. by her maid, Mr. Stone said yesterday that he wished to be put on record as denying having made any such statement. It was a family matter, he said, and when questioned about it he had refused to talk.

Fatal Elevator Accident.

Gustavus Pearson, a machinist, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon in an elevator shaft at Nos. 249 that 251 South Canal street. He was repairing the elevator, when the rope broke, precipitating him to the basement from the second floor, a distance of fifty feet. He resides at No. 163 Heine street.

Exonerated the Officer.

The Coroner's jury at the inquest on the remains of Fred Rothchild, who was shot Thursday night while he was, in company with two others, in the act of breaking into a store at No. 265 West Randolph street, exonerated Police Officer Frank Klafta from any criminal intent in the killing.

Dr. Smith Hopelessly Ill.

Dr. D. S. Smith, President of Hahnemann Medical College, who has been ill from heart disease at his home, No. 1255 Michigan avenue, was no better last night. His physicians have given up all hope of his recovery, and do not believe he can live more than a week or ten days.

The Mosher "L" Road System.

C. D. Mosher, the inventor of the one block elevated railroad system, has issued a circular setting forth the advantages of his idea. Mr. Mosher will submit his plans to President Newell of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad next week.

Items.

James P. McCann and Miss Lucy M. Johnson were married at No. 1249 Michigan avenue yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Eyer gave a progressive euchre party at their home, No. 133 Maple avenue, Evanston, last evening.

William Saunders, an old man from Scranton, Pa., was given lodging at the Harrison Street Station Thursday night. Yesterday morning he was found dead in the cell. Death resulted from heart disease.

At a meeting of the Cook County Memorial Association to be held at Club Room A, Grand Pacific Hotel, next Saturday evening, the G. A. R. posts will designate the cemeteries to which they wish to be assigned Memorial Day.

Patrick McEntee, a laboringman living at No. 4015 Halsted street, while intoxicated tried to commit suicide last night at Wallace and Fortieth streets by throwing himself under a freight train. He was locked up in the Stock-Yards Station.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 36° above zero; 9 a. m., 36°; 10 a. m., 36°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 36°; 1 p. m., 37°; 2 p. m., 38°; 6 p. m., 36°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.47; 6 p. m., 29.47.

The body of an unknown man was found in the lake at the foot of Twelfth street yesterday. The body had been in the water for some time and was evidently that of a laboring man, five feet eleven inches tall, heavy set, smooth face, dressed in flannel shirt and overalls.

WILL MOVE TO CHICAGO MAY 1.

The Remaining General Offices of the Wisconsin Central—Other Milwaukee News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—[Special.]—All of the general offices of the Wisconsin Central railway remaining in Milwaukee will be removed to Chicago May 1, in spite of the statement at the time of the annual meeting last fall that the offices had been permanently located in this city. The fact that the removal is to take place is admitted at the Central offices, though no formal announcement to that effect has yet been made by the officers of the road. General Manager Ainslie's office has been rented to the Consolidated Cream City and Milwaukee City Street railway companies, who will take possession May 1. The Central offices now located in Milwaukee include those of the General Manager, General Superintendent, Auditor, Solicitor, and Special Agent. The number of employés which their removal will take away from Milwaukee is not large, as a large proportion of the Central office force went to Chicago last summer.

The immense flywheel of the big engine in the new mill of the Illinois Steel company's plant at Bay View burst about 2 o'clock this morning with a report that awakened the neighborhood for blocks around. The many pieces into which the wheel flew scattered in every direction and almost totally demolished the mill. Luckily but few men were working in the night shift at the time, and they all escaped unhurt, though badly frightened. One piece of the wheel, weighing fully 1,000 pounds, was thrown 300 feet and crashed through the roof of another mill.

Commander Upham of the Wisconsin G. A. R. has appointed the following officers to complete his personal staff: E. A. Shores, Ashland, Senior Aide-de-Camp; John Beth, Green Bay, Assistant Quartermaster-General; S. W. Eager, Racine, Inspector; D. Lloyd Jones, Stevens Point, Judge-Advocate; Thomas Peck, St. Croix Falls, Chief Mustering Officer. The commander has issued an order to the posts of the State to properly observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first G. A. R. post April 6.

Gustav Kuentzel, who was arrested at Puyallup, Wash., and is held for trial in the United States Court in Milwaukee, was formerly Postmaster at Marion, Wis. In December last he was found to be about $1,500 short in his accounts. His sureties made good the shortage and Kuentzel disappeared. Through Inspector Pulsifer of Chicago he was located in Washington.

Acting Chief of Police Riemer was this afternoon served with a writ of habeas corpus in the case of J. H. McIntosh, held at the request of the Omaha police on a charge of embezzlement. McIntosh asks for his release on the ground that Nebraska has no legally authorized Governor to issue requisition papers. The Omaha authorities have telegraphed that they have secured a requisition and that it will be here tomorrow.

Lockjaw, superinduced by the crushing of his fingers between two rusty barrel hoops, caused the death of Frederick Irion, an old resident of the Town of Wauwatosa.

George Gerhard, who is charged with having set fire to his home yesterday morning was today held for trial in bonds of $1,000.

Peter Cassel, a rag and junk dealer, this afternoon confessed judgment for $18,120 in favor of the First National Bank. Mr. Cassel was reputed to be worth $100,000.

Silence.

A hush is in the fields, the sky, the wood,
The grasses quiver in the stifling heat;
That crush them, till their blades are beat
To mother earth. The night owl draws his hood.
And silent spreads his wings to fly.
A dull red line marks where the sun went down;
The roses' leaves are crushed, and dead, and brown;
The hooded owl hangs 'twixt the earth and sky.
There comes no whisper through the scentless air,
The world seems dead, for in the breathless night
There spread deep shadows, with no gleam of light,
And silence, dread and dismal everywhere.
A writhing glow-worm, creeps and dies away,
And Silence, now earth's monarch, holds his sway.
—*Albert E. Hardy.*

VOTED FOR ONE MILLION.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS AUTHORIZE ANOTHER ASSESSMENT.

Subscribers Must Pay a Second 20 Per Cent—The Labor Question Left to the Next Directory to Settle—A Committee on Music to Be Appointed—The Erection of a Hall Decided On—Authority Granted to Build a Water Palace at Jackson Park.

With entire unanimity the World's Fair directory voted last night to collect another $1,000,000 on the $5,000,000 of capital stock. This is the second installment of $2 per share, or 20 per cent. The payment will fall due June 1 and formal notice will be sent out to the subscribers in a few days.

By June 1 the construction department hopes to begin letting contracts for the Fair buildings. Meanwhile McArthur Bros. are going on with a $400,000 contract and it was deemed necessary to call in the funds.

"We have money in the treasury now," said Treasurer Seeberger, but as soon as the building begins it will be rapidly used. Besides, it is necessary to have plenty of ready money. It is business. When contractors see their pay is forthcoming they make better terms for the Exposition. If we were hard up they would calculate a loss in waiting for their pay and charge accordingly."

As the capital stock subscribed is now about $5,500,000 the assessment will call in $1,100,000. The directors think, too, there will be no trouble about getting it.

The labor question will be left for the next directory to settle. This was the recommendation of the Special Committee on Labor and it was carried. The Labor Committee, it will be remembered, consists of Directors Gage, Bryan, Jeffery, Nelson, and Crawford. The reason for deferring action as to the last proposition concerning the minimum rate of wages submitted by organized labor was given in the following section of the report:

Whilst sympathizing with the wage-workers in their anxiety to avert an influx of cheap laborers into this city, to measurably prevent which your committee recommends that the municipal as well as the Exposition authorities shall adopt such measures by official publication and otherwise as they may deem judicious, it does not seem wise to your committee that definite action be now taken by this retiring Board of Directors in respect to this last proposition, inasmuch as all future contracts of consequence will be dated during the term of their successors in office, over whose actions the stockholders at the forthcoming meeting may, but the present Board of Directors cannot, exercise control in the matter embraced in the proposition. Any decision of the question so presented which this board could announce as the very close of its service, might hamper its successors, to whom your committee recommend referring the subject, as on them will rest responsibilities that entitle them to determine the issue involved.

Voted to Have a Music-Hall.

The directors took a musical turn last night and voted to have a music-hall. They voted to do this by the adoption of a resolution presented by the Ways and Means Committee calling for a special building. This is the Ways and Means Committee's report, including the resolutions adopted by the directors:

In the absence of a committee on music, your Committee on Ways and Means has taken the liberty of bringing the subject of music formally before you for serious consideration and the prompt action which, in their opinion, the occasion demands. The resolutions herewith submitted were unanimously adopted by the Ways and Means Committee and recommended to the Board of Directors for their adoption:

"*Resolved*, That the Ways and Means Committee do hereby unanimously recommend to the Board of Directors such modifications of the plans of one of the contemplated buildings as will provide for a hall suitable for musical purposes; this building to be known as the music hall.

"*Resolved*, That the Ways and Means Committee do hereby recommend the appointment by the President of a Committee on Music, and that they be instructed to investigate such plans and schemes as have been submitted and the means whereby the lightest grades of music in their respective branches may be presented during the continuance of the Exposition and make a report on the same."

After the adoption of the above President Gage named the following Committee on Music: Directors Keyes, Wacker, Chalmers, Baker, and Hutchinson.

There are several points in the foregoing resolution. One of them is that the Exposition music is to be "light," and it is to continue during the period of the Fair. There is to be music all summer, and one of the directors said after the meeting:

"It is the intention to invite renowned artists, such as Rubinstein, to visit this country during the Exposition to lead in the production of their own music. Composers and leaders of celebrity would be willing and certainly able to so avail themselves of the instrumental resources that would be massed here as to result in great orchestral representations which would fully equal the significant orchestral features of any great European festival."

The directory will hold its last meeting Friday night. The election takes place April 4.

WATER PALACE AT JACKSON PARK.

The Directors Informally Grant It a Location There.

The Water Palace which it was thought would not be built after the abandonment of the Lake-Front was informally granted a location in Jackson Park by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings at its meeting Thursday afternoon.

The location granted is on the island southeast of the boat house in the improved portion of Jackson Park. The projectors of the enterprise have been given sixty days in which to guarantee to the directory the financial backing of the concern. This the projectors say will be done without question, as they have practically secured the necessary support and they are now preparing the specifications. The structure is estimated to cost $600,000 and is designed by W. H. Smith, a Chicago architect.

As designed the Water Palace will be a magnificent structure of glass and iron. It will be circular in form and 250 feet in diameter. It will also be 250 feet high with a dome of glass resplendent with electric light. The whole palace will be translucent. From the summit of the dome a shimmering flood of water and light will flow down.

It is proposed to have also on the top of the dome fac-simile representations of the three ships in which Columbus sailed to America. These ships will accommodate 400 people, and from their decks the visitor can look out over water on all sides.

The interior of the palace will be filled with historical exhibits, but its main feature will be electric displays. The interior will in fact be a blaze of light, which will shine through the translucent sides and dome of the palace.

WANT A $300,000 APPROPRIATION.

An Effort to Increase Pennsylvania's World's Fair Fund.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20.—[Special.]—A circular has been sent to every member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in furtherance of the amended act appropriating $300,000 to the World's Columbian Commission to represent this State at Chicago. Among other things it sets forth:

Our State is not only wealthy in natural developments, but she is rich in the historical memories of the past. The keystone of the original arch of the thirteen sovereign States, she is distinguished as the theater of the most striking of the great events in the formation of the Government of the United States of America. Within her borders stands the Hall of Independence, with all the sacred associations that cluster around it, and while she cannot transfer this building to Chicago, she can erect on the ground of the Exposition a structure for the use of the citizens of the State that will be a fac-simile of this historic hall, so that millions of American citizens who may never visit Philadelphia will be able to see a copy of the building so closely allied to the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, and hear the peals of the same old bell that rang out the sweet tones of liberty in 1776.

Representative Riter said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that if he is successful in pushing the bill appropriating $300,000 to represent Pennsylvania at the World's Fair, he will endeavor at the session of 1893 to secure an additional $100,000.

Back Yard for the United States.

The Canadians did themselves too much honor in supposing that the people of this country were conspiring to bring Canada into the American Union. They were doing nothing of the sort, and about nine out of every ten of them, especially such as were not of New England, neither knew, nor cared to know, that an election was proceeding in the Dominion Thursday. The masses of the American people have never given a moment's thought to the subject of Canadian annexation. The Dominion geographically is an exceedingly large country, as large, leaving out Alaska, as the entire United States; but large as it is territorially, its whole population is less than that of New York, and not much large than that of Pennsylvania. It is a country of magnificent distances; of a most forbidding climate generally, of churlish soil commonly,

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 99¾, which is equal to a shade more than 76⅝ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

IT is rumored that applications have been made in New York for a total of about $4,000,000 gold, which it is desired to ship this week for Europe. A small portion of it has been taken in the shape of coin, and it was thought the Treasury would refuse the applications for gold bars, which are the most convenient and least costly form in which the precious metal can be moved across the Atlantic. It is not improbable that a continuation of the pressure to get gold for export will cause some change in the market value of gold as compared with silver.

MAIL advices from Europe bring confirmation of the recent cable news that the chief wheat crop in that part of the world has made a most disastrous start, the worst in the last twenty years, and that little short of a miracle will be necessary to bring the crop up to good condition between this and harvest time. According to the *Corn Trade News* the trading in wheat in the United Kingdom the first week in March was on a much larger scale than indicated by the bulk of the cable advices sent then. The outlook is said to be particularly poor in France.

A CHICAGO evening paper says:

Kane County, in Illinois, is a Republican section of the State. Even with the Democratic whirlwind raging last fall the Republican majority was some 2,900 and the county is usually good for 3,500 majority.

Kane gave Amberg, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, 6,227 votes and Wilson, Democrat, 3,401, being 2,826 majority for Amberg. But that county gave Hopkins, Republican candidate for Congress, 5,751 votes, while his Democratic competitor had 3,971. Hopkins' majority, therefore, was 1,780. The only difference between Amberg and Hopkins in the eyes of Kane County Republicans was that the former had not voted for the McKinley bill and the latter had.

THE price of corn in this market is now nine-fourths of that freely accepted by sellers thirteen months ago. It is terribly high, as judged from the standpoint of the man who sold it short at much lower figures, but consumers seem to want it at the price, and the quantity on sale is not materially increased by the sharp advance, which no doubt is helped by the high price of potatoes. When they are $1.10 per bushel at wholesale corn is not relatively dear at 66 cents for May delivery, and wheat at little more than a dollar is comparatively cheap. Still it is not always the cheap things that net the most money to the buyer as many a patron of the dry-goods stores can testify.

PARNELL has secured for himself a splendid opportunity to demonstrate his own popularity in Cork, which he represents in Parliament, as this cablegram shows. Having spread the tail of his coat Healy promptly treads on its tail:

CORK, March 18.—Mr. Maurice Healy, one of the members of Parliament for Cork City, by the advice of his brother and of Bishop O'Callahan, announces that he accepts the challenge of Mr. Parnell that they should both resign their seats in Parliament and present themselves for reelection as a test of the popular sentiment in favor of the merits of the McCarthyite and the Parnellite causes. Mr. Parnell represents Cork City, which has two seats in Parliament.

In accepting Mr. Parnell's challenge, Mr. Healy requests Mr. Parnell to name the date upon which they are both to resign their seats in Parliament, and says he hopes that he (Mr. Parnell) will not resort to "Committee room No. 15 or Boulogne tactics" to escape the judgment of the electors.

CONTINUED dullness and fractionally lower prices were the conditions in Wall street yesterday. The local market was absolutely lifeless, there being too few transactions to even make a tendency in prices either way. Sterling exchange is still up to a point where the exportation of gold is profitable, and there were several large engagements for export yesterday. New York exchange was 75 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were active, and there was a sensational bulge in corn, followed by advances in all the other markets on the floor. While the greater part of the news of the day was bearish as to wheat, there was enough export business to start an advance, and the sympathy with corn helped the prices to a higher range. The corn bulge was due to the fact that the "short" interest had waited to see the receipts materially increase as soon as the price got above 50 cents to the farmer, and when 60 cents was reached, and there were still two buyers for every car of corn that arrived, they thought they had waited long enough. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day, May wheat closed ½ cent higher, corn 1⅝ cents higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye 1 cent lower, barley steady, flax ¾ cent higher, May pork 17½ cents higher, lard firm, and ribs 20 cents higher.

THE cost of railroad transportation forms an important part of the price the farmer has to pay for the goods he buys from the merchant and manufacturer, and a large portion of the difference between the prices he receives for his produce and those paid by the ultimate consumer. The charges for transportation have been much cheapened within the last few years, partly as a result of State legislation, partly because of the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law, and to no small extent by the competition between rival lines, which have found out how to perform the service at a smaller cost to themselves per ton per mile. The tendency of rates is still downward, but it will not do to push them down too fast. We must not be too arbitrary in the matter, for if the tariffs of charges be depressed below the ability to operate at a profit the railroad managers will be obliged to cut down the wages of their employés all over the country. As these number about a million pairs of hands, paying for the maintenance of some five million persons, they constitute a large part of the clientage of the farmer, and he must suffer through a reduction of their ability to consume his produce. Besides that million of voters and the other members of trades unions which would be similarly affected would have something to say about the matter at the polls, and as the farming interest only furnishes five out of thirteen of the votes cast by the people it might find itself in an uncomfortable minority if it should antagonize the railroad workers by insisting on reductions that would force their wages below a living basis.

IN a few terse sentences President Harrison has disposed of the principal objections that have been urged against the expending of money for the defense of the United States from possible attack by foreign Powers. He says "the establishment of a navy puts a "Nation upon a respectable footing, is the "best guarantee against the possibility of "war, and ought to be regarded as so much "insurance against evil to the Nation. The "statement that the navies of today may be "perfectly useless fifty years hence has noth-"ing to do with the case. The humblest "owner of the smallest house in the land "would not hesitate to close his door against "intruders because some years hence a new "style of hinge might be invented that would "enable him to shut it with more economy "and dispatch, or a new method of fastening "it render it less easy to effect a forcible en-"trance." It is the duty of the Government to provide proper means of defense for the near future and leave the more distant one to take care of itself, the people of another generation being regarded as competent to cope with the new difficulties in the situation as they may arise. That is the argument in a nutshell.

JEFFERSON'S TRAITOROUS DOCTRINES.

The Chicago *Herald*, which is giving up its space to the defense of Jefferson and Cregier, both representative Democrats, says:

The tendency among would-be aristocrats and monarchists to revive the Alexander Hamilton myth finds cordial apology and defense in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which reproduces many of the traitorous old Federal party's infamous slanders against Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic party.

The "infamous slanders" in question were extracts from the writings of Jefferson, the authenticity of which is unquestioned. Nobody denies that he drafted the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, the first of which reads:

Resolved, That whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; but that as in all cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

The allegation was that Congress had passed certain unconstitutional laws. But by the Constitution the Supreme Court is made the judge of the constitutionality of the legislation of Congress. Jefferson, however, proposed to strip the court of its rights and make each State the judge whether Congress had kept within the scope of its powers. If Jefferson's theory were sound each State would today be deciding for itself the constitutionality of the McKinley law. Some would uphold it. Others would say it was not binding on them.

In the eighth resolution Mr. Jefferson said:

Every State has a natural right in cases not within the compact to nullify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits; . . . Congress being the creature of the compact, and subject as to its assumptions of power to the final judgment of those by whom and for use [the States] itself and its powers were all created.

These Jeffersonian dogmas were taken up by Calhoun, who spoke of nullification as "the great conservative principle." When South Carolina passed its nullification ordinance it took the advice of Jefferson. At a later day Calhoun passed on from nullification to secession. Instead of the Federal Government and the States being "parties to a compact," as he first asserted, the Federal Government was, he said, merely the "agent" of the States, and when one of the latter got tired of its "agent" all it had to do was to dismiss it—to secede from the Union. That was tried by Jeff Davis and others in 1861 and ended disastrously.

The war settled this much: That the doctrines of Davis, Calhoun, and Jefferson are treasonable; that the Kentucky resolutions were treasonable; that the Federal Government is not the "agent" of the States, or the result of a mere compact on their part, and that a State is not the judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress. These Jeffersonian ideas which cost the country so much blood and treasure have been formally renounced by the very States which once upheld them.

To defend Jeffersonianism, therefore, is to defend treason and civil war, just as to defend Cregier is to defend municipal extravagance and misrule. The *Herald* delights in both bad jobs.

PEFFER'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Senator Peffer is quoted as saying that the farmer gets an average of 40 per cent less in return for his products by being obliged to sell when money was tight, that this has occurred during all recent years, and is a powerful argument in favor of affording the farmers some immediate relief. The middlemen buy the produce cheap, hold it, and get the 40 per cent advance at the expense of the producer.

This statement of the case is exceedingly unfair. The statistics Peffer alludes to do not bear out his claim for an average of "all recent years." They may hold good for the crop of 1889, but that they do so is hardly the fault of the middleman. The crops of the year before last were officially estimated to be very large—fully a third more in wheat, corn, and oats than those of 1890—and the farmers rushed to sell at such a rate that the much-despised "middleman" had the grain thrown on his hands in a perfect avalanche. Whether the average farmer could have waited longer or not may be an open question, but it is certain he did not. His offerings forced down prices in this market a little more than a year ago to the lowest known in a quarter of a century, and then, instead of holding off, he begged the railroads to reduce freight rates. This was partially conceded, only to be quickly followed by a further decline equal to the difference allowed by the transportation companies. Undoubtedly the middleman got a good profit out of the movement, but he did not realize a big one on any but a very small portion of the total. The fact is he was afraid to hold much of it in view of the threatened big movement of the future, a fact which is attested by the smallness of the visible supply all through the time of greatest plenty on the market. The stuff was mostly taken by consumers here and in other countries. The latter were attracted by the unusually low prices, the result being a quadrupling of our corn exports and a resumption of the movement of oats across the Atlantic after several years of inactivity in the latter.

The farmers realized good prices on all the wheat, corn, oats, and other grain they had to sell from the crop of last year. Quotations have recently advanced because of the discovery that the supply is short. This is both natural and fair. A study of the course of market prices as published by THE TRIBUNE for many years past does not show any average advance from the beginning to the end of the crop year in any of the cereals more than enough to pay for the cost of carrying the property. If there were no profit in such a transaction, or hope of it, the middleman would not buy. Then the farmer would be obliged to wait for customers till they got ready to buy for consumption. The latter is a steady process, lasting all the year round, while the work of harvesting is one of a few days in any locality and of a few weeks for the whole country. The producer is ready to sell his property all at once, in competition with all his neighbors. If he and they were able and willing to sell off a twelfth part of it each month they might expect to get the benefit of the market during the later terms—that is, to be paid something for carrying the property till it is wanted. If they want to sell all at once they must do so to folks who make a business of carrying and do so in the hope of a profit, part of which arises from the fact that prices are apt to be depressed when "sellers are more numerous than buyers."

These radical conditions cannot be changed by any amount of talk on the part of Peffer nor by the issue of any amount of paper "money" by the Government which is demanded by him and the people for whom he assumes to speak. There is now plenty of money in the country to pay the farmer good prices for all that he has to sell, and for many years past he has been able to obtain fair prices at some time in the crop year, not always towards the close of that term. If he can and does hold his property till the most favorable time he has the full privilege of doing so, but he can no more expect that his surplus will be voluntarily held by others several months free than that he can hire men for nothing to do his work on the farm.

TWO ROADS TO RELIEF.

The voice of the farmer has been heard in the land, demanding relief. The fact that he has asked for that which is at once impossible to grant and would do him as well as the rest of the community vastly more harm than good if it could be granted does not dispose of the case. The farmers need relief, and it will be interesting to inquire what can be done to aid them. They may be helped to get better prices for their surplus produce, or to pay lower prices for the goods they have to buy, or both. The extending of assistance in these two directions is as far as Congress can go without doing great and manifest injustice to other classes in the community.

The possibilities of the first kind of relief may be summed up in the one word "reciprocity." That will give the farmers enlarged markets for their products, and tend to elevate prices at home by so much as the foreign demand relieves the pressure of material upon home markets. Secretary Blaine and President Harrison are working to that end, and have already secured arrangements by which we may expect a large expansion of our trade with Brazil. Statistics show that the Brazilian imports, the duties on which will be reduced 25 per cent to the United States shipper from and after the end of this month, have averaged a value of $38,631,243 for each of the last three years, of which the United States has contributed only $2,035,899. Also that of articles which will be imported free from the United States we have only contributed $3,394,633 out of the total of $20,008,940 of average annual value. The articles include grain and flour, hog products, cottonseed oil, potatoes, fish, coal, agricultural implements, mining and mechanical machinery, and a rather wide array of manufactured articles, most if not all of which it is fair to presume will be sent from the United States under the new arrangements. Here is a probable gain of $53,200,000 worth of trade per annum in the supply of our surplus products to one country alone, with the prospect of a large extension owing to the widening ability of consumers to exchange their products for ours. As we may count upon soon establishing similar reciprocal relations with other countries in Central and Southern America and Canada the farmers may reckon confidently upon a large and substantial benefit from the new policy of reciprocity. This trade will be fostered by the establishment of steamer lines to carry the goods, thus opening up direct communication with our new customers, and preliminary steps towards this have already been taken by our Government.

The second means of relief is a careful and judicious lowering of prices of the things which the farmer wants to buy. But this must not be done to the extent of depressing them to the point at which the wages of labor would be attacked, and the consuming ability of the manufacturing workers be reduced. If the reduction were carried that far the farmer would lose more in the home market than he would gain in the foreign one. A part of the gain in this direction may be hoped for in the important item of transportation charges, which have been much lowered within the last few years, owing to a variety of causes. But even this cannot be carried too far without impoverishing the railroad workers, and they constitute a large part of the consumers who take from the farmer what he has to sell.

It is probable that the next Congress will take measures tending to cheapen moderately the prices of what the farmer has to buy, and thus complement the good to be accomplished by reciprocity. The farming interest will then have legitimate relief from as much of its trouble as it is possible to remove by legislation without doing more harm than good. The farmer can accept this relief without sinking his manhood by skulking out of responsibilities and trying to repudiate debts or pay back only three-quarters of the "value received." He will not need to sigh for a stump-tail silver dollar to drive all the gold out of the country, and then for a fiat currency to drive out the silver, as it infallibly would if the foolish demands of the Farmers' Alliances were acceded to. They can accept those measures of relief which give better prices and cheaper goods, and with the feeling that they are receiving a substantial good instead of a snare and a delusion which, like the witches in Macbeth, would speak the word of promise to the ear but break it to the hope.

THE ORGAN OF FOREIGN IMPORTERS.

The New York *World* echoes the sentiments of the foreign importers of the city in which it is published. Its editorial page is a composite of their ideas and of intense Democratic partisanship. Naturally these importers are against the reciprocity policy of Mr. Blaine. It is not the kind they wish. They hanker after reciprocity with England, Germany, France, and other European countries. They believe that in that case goods worth hundreds of millions now manufactured in this country would be imported, that they would have the handling of them, and would make a heavy profit on them.

So they direct the *World* to attack Mr. Blaine's policy, and as he is a leading Republican whose ideas meet with general approval among all men who entertain American sentiments that paper has a double reason for assailing him. It says, speaking of the proposed reciprocity agreement with Spain:

There should be no mistake as to the real character of these alleged conventions. Mr. Blaine is making them with a view of building up for himself and for the party which he hopes to lead some political capital. But as a matter of fact he is doing nothing for freer trade. The consumers of the United States will gain nothing from the action of Brazil or Spain. Some few manufacturers may obtain a larger market, but that result is very doubtful by reason of the taxenhanced cost of their wares.

Cuba sugar is now free by law. The duty will not be reimposed by the President. Even if it should be the Supreme Court would be obliged to declare the McKinley act under which his proclamation would be issued to be unconstitutional. Sugar is free forever, just as tea and coffee are. No Administration would dare restore the duty. The United States gives nothing for what Spain is supposed to bestow.

It would be hard to pack more falsehoods into the same number of lines. Mr. Blaine is not working for his party, but for his country. The *World* assumes he is actuated by the motives which control Democratic "statesmen." The consumer will be benefited by reciprocity. Every producer is a consumer and the supporter of other consumers. Western farmers who are enabled to sell their surpluses in previously closed or but partially opened Pan-American markets will be enabled to consume more, and thus give additional employment to producers in other occupations, who in turn will consume more. Manufacturers, finding a new market for their goods, will manufacture more and give employment to more, who will thus consume more. Whatever helps the producer helps the consumer.

Cuban sugar is free by law, and will be for nine months. But at the end of that time, if Spain persists in its unjust discriminations, the President will, in obedience to the directions of Congress, impose a duty of twenty dollars a ton on Cuban sugars. So the sugar of that Spanish island will not be "free forever," unless Spain comes to terms before Jan. 1, 1892. It is a piece of unnecessary impudence on the part of the *World* to assume that President Harrison dare not do his duty. Nor will "sugar be free forever," if the Supreme Court declares the McKinley bill unconstitutional. If the court upsets that measure it will have to sweep it away root and branch, for the importers are attacking the constitutionality of the whole of it, not of separate clauses. If the court decides against the law, then the old duties on sugar will be revived, and it will be for the Fifty-second Congress to say whether they shall be removed or lowered. The *World* should learn a little law.

Does the United States give nothing for which Spain should give an equivalent? It gives free admission to its great market to Cuban sugars. Supposing Spain refuses to reciprocate? Then Cuban sugar will have to pay a heavy duty per ton, while that produced in other countries will pay nothing. This will stimulate enormously the production of cane sugar in Pan-America and of beet sugar in Germany and France. The result will be that in time Cuba will be crowded out of the American market, will find no purchaser for its sugar, and will rise up against Spain in a revolt which this country will not go out of its way to assist in suppressing. It is possible that it might even close its eyes to any tender of assistance or aid to the revolutionists by sympathetic Americans.

If the *World* dislikes Mr. Blaine's politics let it attack him on that score as much as it pleases. But it should not carry its blind partisanship and its subserviency to foreign importers temporarily domiciled in this country so far as to slander, abuse, and malign him when he is working, not for his party, but for his country and for all its inhabitants, consumers as well as producers.

SAVE THE NEEDLESS WASTE OF MONEY AND TIME.

The Real-Estate Board of this city, an organization of men above the average for intelligence and quick-wittedness, has been considering the late address of the Trustees of the Sanitary District, pointing out the excessive and unnecessary cost of the work intrusted to them, under the present law, and has reached the unanimous conclusion that—the deductions of fact made in such address are in substance correct. Essentially they are that under the requirements of the law as it now stands the work to be done will be not only unnecessary to the accomplishment of the purposes of the law but too costly to be undertaken by the district at the present time; that the law provides a moderate share only of the needed resources and that it is practicable to drain the lands of the Sanitary District, to dilute sufficiently and carry off its sewage, and to furnish a waterway adequate for a quarter of a century to come, if not forever, at an outlay within the sum of $30,000,000.

And the board closes by saying:

We are of opinion that a scheme of drainage by a southwesterly route or routes is too vital to the interests of this community to be abandoned, but the law should be amended in such manner as to relieve it of arbitrary and impracticable features.

These conclusions of a representative body of Chicagoans, all interested in the prosperity of the city and the State, should have great weight with members of the Legislature who are free from prejudice.

Stated compactly the facts are these: Till Congress assumes some great but indefinite responsibilities this Sanitary District cannot be called on to send more than 300,000 cubic feet a minute down the Illinois. The General Government never will assume those responsibilities. The Illinois delegation has not the cheek to ask it to. And even if Congress should agree to pay unending damages for overflowed farm lands this Sanitary District cannot send 600,000 cubic feet a minute down any channel it may cut, no matter how large it may be, because, in order to get that quantity of water or anything like it through the Chicago River and the South Branch, it would be necessary to widen them extensively. Considering the value of the property abutting on those streams it would take over fifty millions to do the work, and but little of the cost could be defrayed by special assessments. The increased width of the stream would necessitate a readjustment of bridges and approaches which would take millions. To increase the rapidity of the current in the stream would damage navigation and the General Government would not permit it.

So since the condition mentioned in the bill which is to precede the furnishing of 600,000 cubic feet by this district never will be fulfilled, and since the district could not send the 600,000 cubic feet down the proposed channel if it were fulfilled, why force the city to dig a channel with a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet—actually of 750,000—when there never will be more than 300,000 cubic feet of water flowing into it? Why spend ten millions or more in work that never will be needed? And—most striking absurdity of all—why demand that the Chicago district shall begin to make its channel 160 feet wide and 30 feet below the earth's surface nine miles this side of the Sag, the point at which it has been suggested by some that the outlet to be made in the remote future by the Calumet district for its sewage should empty into the Chicago deep cut? Evidently this district is called on to do a great amount of unnecessary work for nine miles. For if the channel is to carry more water beyond the Sag than it is this side of it, why should the increased capacity begin nine miles this side of the assumed point of junction of the two waterways?

If the law is amended as suggested by the Trustees a channel can be cut for nearly half the money and in fully half the time of one built under the law as it stands. It will carry 300,000 feet. If one were cut sixty feet deep and 300 feet wide it would carry no more water, for there would be no way of providing more. A steady flow of 300,000 cubic feet down the proposed channel will give six-times the present dilution, and will also give to Peoria not merely better navigation to Chicago but as good navigation to the mouth of the Illinois in low-water seasons as boats will find after leaving that stream and entering the Mississippi. Better navigation in the Illinois than in the Mississippi would be of no use, and Chicago cannot be called on to waste tens of millions to furnish it.

So the interests of Peoria, sanitary and commercial, call for hearty coöperation with Chicago in the efforts of the latter to secure necessary amendments in an imperfect and tentative law.

ONE ITEM OF UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.

The Peoria *Transcript* says that the Drainage act is a contract between the people of Chicago and those of the valley. That cannot be, because the Legislature reserved expressly the right to alter that law as it pleased. It can do so without consulting Chicago or the Illinois Valley, and no court can hinder it. To speak of the law as a contract, therefore, is to misuse a word which has a definite and specific meaning.

There was one excellent reason why the Legislature should reserve the right to amend the law. That was that the act of 1889 was necessarily to some extent a tentative, preliminary one. It was not known at the time it passed what the boundaries of the Chicago Sanitary District, to be defined thereafter by the Judges, would be. It was impossible to tell whether that district would cover the entire territory of Chicago and outside towns like Evanston, or whether it would leave out Evanston and a part of Chicago. So while provision was made in a vague way for other sanitary districts there was no definite legislation on this or many other points—nor could there be with the imperfect surveys then made.

Since that law was passed the boundaries of the Chicago Sanitary District have been defined. Some wished it to cover the entire Calumet basin, but the southern line was fixed at Eighty-fifth street. So in the course of time there will be a Calumet Drainage District, which will cut a drainage channel westward along the line of the canal feeder, with a capacity of about 100,000 cubic feet a minute. If this Calumet channel were prolonged to the Chicago deep cut, so as to empty into it, it would strike the latter—after having crossed the canal—at the Sag. It is from this point downward, therefore, that the Chicago rock cut should have an increased capacity, if that cut is to accommodate two sanitary districts. But the law as it reads makes it necessary for Chicago to begin giving its channel a water depth of eighteen feet—which means thirty feet below the surface of the ground—and a width at the bottom of 160 feet nine miles this side of the Sag.

Can the *Transcript* state why the law should not be amended so as not to require this city to do a clearly unnecessary amount of expensive rock work for nine miles—to cut a channel for that distance which the law says must carry off 600,000 cubic feet of water, but which would have a capacity of 750,000 feet, when no such amount of water ever will pass along down that part of the channel? For it is impossible for this Drainage District to send more than 300,000 cubic feet down the new channel it is to cut, because to send more than that it would be necessary to widen the river and South Branch along their entire course at the cost of hundreds of millions or to cut a large waterway along the line of Thirty-ninth street at a total cost of thirty millions. Either that or rush more water through the river by creating so swift a current as to destroy navigation, which the General Government would not permit.

Can the *Transcript* tell why this city should do that nine miles of unnecessary work? Does its assumed "contract" with the valley imperatively demand it?

ONE of the speakers at the "Citizens'" ratification meeting night before last was the Rev. P. S. Henson. He said that—

it had been intimated that because he was a minister he ought to stick to his calling. But if he did this he would be unworthy of his calling if he was not actively interested in everything that pertained to the decency and honor of Chicago.

These sentiments are sound enough. Every man, whether priest or layman, ought to be interested in everything pertaining to the honor and decency of the city. But is the Rev. Mr. Henson a safe guide to follow? Has he led those who have trod in his footsteps in the past to green pastures and beside still waters? Two years ago he was calling on all who were "interested in the decency and honor of Chicago" to vote for Cregier and against Roche. Mr. Cregier was elected, and not long after the Rev. Mr. Henson arose in his pulpit and begged forgiveness of his Lord and his congregation for the bad advice he had given—advice which had contributed to replace a moral, decent, and honest administration by one which encouraged immorality and indecency.

The Rev. Mr. Henson was confessedly a bad guide once. Those who follow him will find him an equally bad one now. The men who throw away their votes on the "Citizens'" ticket, as he wishes them to, will vote in the interests of Cregier or of Harrison, each of whom would make a bad Mayor, according to Mr. Henson. And a few weeks after election Mr. Henson will rise again in his pulpit, will again beat his breast, tell what a sinner he has been, and beg for forgiveness. This minister may be an excellent counselor so far as concerns the world to come. It is not known that any have regretted taking his spiritual advice. But when it comes to dealing with the things of this world, and especially Chicago elections, he is no better than a blind leader of the blind. His intentions may be divine, but the results he brings about are diabolical.

THE official legal-tender stamp is sufficient with the aid of a large gold circulation to float at par an uncertain quantity of silver coin. Experience has not yet shown what proportion of silver the gold money in circulation will maintain at par in this country. French experience indicates that one ounce of gold will hold up an equal value of silver to a parity of exchangeable value. But the experience of many nations has proven that where too large a proportion of silver is poured into circulation with gold the latter rises to a premium and the former drops to its bullion value, notwithstanding its legal-tender quality. Thus in Mexico, the West Indies, and a dozen South American Republics gold refuses to circulate at par with silver. The latter possesses but 76 per cent of the former's value. It is the perception of this stubborn fact which gives the "free silver coinage" craze its strength and vitality. Dishonest men in debt anywhere advocate free coinage of silver for the sole and express reason that it would speedily drive gold out of circulation and then drop down to three-quarters of its present purchasing power, and thus enable them to pay their debts at 76 cents on the dollar. Remove this motive and the country will hear nothing more in behalf of free coinage of silver.

A PITTSBURG man vouches for the story that a black-and-tan terrier in that city can sing. One of its favorites is "The Sweet By-and-By." It does not attempt to sing the words, but gives the tune accurately. With a little training, therefore, in the matter of holding on to long notes until the applause comes we see no reason why this intelligent animal may not achieve fame in special opera rôles.

A TREMENDOUS struggle is on for the relocation of Kentucky's Capital. Frankfort is holding on like grim death, but in the bright Lexington of the Blue-Grass State there's no such word as fail.

CHICAGO is sorely afflicted with the grip, but is spared the calamity of a six-days' walking match and is in a condition to donate several train-loads of sympathy to the stricken New-Yorkers.

CARTER HARRISON comes out of yesterday's fight somewhat tired, but his eagle I is undimmed.

ESTER—1891—X. Which, being interpreted, means that the suave California gentleman with the shining crown didn't get there this year.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* learns from a confidential source that the business of burglary does not pay in Chicago. Its informant "affirms that nearly everything is a sham" in this city. The family plate is only plated, the jewels are paste, and if the hard-working burglar by chance finds something valuable the "fence" to whom he transfers it gets all the profit. For the information of outside burglars the papers everywhere are requested kindly to copy.

THE turning out of nearly a hundred new doctors from one of the medical colleges in this city last Thursday was accompanied by a large increase in the number of cases of grip, but the coincidence may have been merely accidental.

THE relations of Germany and Austria are becoming strained. If anything breaks it will be found that Austria holds the short end.

THE variety of insanity from which John Spelman of Peoria suffers can be cured, but it requires a long period of seclusion, with rigid regulations as to occupation and diet and as to the direction in which the stripes should run on the medicated garments worn by the patient.

IT appears that the Rev. Howard MacQueary has decided to Swing loose, as it were, from his moorings and float with the current of his convictions.

THE *Upholsterer* says the manufacturers of 95 per cent of the wall-paper used in this country have made affidavit they use no arsenic, and that wall-paper is as wholesome as potatoes. We are glad to learn this. It is comforting and reassuring. But how about the remaining 5 per cent?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Moved in a Sensible Circle.

Customer (who has just had his whiskers dyed)—"Yes, that's a good job. It's a rich, glossy black. I should think you would use it on that gray beard of yours."

Barber—"I have a position in society to maintain. Next!"

Prices Have Risen.

Trusty Henchman—"A thousand dollars for your influence is too much, Mr. Upagain asked me to remind you that when he was running before for this same office you offered to support him for $500."

Editor of Independent Sheet—"You tell old Upagain that if he ever had a chance to buy the *Bungstarter's* influence for $500 he was a blank fool for not doing it."

Intelligent Heeler.

Voter (seeking information)—"This man that's running for Alderman—is he a man of probity?"

Other Voter (chock-full of information)—"Yes. Owns a block of business houses. But he'd steal acorns from a blind pig."

Giving an Illustration.

Rivers—"Beastly weather, isn't it?"

Brooks—"Enough to make a saint swear. Blank the dashed climate to dash."

THE New York *World* tries to make a sensational article under the heading "Did Louisa Don Tights?" Well, suppose Louisa did. What are you going to do about it?

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Stanley is a direct descendant—the seventh in line—from Oliver Cromwell.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is so absorbed in his law practice that he finds but little time for the lecture platform. In fact he no longer regards himself as a lecturer.

Joseph E. Johnston, the distinguished Confederate General, is lying very ill at his residence in Washington, and as he is an octogenarian his recovery is not expected.

The Rev. Dr. Atticus G. Haygood offers this as a panacea for the evils which culminated in the New Orleans lynching: "Make the courts effective in dealing with criminals. Keep out of the country immigrants of this Sicilian sort."

Lady Cook and Lady Martin (formerly Tennie C. Claflin and Victoria Woodhull) threaten to be in Chicago during the World's Fair with the view of inaugurating an institution for infant education in this city on a half-million dollar basis.

Queen Olga of Greece presented the Crown Prince with a chapel and altar for use in the field upon the occasion of his assuming command of the First Regiment of Infantry recently. The small church can be divided into numerous pieces and carried in bags. It can be set up on low or mountainous lands.

Mr. John F. Plummer of New York has a copy of "Marching Through Georgia" in Gen. Sherman's handwriting, together with this note: "These popular verses have been sung annually for the last twenty-three years by the Army of the Tennessee, but were not sung during the war. I first heard them in Washington in May, 1865."

Senator Edmunds is the champion onion-eater of the Senate. A Cabinet officer declares that when the Senator goes hunting he eats an immense plateful of onions three times a day. He eats them fried for breakfast, boiled for dinner, fried at evening, and then he takes several large ones and eats them raw with salt and bread for lunch at night.

Miss Gabrielle Greeley, daughter of the late Horace Greeley, lives at the old homestead, Chappaqua. Her family consists of her cousin, one maid servant, and three dogs. She lives entirely for others. She ministers to the sick, the poor, and the aged in the little hamlet of Chappaqua and the town of Pleasantville, which is about two miles distant.

Mrs. John B. Thomas of Cleveland smokes fifteen cigars a day. At least her husband says so in his application for a divorce. Upon being asked if that was the most serious allegation he could make against her he said: "Holy smoke! I should think so. You don't suppose that I'm going to lay it against her that she plays the accordion?"

Senator Manderson has reached this philosophical stage: "I have come to the conclusion that those who have large wealth are oftenest unhappy. A million generally makes discontent. The man wants two million. When one has enough to make him comfortable and place him beyond the point of ever being needy he is the happiest man on earth, if indeed he can be made happy with money. Excessive riches is worse than poverty in very many instances."

George D. Reynolds, United States District Attorney of St. Louis, also has his plan for decreasing drunkenness. He would establish a State Inebriate Asylum and compel those who make and sell liquor, including druggists, to maintain it. The tax he would levy would be $1,000 on the distiller, $500 on the wholesaler, and $100 on the retailer per year. Every intoxicated man should be treated as insane and sent to the asylum until cured.

CURRENT NOTES.

A woman can say more with a few tears than a man can express in a book.—*Rom's Horn.*

An owner of a butting property—the suburban resident who keeps a goat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Do you think that tailors are on the whole a deserving class of men?" "Well, it can't be denied that we owe them a great deal."—*New York Herald.*

"Are you sure that the author Schmierl is really reconciled with his wife?" "Yes, I am sure of it, for she reads what he writes and he eats what she cooks."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

If, as some suppose, this world shall be frozen out of existence, probably the last two men left will spend their fleeting breath in debating the prospects for base-ball next season.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mrs. Kingley—"The worst of it is that when one gets anything new in dress at the end of the week your servant has it." Mrs. Bingo—"That is if you have the same servant at the end of the week."—*Cloak Review.*

Manufacturer—"Hereafter we shall divide one-half our profits annually among our operatives." Labor Agitator—"What's the matter with dividing the whole of your profits among the operatives?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Freshleigh—"Now, Johnny, you really must take better care of your clothes. I hope you always hang them up." Johnny Freshleigh—"Well, I-I did-did h-hang up my d-dress suit last t-t-term, but I was afraid to t-t-tell you about it."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Old Bullion—"If I could have any proof that you are not marrying my daughter for her money I would give my consent." Young Man—"I would marry her if she hadn't a penny."

"But how am I to be sure of that?" "Um—you might make her dowry over to me."—*New York Weekly.*

ALL SORTS.

The Kaiser's six little sons are subjected to a severe regimen by their father. They sleep in a plain bare room, upon iron cots, with hard mattresses and scant bedclothing. At 7 every morning they take a cold bath and are then put through vigorous gymnastic exercises.

After discussing the various estimates made regarding a deficiency the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says: "A deficiency of any amount at all beyond that which the removal of duties may cause might be an awkward thing for the Republicans to explain to the country satisfactorily on the eve of a Presidential election."

One hundred and fifteen servants, says the New York *Sun*, is a great number to do the work at one house, but that is the size of the staff of the Manhattan Club since it went into the Stewart mansion. Waiters there are paid $45 a month and board. This is more than the clubs used to pay, but the Manhattan set the figure and the others here had to follow it.

There is point, in view of the dislike to jury duty, to the remark of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) that "probably the solid citizens of New Orleans who turned out to kill the murderous Sicilians penned up in the jail could hardly have been dragged into the jury-box to try them for their crime. But they expect juries to find proper verdicts."

As to the effect of Mr. Cleveland's silver letter the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) says: "Next December the Democrats will be in Washington with a great majority in the House of Representatives; and then, realizing their responsibility, they will no more dare to pass a free-coinage act than they did when they last controlled the House."

British Guiana, whose Government shows so friendly a desire for trade with us rather than with the Canadians, is not a petty or a worthless land by any means. Small as it looks on the map it is in size between Wisconsin and Minnesota among our States. It has only half as many inhabitants as the City of Boston, but it turns out for export more than a barrel of rum for each citizen, and its production of sugar and of cocoanuts is very large indeed.

Prof. Winchell gives the following recipe for a paste which, he says, will stick anything: Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and a half ounces of fine starch, and one-half ounce of white sugar. Dissolve the gum arabic in as much water as the laundress would use for the quantity of starch indicated. Mix the sugar and starch with the mucilage. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water until the starch becomes clear. The cement should be thick as tar and should be kept so. It can be prevented from spoiling by the addition of camphor or a little oil of cloves.

The evil influence of the lottery in New Orleans is now recognized. Speaking of the dead Italians, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) says: "They may have deserved conviction and hasty execution, but if justice was defeated by corrupt means the people of New Orleans have only themselves to blame. Citizens who have countenanced the legislation and protection of a huge lottery swindle which has corrupted executive officials, legislators, and Judges on the bench should not be astonished when the bribery of jur

TWO IMPERIAL WHIMS.

VICTORIA CARRIES HER BED AROUND AND JOSEPH WASHES BEGGARS.

Preparations to Receive England's Queen at Grasse and for the Annual Celebration of Queer Function at Vienna—Parnell's Meeting at Sligo Broken Up by the Opposition with a Shower of Stones and Mud.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 20.—News from Grasse tells of the gorgeous preparations that are being made for the reception of Queen Victoria, who is expected there very soon. The Grand Hotel, which has been rented for her Majesty's occupancy, is the most pretentious in the place. It consists of three stories, covering an enormous amount of ground space. On the first and second stories there are twenty-four rooms, twelve on each side. Eight of the rooms on the first floor face south. These are intended for her Majesty's personal use, and they are divided into a boudoir, a tea-room, sitting, bed, and dressing rooms. The ladies in waiting have the remaining rooms on this floor, and as there are quite a number of these attendants they are rather crowded. Half of the second floor is devoted to the Princess Beatrice and her picturesque husband, Prince Henry. They occupy the west half of the floor, while the east half is allotted to Sir Henry Ponsonby and the rest of the suite. The entire royal party domiciled in the hotel numbers over forty people. The Queen's bed, which, owing to long acquaintance and presumably knowledge of its comfortable spots, that royal lady always carries around with her, is daily expected, and its arrival is looked forward to with an interest almost as lively as is that of its sole occupant. Along with this indispensable bed the silver and linen of the imperial household are likewise brought from London.

Imperial Flummery at Vienna.

The papers are just beginning to talk about the annual flummery that the Emperor Frances Joseph indulges in in Vienna. He gathers together his Archdukes and they in turn find twelve superannuated but clean old gentlemen, who are duly washed and perfumed and set upon a platform at the Hofburg. Then the Emperor, with his Archdukes, walks past these favored and flavored guests and sprinkles a little water on their feet, which have been dried and otherwise prepared for the ceremony. All this is done with every manifestation of imperial magnificence, and when the Emperor reaches the end of his dozen he is conducted to the royal bath, where he prepares for the banquet that follows. It is usual for the Empress Elizabeth to get some of her Archduchesses together and find twelve old women who are treated the same way, but in the absence of her Imperial Highness at this season these twelve respectable old ladies will have to go unwashed. It has been determined, however, that as partial compensation for this uncomfortable position they shall be made the recipients of an imperial bounty.

A Peculiar Case of Treasure Trove.

A purse containing $10,000 in cash has been looking about the streets of Cronstadt for five weeks mixed with the slush and snow. It was finally picked up by a passer-by Monday last. The finder was honest, so the tradition tells, and turned over the treasure to the authorities, and they carefully put the 15,000 rubles away in a safe and looked about town to see who had lost them. But their search was for a long time without result, until finally they discovered that the pocketbook had been the property of an officer who had fallen dead in the streets five weeks ago close to where the money was found.

Pleasant News for a Princess.

The present interest in Hawaiian affairs calls attention to the presence of Princess Kaulani, who is at present living in the strictest privacy and retirement in London, with only a few intimate friends acquainted with her whereabouts or the school she is attending completing her education. A few days ago she received through her school mistress an official telegram from Hawaii informing her that she has been chosen heir to the throne and would in due time become Queen of that delightful country. Together with this notification there came a pleasant document from the Hawaiian Chargé de Affaires in England. The Boulangists have just permitted it to be announced that Gen. Boulanger has taken a small house in the suburbs of Brussels, where he expects to remain permanently.

THROWING STONES AT SLIGO.

Anti-Parnellites Break Up a Meeting and Fight the Police.

DUBLIN, March 20.—Sligo was today the scene of conflict between anti-Parnellites and Parnellites. The Parnellites of the town had assembled and were holding a meeting, when they were attacked by anti-Parnellites, who stoned them and pelted them with mud, and finally succeeded in breaking up the meeting. The anti-Parnellites stoned the police, who, with batons drawn, came to the assistance of the Parnellites, and a general scrimmage ensued. After the Parnellites had been compelled to retire their opponents held a meeting of their own. There was no further disturbance.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Chronicle* declares that during the dock strike of 1889 Messrs. Davitt and Healy urged the National League to subscribe £1,000 to aid the strikers, and that Mr. Parnell vetoed the project.

The Conservatives are preparing to contest the seats of Messrs. Parnell and Healy should they resign. Mr. Parnell's dilemma amuses Dublin. Mr. Parnell stipulates that before resigning each side must provide two candidates.

Mr. Michael Davitt in an interview today contemptuously referred to what he classes as Mr. Parnell's "bluff." Mr. Davitt said that he did not intend to be a candidate in an election in the division of Cork City, which Mr. Parnell now represents. Mr. Davitt added that two reasons caused him to make this decision. "The first," said he, "is that Mr. Parnell will not resign for he knows that if he does resign he will be beaten should he come forward for reélection. The second reason is that I am not anxious to enter Parliament now or in the future, though I am unwilling to bind myself to remain in this frame of mind for all time. The Parnellites arranged a meeting at Cork for St. Patrick's Day, when, according to custom, the temperance societies, Ancient Order of Foresters, the different trade societies, etc., marched in procession through the streets. Mr. Parnell seeing the great stir and excitement his present reception with his part of the receptions was induced to issue his challenge to Mr. Healy. He is now anxious to back out. The *Freeman's Journal* is helping him to wriggle out of the difficulty. Mr. Parnell himself discouraged the idea of running a labor candidate in Cork when asked for his opinion regarding the matter, because he feared that with a labor candidate his party might loose the seat. I believe that Mr. Gladstone was perfectly truthful when he said the Liberal leaders never discouraged labor candidates."

Referring to Mr. Parnell's delegation to the United States Mr. Davitt said: "The gentlemen composing Mr. Parnell's deputation to the United States estimate that 30 per cent of the Irish-Americans are supporting Mr. Parnell. This estimate is greatly exaggerated, the number should be nearer 3 per cent. I do not believe that $5,400 was subscribed in the meeting in Cooper Union last night unless I sent the money myself. It is very easy to write up a meeting. I have a recollection during my own experience of a meeting held in Cooper Union Hall which was said to have been attended by 3,000 persons when only 500 were present. By far the greatest number of Irishmen in England are against Mr. Parnell. Of the 800,000 Irishmen in London Mr. Parnell only received 500 names. The Parnellites will not be able to change the condition of affairs in North Sligo. Mr. Parnell's candidate, Mr. Dillon, will be beaten by 2,000 votes."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* today under the heading "Fire-Escape Tactics; Mr. Parnell Lowers Down," says: "Mr. Parnell has made the first really weak move. Consequently the Parnellites are greatly embarrassed and the Unionists are jubilant. Now it is evident that the challenge to Mr. Healy was a mere bluff."

BERLIN, March 20.—The *Freeman's Journal* today says that it is rumored that Michael Davitt will be the candidate against Mr. Parnell at the next election in the division of Cork City, which the latter represents.

SUPPRESSING THE ANARCHISTS.

The French Government Alarmed Over the Movements of Boulangists.

PARIS, March 20.—The police of this city last evening raided and searched the houses of a number of leading Boulangists. They arrested MM. Granger and Rochefort, members of the Chamber of Deputies, who belong to the Patriotic League, and two Anarchist leaders named Morphy and Caron on a charge of fomenting an insurrection and intending to incite a disturbance at the meeting in honor of M. Jules Ferry to be held tomorrow. Many revolutionary documents have been seized by the police and will be used in evidence at the trial of the men in custody.

In consequence of the arrest a meeting of the sectional Presidents of the Patriotic League has been convened for today. MM. de Roulede and Richard will preside.

Tomorrow M. de Roulede will question the Government as to the action of the police, and as a result a stormy scene is expected in the Chamber of Deputies.

The police seized at M. Caron's residence a list containing the names of 1,200 men so arranged in groups as to form military companies.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Burial of Part of the Victims of the Utopia Disaster.

GIBRALTAR, March 20.—A sad scene, one of the sequences of the Utopia disaster, was witnessed here today. Bodies of twenty-eight adults and three children were interred together in a trench which had been dug in ground specially blessed for the reception of the remains of the drowned passengers of the sunken steamer. All Gibraltar, all town officials, the officers of the British Channel squadron and of the Swedish man-of-war Freya, including its commander, together with crowds of people, were present at the interment. During the course of the day the divers from the British war vessels recovered ten more bodies from the wreck of the steamship. The bodies of many of the drowned were found so firmly clasped together, owing to the desperate last fight for life, that it was difficult to separate them.

Capt. McKeague of the Utopia, who was arrested yesterday charged with "wrongful acts, improper conduct, negligence, and mismanagement," and who was released on bail the same day, was formally charged this morning before a magistrate. After a short preliminary hearing he was remanded for a further hearing.

At the inquest held today on the bodies of the victims of the disaster a number of witnesses were examined. The officers of the warship Anson united in condemning the action of the officers of the Utopia. The Anchor Line steamer Assyria has arrived here. She will take back to Italy those of the rescued who wish to return.

Fell Nearly One Hundred Feet.

LONDON, March 20.—Henry Heyes, one of the leading baritones of the Rousbey English Opera company, met with a peculiar accident that resulted in his death last Tuesday. Heyes, in company with a brother member of the company, named Broadbent, went to visit the round tower on the top of Kinnoul Hill, Perth, and Heyes, who was an athlete and a daring climber, scrambled along the face of the high cliff, turned around the corner of the rock, and so quickly distanced his companion as soon to be out of his sight. Suddenly Broadbent heard a cry and, hastening in the direction whence it came, saw Heyes hanging to the branches of a tree fourteen feet from the ground, and which he had grasped after falling a distance of over 100 feet from the top of the cliff. Broadbent immediately ran to his friend's aid, shouting meanwhile for help. He was heard by some farm-laborers, who came to him, and Heyes was with difficulty but as tenderly as possible lifted to the ground. He was found to be severely injured, and was taken to a hospital near by, where he died the same night.

Prince Napoleon's Funeral and Will.

TURIN, March 20.—The remains of the late Prince Napoleon arrived here today. They were met at the railway station by the Duke of Genoa, the Count of Turin, and by a guard of honor, and were conveyed, followed by an imposing procession, to the Church of La Superga and were there deposited in the royal crypt.

The will of the dead Prince designates Prince Louis Napoleon, one of his sons, as the former's successor, as the head of the imperial house of Bonaparte. Prince Napoleon's estate by the same instrument is divided between the Princess Letitia, his daughter, and Prince Louis. The name of Prince Victor, his other son, is not mentioned in the will.

Asked His Wife's Pardon.

ROME, March 20.—The public continues to discuss the question whether Prince Napoleon did or did not confess to a priest just before he died. Cardinal Mermillon is thought to clear the matter and settle the question when he gave out for publication today the information that the precise words passing between him and the dying Prince were these. When the Cardinal broached the question of absolution he said:

"You know you are soon to appear before your God. You have done much wrong, especially to that angel of devotion who is there," pointing to the room where Princess Clothilde was weeping. "Do you ask pardon?"

And feebly the Prince made answer: "I ask pardon."

"Then I absolve thee," said the Cardinal. Nothing more was said by either.

Muffled Nearly Two Centuries.

LONDON, March 20.—The spire of St. Helen's Church in the Isle of Wight, which was built in the beginning of the last century and shortly afterward struck by lightning, had as was supposed the large bell of its chime cracked, as the tone was very much muffled. This week a church warden named Calloway happened to be in the belfry and through curiosity examined the bell. He found that there was no crack in it, but a piece of wood broken from the wheel was pressing against the edge and stopping the vibration. This being removed the bell after being muffled for 170 years rang out merrily to the astonishment of the inhabitants of the town.

Plans for Sunday Shows.

LONDON, March 20.—Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy is finding a considerable amount of support in his endeavor to establish a Sunday theater. He hopes to launch his venture next June. His idea is to obtain such a building as the Lyric Club Theater for Sunday evenings. The entrance is to be by subscription, and as the audience would necessarily be limited the price must be fairly high. No difficulty is anticipated in finding suitable plays and artists capable of playing them. The season will cease during the season that people are out of town and recommence when the town begins to fill again.

Unionists Secure a Victory.

LONDON, March 20.—An election for member of Parliament was held in Aston Manor to fill the vacancy in the representation in the constituency caused by the death of Mr. George Kynoch, Conservative. The voting resulted in favor of Capt. Grice Hutchinson, selected by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists as the Unionist candidate, who received 5,312 votes to 2,332 votes polled for Mr. W. Phippson Beale, Q. C., the nominee of the Gladstonian party. In the previous election Mr. Kynoch received 3,495 votes to 2,713 for Mr. H. G. Reid, the Home-Rule candidate.

German Officials Don't Know Uncle Jerry.

BERLIN, March 20.—The report that President Harrison has notified Minister Phelps that in accordance with the authority conferred by the last Congress he intended to close the ports of the United States against German imports unless Germany speedily abrogates the law prohibiting the importation of American pork finds no credence in German official circles.

Murrieta's New Arrangement.

LONDON, March 20.—Of Murrieta & Co.'s capital, under the plan by which the house was reorganized into a limited liability company, £1,500,000 is in fully paid shares; another £1,000,000 is in shares half of which are paid; £1,000,000 is in debenture bonds, taken by the trustees, executors, and sureties. Finally the sum of £400,000 is carried as a reserve, making a total of £2,900,000. The partners of the firm take the whole share capital.

Socialists Making Violent Threats.

PARIS, March 20.—Many Socialist meetings were held today and all those present favored the idea of a gigantic May Day demonstration. At one of the meetings resolutions were passed pledging the Socialists to march over the prostrate bodies of all who interfered with the procession which they intend to have on May Day.

Bismarck Coming to Berlin.

BERLIN, March 20.—The *Hamburger Reform* says it doubts the truth of the report that Prince Bismarck and Emperor William will shortly dine together at Count von Waldersee's. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* says that Prince Bismarck has bought two houses in the Koniggratzerstrasse, in this city, where he intends to establish his home.

Brutally Coerced.

LONDON, March 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in spite of official denials, reiterates that Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the wife of Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, was brutally coerced to join the Russian church.

Cable Brevities.

The financial statement of the Indian Government for 1891-'92 issued today shows a surplus of 115,600 rupees.

M. Martens of Russia has accepted the invitation tendered him to become a member of the board of arbitration in the Newfoundland dispute.

The Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* denies the reports which have been circulated recently in regard to the intended resignation of Dr. Von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office.

The charge against E. H. Jackson of assaulting Mrs. Baldwin on the occasion of the abduction of his wife at Clitheroe has been withdrawn. It was stated yesterday at Clitheroe that Jackson intends to take further steps to regain his wife.

Did Not Begin at Home.

The sister-in-law of a pauper in the poorhouse at Glasgow, Scotland, has bequeathed £70,000 for church purposes.

WAR OR DISMEMBERMENT

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY TROUBLES WORRY ENGLISH STATESMEN.

Some Significant Remarks from Lord Salisbury—A Suggestion That Uncle Sam Take the Colony—Parnell's Enemies Shouting Over Healy's Challenge—Orthodox Circles Disturbed About the Inspiration of the Scriptures—The World's Fair in England.

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LONDON, March 20.—The gravity of the Newfoundland question only begins to dawn on the country. In yesterday evening's debate in the House of Lords the leaders on both sides avoided as far as possible touching probable complications endangering the peace of the Empire, yet they could not avoid imparting an impression that developments are likely which may give rise to serious trouble. Lord Salisbury, in the gravest of recent ministerial deliverances, weighing every word with care, admitted that it was difficult to look without grave apprehension to the future in view of the strong feeling in France against the slightest relaxation even of the more extreme and unreasonable of her claims. Lord Salisbury refrained from disclosing what inducements would be offered to M. Ribot, the French Foreign Minister, to consent to an arrangement satisfactory to Newfoundland. He was equally reticent on the question whether armed coercion would be used to enforce the Knutsford bill. The island, he said, had been the sport of historic misfortune. It was an illustration of the continuity of history. These phrases recall speeches on the same side which have preluded the worst form of Irish oppression.

The debate has profoundly agitated the members of the House of Commons. Sir J. P. Hennessy intended tonight to move an adjournment in order to immediately challenge the Government policy, but was induced to postpone his action until Mr. Smith has presented the statement which he promised to make Monday next. Lord Kimberley's partial assent to Lord Knutsford's proposed measure does not represent either the feeling of the Liberals or the policy of the Liberal leaders. The tenor of the communications exchanged today by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, and other Liberals points to strenuous opposition on behalf of the Newfoundland Government, and had Sir J. P. Hennessy moved to adjourn he would have had a following sufficiently strong to show the Government that the opinion of Parliament was setting against the bill as a too stringent measure. If Mr. Smith's reply Monday does not meet the wishes of the Liberals the Government will have to face in addition to the parliamentary resistance a strong pressure amongst the Conservatives to concede the delay which the Newfoundland Legislature asks before the passing of the bill. The lobby forecasts tonight agree that the Government will pause until the delegates of the Newfoundland Legislature, who are coming to London, have had ample time to be heard.

The bill provides for its own suspension if the Newfoundland Legislature passes measures necessary to secure the temporary modus vivendi. The Liberal leaders will advise the delegates to accede to this, promising to support Newfoundland in demanding that the final settlement include the withdrawal of the French from the Newfoundland coast. Opinions gleaned in the lobbies of Parliament from members of all parties agree that it is impossible to permit the Government to coerce the colonists.

Tomorrow's issue of the *Speaker* reflects the general feeling in saying that it would relieve bushels of embarrassment if the Newfoundlanders shipped their Governor aboard the mailboat and hauled down the Union Jack. If they did this they would likely find the people of the United States pause before accepting an addition to the Republic burdened with hostility to France.

The second reading of the Welsh local option bill has caused jubilation in the temperance party, though it is a vain triumph. The opponents are strong enough to so wreck and distort the bill in committee as to render it worthless. The value of the vote on the measure lies in the promise for the future.

The Clergy Fighting Parnell.

Mr. Parnell left Dublin tonight, going to Sligo. His candidate, Mr. Dillon, faces increasing odds. The Parnellite hope that a section of the clergy would refrain from interfering in the campaign has been blasted by the results of the national convention held in Sligo. The Bishops of Elphin, Achonry, and Killala have announced their adhesion to the federation candidate. The whole of the clergy of the district are becoming active agents in the election. The Parnellites of Cork, having renewed their pressure on Mr. Parnell in regard to the challenge of Mr. Healy, Mr. Parnell promised to explain his position at the demonstration to be held in Drogheda Sunday. The Dublin *Evening Telegraph* in defending the backdown, holds that Mr. Parnell's eminence places him above the necessity of noticing Mr. Healy's insolence, and says that he therefore intends to ignore the designing offensiveness of his enemies. "Mr. Parnell," the *Evening Telegraph* asserts, "has not the least fear of the challenge. He will not shirk the conflict, but will take his own time to appeal to his constituents."

The Nationalists expect that Mr. Parnell will not decide whether to accept the challenge until he has seen the issue of the Sligo struggle. If defeated there he will find some pretext to decline the risk in Cork.

The Parnellites are intensely savage over Mr. Gladstone's declaration that home rule will be impossible with Mr. Parnell as the Irish leader, and renew the cry of English dictation. On the other hand, the Nationalists rely upon the declaration as enabling the Irish people definitely to recognize that adhesion to Mr. Parnell means the collapse of the constitutional movement. Sir Thomas Esmonde and Messrs. Swift and McNeill, who have returned to London from their tour of provincial league branches, report that out of 159 delegates only six Parnellites are making arrangements to take part in the convention of the leagues of Great Britain, at which Mr. T. P. O'Connor will preside.

The list of the Labor Commission submitted to Lord Hartington since his acceptance of the Chairmanship includes a large proportion of Conservatives. There are four Labor party nominees.

Orthodox Wesleyans Dismayed.

The Wesleyan body is intensely excited over a paper read by Prof. Davison at a meeting of the London Wesleyan ministers, in which he admitted the composite character of the Pentateuch and the double authorship of Isaiah, and held that the traditional view of inspiration is no longer tenable, and that Christians must not take up the position that their faith in Christ depended upon faith in the Scriptures, but that their faith in the Scriptures depended upon their faith in Christ. These declarations have caused dismay in orthodox circles.

United States Minister Lincoln, in a note to the British Foreign Office forwarding Chicago Fair documents, says that it is the desire of President Harrison, speaking for the people of the United States, that the nations of the earth take cognizance of the proposed Exposition by appointing representatives and by sending such exhibits as will most fitly and fully illustrate their industries, progress, and civilization. The announcements, rules, and programs of the exhibition are to be seen at the London Board of Trade.

BOETTICHER'S WANT OF GRATITUDE.

Secret History of His Peculiar Financial Difficulties.

BERLIN, March 20.—The *National Gazette* today gives an authentic version of the Boetticher affair. It says that six years ago Minister von Boetticher raised a loan to cover the liabilities of a bankrupt relative amounting to 350,000 marks. At the same time he informed Prince Bismarck of the facts and offered to resign his office. Prince Bismarck consulted the Emperor, who entreated Von Boetticher to remain, and sent him money to enable him to repay the loan. Herr Von Boetticher supposed that the money was derived from the Emperor's private purse, but his opponents declare that it was taken from the Guelph Secret-Service fund. The *National Gazette* leaves this point still in darkness. The foregoing facts account for Prince Bismarck's bitter feeling against Von Boetticher for his ingratitude in assisting in the Chancellor's fall.

Deputy Tramm, who called attention to the affair, is now actively engaged in canvassing Geestemunde in behalf of the candidacy of Prince Bismarck for the Reichstag.

Sects in Vienna.

Vienna has 808,000 Roman Catholics. There are 422 priests and 967 nuns in her cloisters. The Vienna University contains 3,316 Roman Catholic and 2,024 Jewish students. In the twenty-six hospitals, with their 5,236 beds, 56,049 persons were treated in 1890.

WANT THEODORE THOMAS DISCIPLINED.

Musicians at the Milwaukee Convention Discuss His Chicago Contract.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—[Special.]—A long and at times somewhat heated discussion was precipitated at this afternoon's session of the National League of Musicians by the introduction of resolutions for an investigation of the action of Theodore Thomas in importing musicians for his coming Chicago concerts to the exclusion of Chicago musicians.

The resolutions as introduced by Mr. Currier of Chicago were as follows:

WHEREAS, From correspondence from Munich now in the hands of members of Chicago Local, No. 4, it is known that another importation of foreign musicians, under contract, is soon to occur, in violation of the rights and privileges of American citizens under the Alien Labor Contract law; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Orchestra Association in its promulgation through the medium of the daily press of Chicago of its scheme of securing Theodore Thomas and the colonizing in Chicago of his so-called orchestra, recruited in New York and European musical centers, and expressly stating that in its contract with Mr. Thomas that no Chicago musicians were to be contracted with as regular members of his said orchestra; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Musical Society, Local, No. 4, believes and concurs in the resolution adopted by this body, that "from the assurances and personal compliments paid the American musicians by the most eminent conductors of the world, such as Rubinstein, Von Bülow, Sarasate, Wilhelmj, D'Albert, Scharwenka, Seidl, Damrosch, and many others," it, the Chicago Musical Society, denies the lack of capable performers on any instrument whatsoever used for orchestral purposes, but that a most ample complement of thoroughly competent musicians can and will be furnished if called for, leaving no necessity for colonization or importation of any musicians whatever; and

WHEREAS, Theodore Thomas is a member of Local No. 1 of New York and amenable to the laws of this body; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 1 of New York be instructed to call on Theodore Thomas to annul such contract as being contrary to the spirit of the laws of this body and detrimental to the character and standing of the musicians of Local No. 4 of Chicago, and in case of his declination or refusal to prove to its satisfaction the non-existence of such contract, then Local No. 1, New York, shall discipline the said Thomas to the extent of its law.

Mr. Hunt called upon Mr. Drach of Chicago to substantiate an interview in THE TRIBUNE in which Mr. Drach had said that Mr. Adams of Chicago had told him that the Thomas orchestra was to consist of sixty musicians, with an additional twenty-three for the Saturday evening performances, and that the latter only were to be Chicago musicians. Mr. Drach replied that these statements were true, and that when he questioned Mr. Adams as to why Mr. Thomas did not replace twenty-three of his orchestra with regular resident musicians of Chicago Mr. Adams replied that that was asking too much. Mr. Currier said that all Local No. 4 of Chicago wanted was due recognition as having enough musicians sufficiently qualified to be members of the Thomas orchestra.

Finally, upon the New York delegates pledging themselves to call on Mr. Thomas and take such action as the resolutions called for, providing they were furnished with the prima facie evidence asked for, Mr. Currier waived his motion for the adoption of the resolutions, and they were laid over.

A resolution to make the low pitch the standard musical pitch of the United States was unanimously adopted by the convention, and it will be submitted to the local unions for ratification.

The so-called labor question again came up in new form tonight through the election of a President. Yesterday it was considered probable that C. H. W. Ruhe of Pittsburg would be elected President by acclamation, but with the defeat of the resolution favoring the amalgamation of the league with the American Federation of Labor there sprang up a feeling in favor of a Western man for President by those who favored an amalgamation, so when the election of a President came up tonight Owen Miller of St. Louis was put forward as a candidate by the Western delegates who favored the affiliation with the federation, while Mr. Ruhe was considered the candidate of the antis.

The first two ballots were a tie, each receiving 46 votes. On the third ballot the deadlock was broken, Mr. Miller receiving 47 votes, as against 45 for Mr. Ruhe. Thus the labor element triumphed in the election. Other officers chosen were: First Vice-President, Jacob Schmalz of Cincinnati; Second Vice-President, Fred Wetherell of Syracuse; Third Vice-President, San Davis of San Francisco; Treasurer, J. M. Lander of New York; Secretary, Jacob Beck of Philadelphia.

Three cities were proposed for the location of the next convention—Syracuse, Cleveland, and New York. New York was chosen on the first ballot.

CANADIANS DON'T LIKE THE OUTLOOK.

They Fear That It Is Annexation or Starvation with Them.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20.—[Special.]—Prof. Weldon, M. P., one of the most prominent Conservatives in the maritime provinces, in the course of an interview today, said: "I regard the late elections as showing that the people are profoundly alarmed at the prospect of the loss of a large portion of the ninety millions of existing trade with the United States. Loyal as we are the people undoubtedly fear that the McKinley bill has come to stay and that the bonding privileges will be abrogated or so applied as to still further harass Canadian trade. I fear the Americans will be unwilling to negotiate a treaty upon the lines proposed by Canada, and think the future Conservative policy should be to immediately make overtures to the Imperial Government for larger trade with the British Islands. I don't think the British people appreciate the significance of the recent elections. The time has now come when England must choose between abandoning Canada and agreeing to an imperial tariff that will give Canadian products a preference in the English markets in return for a preference to British manufactures in Canadian markets. If England will not do this, annexation is not only probable but appears to be the inevitable destiny of Canada."

Asked what he thought of the letter of Edward Blake, ex-leader of the Liberal party, on the tariff question, he said: "Mr. Blake's letter has brought the annexation question out of the background and shadow into the foreground and light. He must be held to speak for a larger part of the sounder elements of the Liberal party, and the chances that the next election will be run on the annexation question pure and simple are increased tenfold by the publication of his letter.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 20.—[Special.]—In an interview today Sir Charles Tupper said: "In my interview with Mr. Seargeant, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk railway, so far from promising him a subsidy of $2,000,000 to secure the extension of the Grand Trunk railway from Edmunston to Salisbury, N. B., in return for the road's support in the Dominion elections, as Sir Henry Tyler alleges I did, I positively refused to promise anything. All that I did in answer to the Grand Trunk claim that they should receive this $2,000,900 was to state that Sir John Macdonald would after the elections were over submit the company's proposals to his colleagues for their consideration, but that he could not make any pledges before the election. The proof of my statement and the proof positive of the falsity of Sir Henry Tyler's statement is to be found in a memorandum which was prepared by a gentleman who was present at the interview for the information of Sir John Macdonald, and which was submitted to Mr. Seargeant for his approval. So far from our having bribed the maritime provinces we actually resisted the pressure of our opponents for railway subsidies."

LONDON, March 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* today gives great prominence to a communication from a gentleman who occupies a position of influence in Newfoundland, and who is now in this city. In this communication the Newfoundlander declares that any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government to enforce martial law in Newfoundland will be resisted, adding: "The Tories cannot come the Trafalgar square business over us."

Replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the draft of the House of Lords bill in regard to Newfoundland had not been sent to St. John. The Government of the colony of Newfoundland, he added, was requested by the Foreign Office in November last to procure the necessary legislation to empower England to carry out the treaties with France. The present bill was proposed in consequence of the refusal of the Government of Newfoundland to accede to the request of the Foreign Office.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 20.—A telegram has been received today by many members of the House of Commons signed by the President of Newfoundland, the Legislative Council, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly praying the House of Commons to take steps to delay the proposed imperial coercion so as to enable the Newfoundland Legislature to present its view to the British House of Commons.

KEYSTONE BANK CLOSED.

THE INSTITUTION SUSPENDS BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

It Will Have No Serious Effect, However—Some Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia City Funds on Deposit There—A Run on It Last December Supposed to Have Weakened It—Chicago Banks in No Way Affected—How a Report Injured It.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 20.—[Special.]—The Keystone National Bank closed its doors today by order of the Controller of Currency. The closing does not portend a crash here, and its effect will be limited. There was a run on the bank last December and this warned conservative people to get out. The suspension has no relation to the general financial situation in this city.

It is claimed that the depositors of the bank will not lose a dollar, and that in the process of liquidation which must now ensue the stockholders will not, in all probability, be called upon for assistance. A man familiar with the affairs of the bank said that the fact that the bank had been obliged to close its doors was no surprise in banking circles. Upon its deposit of about $1,400,000 the Keystone Bank was required to carry a reserve fund of over $300,000. Ever since the run last December the reserve has been gradually decreasing, until last week it was down as low as $63,000.

"At the time of the trouble early in the winter," he said, "the clearing-house, composed of the associated National banks of the city, came to the bank's assistance. In order to prevent a financial disaster in the city the clearing-house handed over between $400,000 and $500,000, receiving what was regarded as ample collateral in the shape of discounts and other obligations. From time to time the loans have been met until they have been reduced in amount to about $200,000, which is still due and unpaid. At the last clearing-house meeting it was understood that the balance of the loan was safely secured."

The Keystone Bank was saved in a measure in December by the prompt aid rendered it by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, the bank being opposite his big store and his firm carrying a small active account there as a matter of accommodation. It was the active bank of the City Treasurer and he has on deposit with the institution $399,000 belonging to the city. This sum had been invested by the bank people so that it could not be realized upon. Another heavy creditor is the State Treasurer, who has $150,000 of the State's money in the bank.

Treasurer Boyer is in hard luck. Within three months $275,000 of the State funds have been tied up in failures for which his bondsmen are responsible.

A prominent bank President said today that the depositors would be paid in full, and the stockholders would lose nothing. It is believed that new parties will take possession of the bank, and it will be put on a good foundation.

WILL NOT AFFECT CHICAGO.

The Keystone Bank Not in Debt to Local Financiers—Cause of the Collapse.

"We have been the correspondent of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia for the last two or three years," said the cashier of the Fort Dearborn National yesterday. "We simply acted as its Western collecting agent, and instead of having to file a claim against the bank we owe them quite a nice sum of money which protects us completely. I don't think any other bank in this city did business for them, and it is not likely any one here will be hurt financially by the failure.

"The collapse is probably the result of the bank's trouble at the time of the severe stringency in the money market. A man presented a check for a large amount, which the Keystone Bank refused to cash. It was irregular, and no bank would have paid such a check. When it was presented in regular form the check was promptly paid, but in the meantime the false report spread that the bank had refused a large check, and it appeared in the newspapers. Confidence in the institution was shaken, and there was a run. But the bank had some good friends who came to the rescue.

"The failure of the financial house of Barker & Co. and the Bank of America in Philadelphia hurt the Keystone Bank, I believe. The run had crippled the bank and, although friends came to its relief, it would seem that it never recovered from its effects. This check incident, which indirectly resulted in today's failure, shows what a false report once given publicity at a critical time will finally do for the most solid and conservative bank."

"That's a surprise to me," said Cashier Smith of the Corn Exchange Bank. "Philadelphia is one of the closest money places there is in the country. I thought everybody had got over the effects of the panic. The trouble is that many solid old men in that city have stuck their money in the safety vaults and let the bank go to the wall."

SCARED BY THE GOLD EXPORTS.

Speculators Give the Stock Market a Wide Berth—Prices Decline a Fraction.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—How much more gold is going out? That was the one question heard on every side today. Stocks were very dull and heavy, but the net declines do not exceed a fraction.

The exceptions are St. Paul preferred down 2¼; Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 2½; Manhattan Consolidated, 1½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1½; and Texas Pacific land grants, 1¾. On the other hand Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg advanced 3½, to 134¾.

Northern Pacific preferred sold off smartly on the news that the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia had closed its doors, but recovered a portion of the decline in the last hour when the general market rallied a smart fraction.

Lazard Frères this morning applied for $600,000 gold bars at the Assay Office, and Van Hoffman & Co. applied for $250,000. Superintendent Mason, in accordance with his general orders from the Treasury Department, withheld the applications until 2 p. m., and no response was received. Heidelbach, Ichelheimer & Co. took $525,000 in gold coin at the Subtreasury before noon, and placed it on the Fulda. It was known before Superintendent Mason telegraphed to Washington for the bars that the Treasury Department would refuse them. Director of the United States Mint Leach is in the city, and he intimated that Secretary Foster's instructions to withhold the bars had not been rescinded.

FAILURE OF A LOUISVILLE BANK.

Schwartz & Co. Not Likely to Pay More than Ten Cents on the Dollar.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—The failure of Theodore Schwartz & Co., bankers, turns out more serious than was at first supposed. Their liabilities will reach nearly $750,000, and it is probable not more than 10 cents on the dollar will ever be paid. The concern has kept up for several months past by most desperate efforts and the legality of its operations during the time is now questioned. A large number of transfers of real estate have been made and it is claimed that none of them will stand. Several suits have already been brought to set aside such transfers. The amount of these real estate transactions is about $103,000.

The bank received deposits Wednesday, the day before the assignment, but money received on that day was kept separately and will be returned.

Fred Janssen, the member of the firm who disappeared, has not been heard from.

Treatment by Goat's Blood.

Treatment of tuberculosis and chlorosis by the transfusion of goat's blood has been exhibited in Nancy by Dr. Bernheim and associates. Three patients, two having tuberculosis and one chlorosis, who had been some days under treatment, and had been thought hopeless cases, declared themselves feeling almost well, and their weight had increased. Eight more consumptives exhibited marked improvement, sleeping more, coughing less, and gaining weight. The blood was let into the fleshy parts of their forearms from the carotid artery of a goat. Dr. Langlois has been experimenting with the serum of the blood of a dog, the dog possessing absolute immunity from tuberculosis. He also is hopeful of the results.

Five Ways to Cure a Cold.

(1) Bathe the feet in hot water and take a pint of hot lemonade. Then sponge with salt water and remain in a warm room. (2) Bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour. (3) Snuff up the nostrils hot salt water every three hours. (4) Inhale ammonia or menthol. (5) Take four hours' active exercise in the air. A ten-grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning. Anything that will set the blood in active circulation will do it, whether it be drugs or the use of a backsaw.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

Say Uncle Sam Is Retaliating.

MONTREAL, Que., March 20.—[Special.]—It is reported this afternoon that the United States customs authorities have issued a peremptory order that detailed invoices must accompany all shipments in bond carried through the State of Maine for inspection. This is regarded as the first retaliatory measure for the Liberals' defeat.

A Multiplicity of Facts—Makes This Day Popular

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Easter Neckwear Day Saturday."

For Ladies and Gents.

TROVVILLE
Ladies' Shirts From Our London House —1.48
Ladies' Windsors From Our London House —25c
THE BRUMMEL.
Chiffon Ruching From our Paris House Regular Price $2.00 1.00
Paris Novelty Ruching— 19c
50c, 60c, and 75c Patterns.
Sash Belts From Our London House —98c
Gents' Easter Neckwear— 50c
In Four-in-Hands, Tecks, and Windsors.

"To—Thoughtful Mothers and Guardians"

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Growing Larger—and More Popular—in the Boys' Clothing Dept.

EASTER SPECIALTIES—FOR SATURDAY.

Boys' Knee Pants, In FANCY CLOTHS, HOMESPUN, STRIPES, CHECKS, and CORDUROYS, All Ages, at 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Boys' Spring Overcoats, All Wool, Plain, and Mixed Cloths, Light and Dark Shades, Sizes 4 to 12 years, at $3.00 $4.50

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TRACING UP THE BOODLE.

INVESTIGATING CORRUPTION IN THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

The Wrappers to Money Packages Found in the State Librarian's Office Identified by Bank Officials—Proprietors of Soldiers' Orphans' Homes in Pennsylvania Rob the State—Patrons of Industry Must Withdraw from Politics—German Working Against Mills for Speaker.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 20.—The committee investigating the allegations of attempted bribery in connection with the Senatorial contest this morning examined Cashier McKenzie of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank, who identified the torn checks found among the papers in the waste-basket of the State Librarian's room as those of his bank. He said the figures and marks upon them were in the handwriting of one of his clerks. He could not tell whether so large a sum as $7,000 had been paid out Monday or not. He did not remember that any currency had been paid out of the bank since the last remittance to their correspondents in San Francisco to the Crocker-Woolworth Bank.

J. D. Bauling, paying teller of the Fresno Bank, identified the torn checks and the handwriting of the clerk.

The cashier produced a cash-book of the bank and turned to Saturday's entry, which showed he remitted to the Crocker-Woolworth Bank $5,900 in currency. He added that the money was sent by express to San Francisco and the checks exhibited were the same ones wrapped about the money sent. He never know of manilla wrappers such as were found among the scraps being used at his bank. Currency was usually wrapped up in blank checks. McKenzie said the date on the packages was evidently put there by the party receiving the packages.

THEY ROBBED THE STATE.

Proprietors of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in Pennsylvania in Trouble.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20.—[Special.]—A quarrel between partners who owned the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Mercer, Pa., has led to the astounding discovery that the State was robbed of large sums of money in the conduct of these schools by private parties. Up to 1889 the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania were in charge of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who awarded contracts to private parties for the care and maintenance of clothing and education of the orphans. The schools were established in 1865, and in 1874 a syndicate consisting of George W. Wright, John I. Gordon, S. F. Thompson, and R. R. Wright obtained control of four of the schools located at Mercer, Mount Joy, McAlisterville, and Chester Sprmgs. These parties deliberately went into the business for the purpose of making large profits. From 1874 to 1889 the Mercer school received $624,313, and it was the division of the profits of this sum that led to the fight between the partners. Suits were instituted, and these suits led to the exposé. It is now estimated that the profits on the one school at Mercer from 1874 to 1889 were $263,320.

The State will now endeavor to recover some of this money on the ground that in making appropriations it specifies a certain sum or "so much" of it as was necessary to support each child a year. It has been shown by the books of the syndicate that never in a single case was the full amount expended for the children, and yet the entire appropriation was grabbed. A legislative committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter, and upon its finding the Attorney-General will reopen the accounts of these school owners, make another settlement, and endeavor to recover what was filched from the State.

WILL WITHDRAW FROM POLITICS.

The Patrons of Industry Decide to Be Non-Partisan.

LANSING, Mich., March 20.—[Special.]—The delegates to the Supreme Association of Patrons of Industry renewed the fight today over the question of political action by the order. Last night the delegates from outside Michigan were not averse to ending the disagreement by allowing each State association to decide for itself the question of whether it should dabble in politics, but after they had slept over the matter they had changed their minds and hotly opposed the plan. The fight lasted nearly all day, until at length the ambitious Michigan men realized that to press the matter would result in the secession of several State associations from the parent organization, and they reluctantly consented to a formal agreement that the order should remain non-political and non-sectarian. The Committee on Coöperation reported in favor of forming a working alliance with other labor and farmer organizations. The report was adopted and the Supreme Association will recommend the State associations to send delegates to the National meeting of these organizations in Cincinnati this spring. It was voted to reduce the per capita tax of subordinate associations to the county associations from 15 cents to 10 cents; the tax of the county to the State from 20 to 16 cents, and the State to the Supreme Association from 5 to 4 cents. It was decided that the Supreme Association shall meet annually hereafter instead of biennially, and the officers will serve only one year. Thomas Bradley of Brevier, Ont., P. S. Dorland of Saratoga, N. Y., and George A. Bennett of Marengo, Ill., were elected as Supreme Trustees.

WORKING AGAINST MILLS.

Senator Gorman's Trip Through the South Bodes Ill to the Texan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—[Special.]—Roger Q. Mills' friends are disturbed over the little trip Senator Arthur P. Gorman is making through the South. Ostensibly Gorman goes South to regain his health and to let the grateful Southerners thank him in person for his share in beating the National Election bill. Actually it is believed that Gorman wants to persuade the free trade Congressmen that if they want the party to win the Presidential fight in '92 they must drop Mills for Speaker of the House and pick out some moderate man like Crisp of Georgia. Crisp already has Gov. Hill and Tammany back of his candidacy. Gorman's plan is to dole out tariff reform in small doses by the passage of separate measures. The Mills faction is committed to a general tariff-smashing bill. This journey of Senator Gorman is only one, it is stated by one of his friends, of several that he intends to make during the coming summer.

The purpose of these tours is to meet personally as many of the local leaders of the Democracy as possible to stiffen up the rank and file of the party for the coming battle, and to counteract so far as possible the enthusiasm which the great transcontinental tour of the President is expected to arouse among the Republican masses, who will then have an opportunity to express their approval of an Administration almost unparalleled in the efficiency and economy of its executive work and the cleanliness of its appointments. Mr. Gorman's excursion into the Solid South is but the first of a series of rival processions, managed by the leaders of each of the two great parties, which are designed to divert popular attention from that unknown quantity in National politics, the Farmers' Alliance, and to concentrate the battle for the next Presidency upon the issues between the Republican and Democratic standard-bearers.

ESTEE'S BAD BREAK.

How He Unconsciously Offended Gen. Harrison at Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—[Special.]—A local paper publishes this contribution to the California Senatorial struggle:

The election of Charles N. Felton to succeed the late Senator Hearst is gratifying to President Harrison. If, however, Estee, who was Mr. Felton's principal competitor, had succeeded the Chief Executive would probably have shed a few tears. President Harrison has never forgiven Judge Estee for a bad break the latter once made. Estee was the Chairman of the committee appointed by the Republican National Convention to wait on Gen. Harrison and officially notify him of his nomination. The committee journeyed to Indianapolis and were received at the Harrison mansion. By reason of the fact that he was the Chairman of the committee Estee acted as spokesman. Before proceeding with his speech he buttonholed up his Prince Albert, struck a dignified attitude, and, looking Gen. Harrison square in the face, said with much impressiveness: "Sir, the names of many distinguished men of our party were considered in our deliberations, and yet you were chosen." To any that Estee put his foot in it to draw it mildly. When he had concluded the above sentence there was a noticeable shuffling of feet by the other members of the committee. Gen. Harrison blushed crimson, and there was an uneasy feeling generally on the part of all present. Estee did not realize he had made a bull until he left Gen. Harrison's house, when he was told of it. He went back that evening and told Gen. Harrison he was rattled, and asked pardon for his indiscreet speech.

This may all be true, but there is no reason for saying Estee's election would have been displeasing to the President. Gen. Harrison made him a delegate to the Pan-American conference and in other ways showed that Estee's slip of the tongue was not treasured up against him.

AGAINST A TWO CENT PER MILE RATE.

Wisconsin Lawmakers Think They Are Not Justified in Cutting Tariffs.

MADISON, Wis., March 20.—[Special.]—In the Assembly today the Railway Committee reported for indefinite postponement the bill decreasing the fare on lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road to two cents per mile. Appended to it was an elaborate report as to passenger traffic of various roads in the United States showing that the population of Wisconsin is yet too sparse to permit of this reduction, and that the profit on passenger traffic now is small. Among bills killed was one to prohibit the contract labor system in the State prison. In the Senate the bill abolishing the State Board of Charities and Reform and the State Board of Supervision and creating a new Board of Control was passed; also a bill allowing railroads to construct underways or tunnels to obtain entrance to a city and to condemn property for this purpose. This is in the interest of the Wisconsin Central road to secure an entrance into Milwaukee.

CHARGES NOT CORROBORATED.

Report of the Cincinnati Investigating Committee of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—[Special.]—The special legislative committee made its report on the Cincinnati investigation today. The committee sums up its remarks as follows:

The evidence was largely hearsay. Persons who had charged members of the board with corrupt acts were unable, when under oath, to give facts to substantiate their charges or suspicions. Writers for newspapers who had written articles accusing three members of the board of crookedness and corruption failed to give testimony to corroborate their accusations. The testimony fails to sustain the charges of malfeasance, corruption, and general crookedness made against the members of the board, but does not relieve them of having committed acts of indiscretion, unwise and censurable, which gave their opponents and critics a pretext to insinuate wrong doing and fulminate charges, thus influencing the public mind.

Protecting Street-Car Employes.

LANSING, Mich., March 20.—[Special.]—A bill favorably reported to the Senate today by the Committee on Labor Interests regulates the hours of labor of street-railway employes. The bill provides that hereafter ten hours' work to be performed in any twenty-four hours, with an intermission of not less than half an hour for meals, shall constitute a day's labor in the operation of street railroads in the State.

The House Committee on Elections reported a substitute bill for all the general election bills introduced. It is believed that the measure contains the best features of all. It is modeled closely after the Australian system, but allows two or three official tickets instead of but one as in the Australian method.

Don't Favor a Senatorial Nominee.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—[Special.]—The agitation over the proposed change in the method of selecting a United States Senator in Ohio has caused quite a commotion here. Nearly all the members of the Legislature of both parties who are on their first terms, and expect to stand for reelection this year, are opposed to it. They say it would embarrass the Senatorial nominees as well as them, for the reason that the Farmers' Alliance would at once propound a lot of questions to the "would-be Senator" and he would then "be d—d if he did and d—d if he didn't." When whatever fight might be made on a man standing for Senator would be carried to the candidates for the Legislature.

Friends of the Public Schools.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 20.—[Special.]—Norwegian Lutherans of Southern Wisconsin do not indorse the action taken by their fellow Lutherans in the last election. At the annual meeting held in Newark today the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we do not sustain the opposition that some of the Lutheran societies and ministers show against the American common school. It creates indignation among people who desire their children to learn the language of the land. It creates ill-will toward and weakens confidence in the Lutheran Church, both in the congregation and outside."

Mr. Lemcke in the Dark.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—[Special.]—Ex-State Treasurer Lemcke, who has been offered the position of United States Treasurer, is undecided as to his future movements. It is understood here that Mr. Huston is desirous of withdrawing his resignation, and the President will probably permit this to be done. When Mr. Lemcke was asked today if he thought he would be the Treasurer he replied: "I can't tell definitely till I hear further from Washington."

Deadlock at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 20.—[Special.]—The Senate is in a deadlock on the House Maximum Freight bill. On a motion to adjourn the vote stood 15 to 16, with two absent. Senator Coulter is at home in Hall County sick and excused. Senator Taylor has skipped. A call of the House is on and the Sergeant-at-Arms is searching for him. The best information is that he has gone to Council Bluffs, Ia., to visit his sick mother-in-law.

Minnesota's Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 20.—Among the appropriation bills introduced in the Legislature today was a deficiency bill calling for $117,243 to cover expenses not provided for by the last Legislature. The Keyes bill, extending the Australian ballot system over the entire State, passed the House. Heretofore that system only worked in cities over 20,000.

SHERMAN ON THE LAWS OF WAR.

All Soldiers Are Very Careless in a Search for Title.

Washington *Post:* The following letter was originally published in the Selma (Ala.) *Times* and is now pasted in the scrapbook of a citizen of Washington. It was from Gen. Sherman to a Confederate clergyman asking to have his horse restored to him, and the *Times* says: "It is a very good specimen of the erratic humor of that eminent raider and will doubtless provoke a smile from many a Confederate who was himself occasionally careless in search for title,' where horses, beehives, or vegetables were concerned":

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16, 1864.—The Rev. ———
Confederate Army—Dear Sir: Your letter of Sept. 14 is received. I approach the question involving the title of a horse with great diffidence, for the laws of war—like the mysterious code of which we talk so much, but know so little—are remarkably silent on the "horse." He is a beast so tempting to the soldier—to him of the wild cavalry, the fancy artillery, or the patient infantry—that I find myself reclaiming a worthless spavined beast than in paying 1,000,000 "greenbacks." So I fear that I must reduce your claim to one of finance, and refer you to the great Board of Claims in Washington, that may reach your case by the time your grandchild becomes a grandfather. Privately, I think it was a shabby thing in the scamp of the Thirty-first Missouri who took your horse, and his Colonel or Brigadier should have returned him. But I cannot undertake to make good the sins of my own Colonels and Brigadiers, much less those of a former generation. "When this cruel war is over," and peace once more gives you a parish, I will promise, if near you, to procure out of one of Uncle Sam's corrals a beast that will replace the one taken from you so wrongfully. But now 'tis impossible; we have a big journey before us and will need all we have, and, I fear, more too. So look out when the Yankees are about, and hide your beasts, for my experience is that all soldiers are very careless in a search for title. I know Gen. Hardee will confirm my advice. With great respect, yours truly, WM. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

FIRE DESTROYS A ST. LOUIS CHURCH.

One of the Finest Religious Edifices in the City Burned to the Ground.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—St. George's Episcopal Church, situated at the corner of Beaumont and Chestnut streets, was discovered to be on fire tonight and an alarm was rung. The Fire Department responded as promptly as possible and worked hard to extinguish the flames, but with great success, and at half after 10 the church was completely destroyed. The church cost $115,000, and was insured for $60,000.

Dr. JOSEPH, Mo., March 20.—The stock of the Kennard Grocery company was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss on stock about $75,000; partially insured. The building was valued at $35,000, and is almost a total loss.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 20.—[Special.]—A train of two fine parlor coaches and a mail, express and baggage car burned in the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan yards in this city this morning. The train had been made up to go north to St. Joseph, Mich., and was due to leave at 6 o'clock. Just before time to pull out of the yards a lamp in one of the coaches exploded, and before the flames could be subdued the train was burned. The loss approximates $25,000.

Wild Honey.

The largest amount of wild honey ever taken from one tree was reported from Oregon recently. A farmer took 700 pounds from the cottonwood tree in which a huge swarm of bees had stored up the annual accumulations for many years.

HAVE FIXED UP A TRUCE.

AL JOHNSON AND J. PALMER O'NEIL REACH AN AGREEMENT.

The Cleveland Man Promises to Settle the Cincinnati Litigation—How He Is to Get the $30,000—Brush on the Story That Indianapolis Is to Be in the Association—Results at New Orleans and Guttenberg—General Sporting News.

CLEVELAND, O., March 20.—[Special.]—Al Johnson and J. Palmer O'Neil have temporarily at least patched up peace. The deal was made today, Frank Robinson, for the National League, and Johnson signing a memorandum of agreement whereby Johnson guarantees the league against responsibility of loss through Boston's and Philadelphia's claim in the Cincinnati club, and whereby the league guarantees by the middle of next week to give Johnson release from New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago in the Cincinnati matter. The league also promises to pay to Johnson the $30,000 due him on the draft given in settlement of the Cincinnati team's action. Just as soon as the money is paid Mr. Johnson will go to Cincinnati and testify. It is to his interest now to fight the case, because he is personally responsible. It transpired today that no temporary injunction was ever given Prince and Wagner in Cincinnati. They applied for one, but gave no bond and were refused until the bond be forthcoming. Before Johnson and O'Neil came to a settlement today O'Neil proposed that the league deposit $30,000 in the National City Bank here, $19,500 of it to be turned over to Johnson immediately and $10,500 to be held subject to his order until after the Cincinnati law suit was settled. Johnson preferred to give a bond for $15,000, and have all of the league's money in his pocket.

Apropos of the rumor that there will be a settlement between the league and association Secretary Davis Hawley of the Cleveland League Club said today that the Cleveland club and not the National League had contracts with Knauss, Doyle, and Johnson, association players, and will never surrender these men no matter what is done.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—[Special.]—John T. Brush was today asked if there was any truth in the report telegraphed from New York that an association club will be placed in Indianapolis. He replied:

"There is none. So far as I know the league and association are no nearer an agreement than they were weeks ago. Cincinnati is the bone of contention. The association will not agree to any compromise that will drive them out of Cincinnati, and neither will the league."

WAS NOT SURPRISED.

President Spalding Had Expected Thurman's Resignation.

Speaking of Mr. Thurman's resignation as Chairman of the Board of Control, President Spalding said yesterday:

"Although not unexpected, I was sorry to hear of Mr. Thurman's resignation. Considering the outrageous manner in which he has been maligned, misrepresented, and unfairly criticised by those whom he was honestly trying to serve, is quite enough to disgust a sensitive man like Mr. Thurman. It is a matter of regret that base-ball should lose Mr. Thurman, while the unprincipled managers who have worked their way into it should still remain attached to the game."

Baseman Rielly to Be Sued.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—[Special.]—Manager Schmelz returned from Pittsburg today, being unsuccessful in securing the return of Reilly, third-baseman of the Columbus club. The case has been placed in the hands of the American Association attorneys, who will bring suit against Reilly for the enforcement of contract on April 1.

SOUTHEASTERN TROTTING CIRCUIT.

Dates of the Meetings to Be Held During the Summer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 20.—[Special.]—The Southeastern Trotting Circuit was reorganized for 1891 at a meeting here yesterday. The Belmont Driving Club was not represented, but having already claimed May 12 to 15 as dates for a spring meeting those dates were not claimed by any other organization. These dates were agreed upon:

Gentlemen's Driving Park, Baltimore, May 5 to 8; Belmont Driving Club, Philadelphia, May 12 to 15; Philadelphia Driving Park Association, May 19 to 22; Pittsburg Driving Park, May 26 to 30; Pimlico Driving Park, Baltimore, June 2 to 5; Washington Driving Park, June 9 to 12.

It was agreed that each organization represented should give at least ten races—seven for trotters and three for pacers—and that the purses should be $500 for each race, except in the case of the Gentlemen's Driving Park of Baltimore, which will give $800 and $400 purses. The classes (except at Belmont) will be uniform at each meeting, as follows:

Trotting, 2:50, 2:37, 2:33, 2:29, 2:26, 2:23, and 2:19 classes; pacing, 2:25, 2:20, and 2:16 classes. The entrance fee will be 10 per cent of the stakes, and entries will close as follows: Gentlemen's Driving Park, April 27; Belmont (probably), May 4; Philadelphia Driving Park, May 11; Pittsburg, May 18; Pimlico and Washington, May 25.

A GREAT DANE FOR CHICAGO.

Imperator Imported to This City at a Cost of $8,000.

W. E. Hagens of the Imperial Kennel Club of Chicago announces the purchase from the Hector Great Dane Club of Berlin, Germany, the noted Great Dane Imperator, known in the club by the name of Sander. Imperator is a perfect type of this breed. The *Hunde Sport* of Leipzic, Germany, has the following to say of Imperator, who was shown at the International Beuch Show, May, 1890, and won first prize in a very large class of dogs: "He stands thirty-five inches in height, with straight legs, has powerful bones, perfect neck and head, an ideal tail, very fine coat, and is a beautiful fawn, with black mark." The price paid for this dog is the highest that has ever been paid for a Great Dane. His cost landed in Chicago will be a little over $8,000. He will arrive in New York City today on the steamship Fulda. Imperator will be exhibited for the first time at the Mascoutah Kennel Club's Bench Show, entries for which close with George H. Hill, Room 1205, 215 Dearborn street, Monday, March 23.

YOUNG LOGAN'S LOSSES.

His Race Horse Fails to Win When Heavily Backed at Guttenberg.

Many people in the East have wondered for some time who "Mr. Manning," the owner of Triangle, the high-class daughter of Tremont, was. It now develops that he is no less a personage than John A. Logan Jr. Triangle started a hot favorite at Guttenberg Wednesday but could get no better than second place. It is now whispered about that "Mr. Manning" lost a large sum on his filly, estimated variously at from $5,000 to $50,000. The filly was kicked by one of the starters just before the race, which may have had something to do with her defeat.

It is not pleasing to the rank and file of race-goers to see the colors of Mr. Logan exhibited at the New Jersey mudhole. If he must satisfy his craving for racing it would seem at least that he could do better than have recourse to the miserable tracks of New Jersey, where fraud rides rampant.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—Though the weather was raw and cold and threatening rain every moment a large crowd went to the Guttenberg track today. The track was in perfect condition, dry, and fast as lightning. The program was an excellent one. Summaries follow:

First race, five and a half furlongs—Baylor won, Fabian second, Baltimore Second third. Time, 1:11¼.

Second race, seven furlongs—Jack Batchelor won, Fernseder second, Anomaly third. Time, 1:31.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Emma J. won, Fernwood second, Gloster third. Time, 1:24½.

Fourth race, one mile—Churchill Clark won, Perlid second, Gloster third. Time, 1:48.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Glitter II. won, Glenmound second, Village Maid third. Time, 1:03¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Blackthorn won, Silent second, Discount third. Time, 1:33¾.

The Liverpool Spring Meeting.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—The first great event of the year in horse racing circles was run today at the Liverpool spring meeting. This was the grand national steeplechase. The distance was about 4 miles and 856 yards. The race was won by W. G. Jameson's Come Away, Lord Dudley's Cloister was second, and G. Masterman's 6-year-old Ilex third. There were twenty-one starters.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—The track was fast, the attendance fair, and the sport good today. The books lost heavily on Miss Francis in the first and Bankrupt in the last race. Summaries:

First race, selling, beaten and maiden allowance, four furlongs—Miss Francis won, Gwendoline second, Abandon third. Time, 50¾.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Healy John won, Ban Boy second, Lady Alt third. Time, 1:08¾.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths — Barnett won, Mamie S. second, Phantom third. Time, 1:19.

Fourth race, handicap, thirteen-sixteenths—Bankrupt won, Sullross second, Shibboleth third. Time, 1:20¾.

Independence (Ia.) Stakes.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., March 20.—[Special.]—The Independence Driving-Park Association has just opened the following new stakes to be trotted and paced at its August meeting: $1,000 stake for 3-year-old trotters eligible to the three-minute class; $1,000 for 3-year-old trotters eligible to the 2:30 class; $1,000 for 4-year-old trotters eligible to the 2:30 class, and $1,000 for pacers 3 years old and under eligible to the the 2:30 class. The entrance fees are 3, 3, and 4 per cent of the stake; stakes to close April 1.

Tilford Sold for $10,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 20.—[Special.]—James Miller of Bourbon County, Kentucky, has sold to D. H. Moore of Athens, O., the bay 7-year-old stallion Tilford, by Bourbous Wilkes, dam by John Dillard Jr. Price, $10,000.

Duplicate Whist.

In the new clubrooms of the Aurora Duplicate Whist Club Thursday night the Chicago Duplicate Whist Club was defeated by seven points, in a total of 2,912. The Chicagos took the 6:15 train for Aurora with fourteen players only, and, as this made an odd number of teams, it was agreed to play the progressive game and add the average score for the unplayed hand to the total of each club. The following is the score by tables:

Chicago.	*N. and S.*	*E. and W.*
Walker and Hale	174	152
Vickery and Elmer		
E. Booth and Rose	175	194
Mitchell and Merritt		
Hubbard and Judkins	183	183
A. Booth and Driggs		
H. Booth and Plain	170	155
Average		
Totals	702	747
Aurora.	*N. and S.*	*E. and W.*
Constantine and Frazier		190
S. Hirsh and Northam	182	
Bolfsberg and Tyler		189
Alsuler and Sanders	170	
Miller and Howard		183
Messenger and Plum	181	
A. Hirsh and Copley		194
Average	170	
Totals	709	754

The Auroras won at the first, second, third, sixth, and seventh tables and the Chicagos at the fourth and fifth tables. The game did not begin until about 9 o'clock, and it was almost midnight before it was finished. Four original hands were dealt at each table and played seven times, making a total of twenty-eight hands played for each team. The Chicago team returned to the city at 7:20 Friday morning, but not before arranging a return game for April 3, when they feel confident of turning the tables on their opponents.

Chicago Whist Players Beaten.

AURORA, Ill., March 20.—[Special.]—The famous Chicago Duplicate Whist Club came to Aurora last evening to play the club of this city. The contest took place at the beautiful new rooms of the Improvement Association and was won by Aurora by seven points.

Slosson's Answer to Schaefer.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—The *Herald* will tomorrow print the following card:

"NEW YORK, March 20, 1891.—Permit me to say in reply to Jacob Schaefer's proposition appearing in today's issue of the *Herald* offering to play me in New York for the emblem typical of the billiard championship of the world at the fourteen-inch balk-line game and $500 a side, provided I allow him $250 for expenses, that I posted my money with the donors of the emblem, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, Thursday of last week, March 12, and Mr. Schaefer was so informed of the fact. All that Mr. Schaefer has to do to insure the playing of the match in question is to at once cover my money and name a date between May 2 and 15, as he suggests.

"GEORGE F. SLOSSON."

Today's Cambridge-Oxford Race,
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 20.—The indications point to fair weather and smooth water for the boat race tomorrow. Both crews did their last hard work yesterday in trial with the scratch eights from the Thames London Rowing club. Cambridge beat its opponent easily. The Oxfords were beaten in their trials by the second crew. Oxford's crew is sixty-four pounds heavier than Cambridge. Average weight is 171 pounds. Cambridge averages 164 pounds. Cambridge coxswain is 112 and Oxford's 119. Betting is 11 to 4 on Oxford. The rowing of the crews does not justify these odds. There will probably be a radical change in the betting when the crews go to the post. The extra weight and the lead of one in the matter of victories has its weight on the betting. Experts think the Cambridge an unusually good crew.

Athletic Events at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—[Special.]—The first annual sparring and wrestling championship tourney of the Michigan Athletic Association took place this evening at the Lyceum Theater. Anthony Kirchner and Frank Wilson, both of the Catholic Club, won rounds and will be in the finals tomorrow night. The lightweight wrestlers who won a place in the finals were Roger J. Sullivan of the Catholic Club and Robert Wagner of the D. A. C. R. H. Meeker of the D. A. C. won the heavyweight wrestling match by forfeit, all other entries withdrawing.

The featherweight sparring match created considerable amusement. P. N. Tregaskis of Detroit, unattached, sending the blood spouting in all directions from the nose of F. W. Green, a Ypsilanti Normalite. Green was defeated.

Exhibition Football Game.

This afternoon the Chicago Rovers and Chicago Cricket Club teams will play an exhibition match under association rules on the grounds of the latter at Parkside, on the Illinois Central railroad. The Rovers are a rising young club, and are anxious to test their strength against the cricketers. The game will begin at 2:30 p. m. sharp. The Chicago team will be as follows: Ballinghall, goal; J. Hendry and J. McFarlane, backs; Kelly, Ramsay, and McLuckie, half-backs; Balster, Goodyer, Lewis, Webb, and Gibson, forwards.

An Offer to Pritchard and Dempsey.

LONDON, March 20.—The Pelican Club held a meeting today and decided to offer a purse of £800 for a glove fight between Ted Pritchard, the middleweight champion of England, and Jack Dempsey, the American ex-champion. The club also agrees to allow Dempsey £100 for expenses. If Dempsey is willing Pritchard's backers will also bet £500 independent of the purse offered.

Canadian Prize-Fighters Arrested.

MONTREAL, Que., March 20.—[Special.]—A prize-fight between Dick Guthrie and James Walsh, Canada's champion pugilists, took place in a saloon on Craig street this afternoon. The principals fought several rounds in the saloon, and came onto the street in their costumes to finish it. They were both arrested.

Indiana Fighters Matched.

PERU, Ind., March 20.—[Special.]—William Pitts of Peru, colored champion of Indiana, and Thomas Dixon of Shelbyville have signed agreement articles to fight for the championship of Indiana. The mill is to occur in or near this city March 27.

General Sporting Notes.

Peru, Ind., will be in the Michigan-Indiana Base-Ball League.

The New England Base-Ball League has decided to adopt the National agreement.

The Philadelphia League Club has found the weather at Cape May too cold for practice.

Jockey N. Hill, in Dan Honig's employ, has been ruled off at Gloucester for pulling Long Island.

Tip O'Neil has been signed by St. Louis to take the place left vacant by McAleer going to Cleveland.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust company defeated the Chicago National Banks at Klare's Hall in a ten inning game last night by a score of 13 to 11.

The Cleveland Base-Ball Club arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., last night and expects to cross bats in a few days with the Pittsburg team, which is due in St. Augustine next week.

A. F. A.—George La Blanche and Jack Dempsey have met twice, the first time with skin gloves and the second before the California Athletic Club. Dempsey won the first fight, La Blanche the second.

The third smoking concert under the auspices of the Chicago Football Team will be held Saturday, March 28, at 8 p. m., in the club-house, Parkside. These concerts do much to promote good feeling between the various clubs, and are in consequence growing in favor.

The Insurance club has secured grounds for the season and is prepared to play with uniformed clubs. Its active members are: Gillen, Hornisch, Parker, Wedemeir, Schultz, Parry, Goodfriend, Clark, Erp, Smith, Arthur, and Derry. J. H. Maxwell, Room K the Rookery, is manager.

Taxeaters Drove Them Across the Congo.

London *Times:* Information has been received that all the traders on the Congo, except one Dutch house, had removed to the left bank of the river to escape the tremendous taxes and impediments enforced since the commencement of the year by the Free State. The traders, who have thus gone under Portuguese jurisdiction, declare that the duties of the latter are light compared with those imposed by the Congo State. It is instanced that one moderate house would have to pay £200 for a spirit license at Boma and the same at Matada, while land is taxed at so much per yard, which tax is doubled when factories are erected on the land. Heavy fiscal burdens are also placed on canoes, surf boats, and white and black employés.

The Ratio.

There are about 105 women to every 100 men; one-quarter of the population of the world die before the age of 17 years; only one in 1,000 lives to be 100 years old, and only six in 1,000 reach 75.

READY FOR A LONG WAIT.

LAND-HUNTERS PREPARING TO STAND IN LINE A MONTH.

The Police at Ashland Interfere with the Homesteaders' Plans—Death of Two Children in Iowa Who Were Treated by Christian Scientists—No Radical Action Likely to Be Taken by the State Board Concerning the Assessments of Railways in Iowa—Northwest News.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 20.—[Special.]—Intense excitement prevails here over the large tract of Omaha adjustment lands which are to be opened for filing April 18 at the land office here. Although it is yet nearly thirty days off the men started last night to form in line, intending to remain there night and day until filings were received. They began erecting tents over the line in the rear of the land office. The police interfered and ordered the men to disperse. They did so after some resistance. Before leaving they expressed to a reporter great indignation. Said one:

"The laws and instructions from Washington are getting us all mixed up. Only one thing is apparent, that is, the settlers are going to get left. We would prefer to freeze here till April 20 rather than to lose our lands."

The Chief of Police said:

"I didn't get any special orders to fire these fellows. I used my judgment, that's all. If these men had been allowed to form last night they would have to stay there till April 18—this is March 20—making thirty days in all that they would have had to stay in line. It is a matter of public decency and health. Let them live in hotels like other people. They would accumulate boxes and inflammable material, and danger from fire might result. The filth arising during the soft spring weather would breed disease among them as well as in the city."

Mr. Carrington was seen.

"We have given no orders from the Land Office," he said, "about the matter whatever."

The men have disappeared, although they declare they will return the first opportunity. Hundreds of men are coming in every day to make filings, and a lively time, equal to that at Oklahoma, is anticipated.

WERE REFUSED MEDICAL AID.

Death of Two Children Who Were Treated by Christian Scientists.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 20.—[Special.]—There is great excitement in Springville, Lyna County, this State, over the death of two children from diphtheria under the treatment of Christian Scientists. John Doan, with his family, were visiting at the residence of his father, Daniel Doan. The eldest child was taken ill with diphtheria, and Daniel Doan being a believer in Christian Science would not, it is said, allow a physician to be called. He summoned faith-healers—Mrs. Pitchner of Anamosa and Mrs. Miller of Town Grove. Under their treatment the eldest child died. The mother begged in vain for a doctor. The second child died also. The two faith-healers became alarmed for their personal safety and walked three miles through the slush to a railroad station.

IOWA RAILWAY ASSESSMENTS.

No Radical Action Likely to Be Taken by the State Board.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 20.—[Special.]—It is now generally believed that there will be no radical change in the assessed valuation of Iowa railroads this year, despite the agitation of the subject and the repeated attempts in the past to make political capital out of the alleged low valuation. This year, for the first time, the two leading political parties are represented on the Executive Council, Gov. Boies being a Democrat and the others Republicans. The progress of the hearing for the last three days has been eagerly watched, because it was known that either political party would seek to curry favor with the farmers should a representative of the other party in the council seem to favor the railroads. The discussion today revealed the fact that the members of the council are pretty much of the same mind and will vote as a unit, whatever action is taken.

The farmers were represented before the Executive Council this week. They came making radical demands for greatly increased assessments, but after listening to the arguments of the railroad men and studying the question for three days today before going home united in the following petition to the Executive Council, which is decidedly conservative compared with their former utterances:

We, the undersigned farmers, who have been present and heard the arguments and facts presented to the Executive Council, pro and con, on the question of taxing the railroads of Iowa, relying on the integrity and good judgment of the council and realizing that it is a subject too complicated to be settled by off-hand opinion, do simply ask the members of the council to use their best judgment and follow their honest convictions, having due regard for the farming interests, which we believe to be overtaxed as compared with other interests.

This petition is signed by the leading farmers of Iowa.

BIG SNOW-STORM IN IOWA.

One of the Most Severe Blizzards of the Season Raging.

BOONE, Ia., March 20.—[Special.]—It commenced to snow and blow this afternoon. It is one of the severest storms of this winter.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 20.—[Special.]—A violent snow-storm has been raging here since 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The snow is now four inches deep, but thawing quite rapidly. There is every indication of a heavy and continued storm.

STATE CENTER, Ia., March 20.—[Special.]—It has been snowing here at a furious rate for more than an hour, with the prospect of a heavy fall.

Oil Pipe Line from Ohio to Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—A branch of the Standard Oil company, known as the Indiana Pipe Line company, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The company proposes to build an oil pipe line across Indiana in going from Ohio to Chicago. It has a capital stock of $500,000. The incorporators and directors are Henry D. Rogers, John D. Archbold, William Rockefeller, Daniel O'Day, and George P. France. The line will extend through the Counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Kosciusko, Fulton, Marshal, Volusia, Stark, La Porte, Porter, and Lake. The company is also given the privilege of running branch lines to connect with oil wells in Jay, Blackford, Grant, Madison, Delaware, Randolph, Wayne, and Henry Counties. The principal office of the company is to be at Whitney, Lake County.

Adventist Health Resorts.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 20.—[Special.]—Reports from the health resorts of the denomination occupied the attention of the Adventist Conference today. The main resort is the Battle Creek Sanitarium, with branch institutions at St. Helena, Cal., and Mount Vernon, O. The Battle Creek Sanitarium has expended during the last year $80,000 in improvements and the building is still inadequate. Another large building will be erected in the coming year. The revenue from patients at this institution often reach $1,000 a day. It is the largest resort of the kind in the world. The California resort is in an equally prosperous condition, demanding largely increased capacity. The resort at Mount Vernon has been established but a short time, yet has already outgrown its quarters and large additions will immediately be made.

Meeting of Central Illinois Teachers.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 20.—[Special.]—The seventh annual meeting of Central Illinois Teachers' Association commenced in this city today. About 600 teachers are in attendance. The day sessions are held in the chapel at the University of Illinois. This forenoon was devoted to visiting and inspecting the machine shops, laboratories, museum, art gallery, experiment station, and other departments of the institution. Dr. S. H. Peabody, regent of the university, delivered an address of welcome at the afternoon session, which was responded to by J. A. Mercer of Peoria, President of the association. The evening's session was held in the Walker Opera-House. Addresses were made by F. Beardsley of this city and the Rev. W. W. Smith of Urbana. Dr. David Jordan, President of the Indiana State University, gave a lecture on "The State and Education."

Nineteen Girls Take the Veil.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—A most solemn and impressive ceremony was witnessed yesterday at the St. Joseph and St. Mary Convent when nineteen young lad

TO BE RUN SEPARATELY.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO CONDUCT THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

A Bill to Take It Out of the State Auditor's Hands and Have It Looked After by a Regular Superintendent—The Offices to Be Located in Chicago—Employment of Convicts on Public Roads—Proceedings in the House and Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—If the bill introduced by Representative Partridge today, and which has been recommended by Gov. Fifer, should become a law it will deprive the State Auditor of authority over the eligibility and regularity of insurance companies and vest all this power in a State Insurance Superintendent, whose office will be located in the City of Chicago. It is understood that the underwriters and insurance journals of Chicago are in favor of this bill, which is as follows:

That there shall be established a separate and distinct department, to be known as the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois, which department shall be charged with the execution of all laws now in force or which shall hereafter be passed in relation to the insurance and the insurance companies organized and doing business in the State of Illinois, and the chief officer of said department shall be styled the Insurance Superintendent.

The Insurance Superintendent shall be elected at the next general election in November, 1892, and assume the duties of the office upon the expiration of the present term of the Auditor of Public Accounts in January, 1893. He shall hold office for four years and until his successor is elected and qualified. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties such Insurance Superintendent shall take and subscribe to an oath of office, to be filed with the Secretary of State, and shall execute bonds to the State of Illinois in the penal sum of $20,000, with sufficient securities, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond, when approved by the Governor of the State, shall be deposited with the State Treasurer, and he shall receive in full compensation for his services an annual salary of $5,000.

The Insurance Superintendent shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties in regard to the supervision of the business of insurance which are now attached by law to the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and he shall exercise such control over the insurance companies, their officers, and agents in this State to collect from them all taxes, fees, fines, and penalties as provided by the laws of the State. The Insurance Department of the State of Illinois shall have an official seal of such device as the Governor and Insurance Superintendent may prescribe, to be surrounded by the words "Insurance Department of the State of Illinois," a copy of which is to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Every certificate under said seal, document or paper executed by such Insurance Superintendent in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law and sealed with the seal of the department, and all copies of papers certified by him and authenticated by said seal, shall in all cases be evidence, equally and in the same manner as the original thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as the originals would in any suit or proceeding in any court of law.

To provide for the event of a vacancy, absence, or disability, the Insurance Superintendent may appoint a deputy Insurance Superintendent to perform the duties of the office, who shall receive a salary not exceeding $3,000. The Insurance Superintendent may appoint an auditor for the department, and employ such clerks and assistance as the public business in his charge may require; and whenever he deems it necessary he may call upon the Attorney-General of the State for legal counsel and such assistance as may be required to enforce the provisions of the law.

For the convenience of the public and the insurance interests, the office of the department shall be located in the City of Chicago, and the Insurance Superintendent shall rent suitable rooms and procure such furniture, safe, fuel, stationery printing, and other supplies as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of said office.

The office of the Insurance Department shall be deemed a public office, and the records, books, and papers thereof on file therein, shall be deemed public records of the State. All books, papers, and other documents whatever relating to insurance, in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, shall, after the office of the Insurance Department has been fitted up be transferred to said department, and there kept as a part of the records of the office.

There shall be paid to the Insurance Superintendent by every company, association, person, or persons, and agent to whom this act shall apply, the same fees as have heretofore been paid to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Superintendent of Insurance shall pay all expenses for stationery for the department created by this act out of the fees so collected and turn over the net balance in his hands to the State Treasurer, quarterly or oftener, and,

Provided further that the Insurance Superintendent shall render an account under oath of all fees received and all disbursements and publish the same in his annual report.

The Insurance Superintendent shall make annually not later than May 1 to the Governor a report of the affairs of the department, which report shall contain a tabular statement and synopsis of the annual statements of all insurance companies doing business in this State and such other matters as in his opinion may be for the benefit of the public, and he shall make such recommendations as he shall deem proper in regard to the insurance laws of this State. At least 1,000 copies of his report shall be published for distribution among such persons as may have use for them.

All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

How It Is Proposed They Shall Work on Public Roads.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—The following is the bill today introduced by Representative Wilkerson, providing for the employment of convicts in improving public roads:

It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the penitentiaries to employ the inmates thereof, during the terms of the contracts for convict labor now existing shall have expired, in the following manner: The Commissioners shall select from time to time so many of said convicts as in their opinion can be employed to advantage to manufacture all necessary clothing and supplies for all inmates that are now or hereafter may be confined in the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions in this State. All other convicts in said penitentiaries shall be employed by direction of the Commissioners in preparing rock, macadam, or other permanent road material to be used in making permanent roads and highways in this State.

In order to carry out the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said penitentiaries on or before the 15th day of August, 1891, and annually thereafter, to estimate the number of car-loads or cubic yards of permanent road material the convicts, not by law otherwise employed, can prepare by the 1st of January following and report the same.

Provided, that said Road Commissioner or Road Supervisor begin distributing said material at points where main branch or common roads intersect corporation lines of cities or villages, and continue the laying of said material through and to the opposite side of his respective township or road district, after which the Commissioner or Supervisor next in line shall continue the work likewise through his respective township or road district to the next Commissioner or Supervisor in line, who shall continue the work until main branch and common roads are completed, or material for building same is exhausted, or until all main roads are completed to intersections to county lines, and branch roads from cities and villages are completed to their intersections with the main roads, and the common roads are completed their entire length, the latter roads to be commenced at such time as the public road material can be distributed from to the best advantage.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Provisions of the Various Measures Introduced—The Palmer Ratification.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—In the House this morning bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Hunter of Winnebago—To establish the State Dairymen's Association.

By Mr. Hunter of Knox—Making appropriation for the expenses of the committees of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. It was read a first time by unanimous consent.

By Mr. Norworthy—Making two cents per mile the maximum passenger rate to be charged on all roads in the State of Illinois.

By Mr. Wilkinson—Providing for permanent public roads and that convicts confined in the penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester be employed in the improvement of such roads.

By Mr. Merritt introduced the following resolution:

That the use of the Hall of Representatives be given to citizens of Illinois Wednesday, March 25, for public purposes.

The object of the resolution was to give the use to the Democrats for the Palmer ratification meeting next Wednesday. On motion of Mr. Green it was amended and adopted extending the hall for the afternoon and evening instead of the day.

Mr. Whitehead presented a joint resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to procure for the use of the two Houses a complete maps of the County of Cook, and to have printed thereon the boundaries of each township, ward, and town, and the population thereof, according to the last census, and upon the margin the total vote cast for the several candidates for President and Governor at the last Presidential election.

The House adjourned to 5 p. m. Monday.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Vote to Table the Bill on the Appointment of Committees.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Hunt presented a petition from citizens on public school buildings.

Mr. Hunt presented a petition from citizens of Morris County protesting against the passage of the bill giving the State supervision of private banks.

A motion that when the Senate adjourn for the day it stand until 5 o'clock Monday evening was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. McDonald the rules were suspended to take up bills out of their regular order.

"I desire to call up the bill requiring the appointment of House committees by the Speaker within two weeks after the organization of the House," said Mr. McDonald. "This bill is an obnoxious one. It attempts the making of a rule by one legislative body for the government of another, which cannot be done. I move to lay the bill on the table."

There were but seven Republicans in their seats, while nearly every Democratic Senator was present, and it was the evident intention of the Democrats to table the bill when they had such a good chance.

"It seems to me," facetiously remarked Mr. Crawford of Cook, before Mr. McDonald's motion could be put, "that as Mr. Bacon, the author of the bill, is not present it would be but courtesy to him to take up this bill and pass it, if we take it up at all." [Laughter.]

Yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. McDonald's motion that the bill be laid on the table. The Republicans present refused to vote, and the roll-call failed to show the presence of a quorum.

"The yeas are 21 and the nays none," said the President; "as there is not a quorum voting the motion to table the bill is lost."

Mr. Chapman moved that the Senate adjourn. A viva voce vote showed the Democratic majority voting against adjournment, but the President declared the motion carried, saying that the roll-call taken a few moments before had shown there was no quorum present, and therefore no business could be transacted.

At Work on the Election Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—The subcommittee of the House Election Committee, consisting of Representatives Green, Kirby, and Callahan, this afternoon reviewed a portion of the Election law which the committee has had in process of construction for some time. When the bill comes up for consideration in the House Representative Sherwood Dixon of Lee will offer an amendment providing for a ballot similar to the one used in Indiana instead of the ballot now contemplated by the bill, which under the name of the office gives the names of all candidates for that office and the name of the party they represent. The Indiana ballot, which Mr. Dixon wants, has each party's candidates for the various offices printed in separate columns, and at the head of each column there is a pictorial device of some kind to designate the party whose candidates are given in the column under it.

"The Special Verdict Law."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—At the first meeting of the Committee on Judicial Departments today Mr. Craig called up and secured a favorable report on his bill repealing so much of the jury law as provides for special verdicts. The committee also recommended for passage Mr. Fern's bill amending the law defining the duties of Masters in Chancery. The bill introduced by Mr. Ramsay of St. Clair providing that in damage suits the jury may be dispensed with on motion of either party was recommended for passage.

Proposed Mining Legislation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—The first meeting of the House Committee on Mines and Mining was held today. Chairman Gill mapped out to the committee the course of procedure he thought it should adopt. His views were unanimously concurred in by the committee and it was declared that as an initial step toward considering mining legislation an audience should be granted to the mine inspectors of the State and all others qualified to speak for the miners and mine operators. Upon the suggestion of the chairman a motion was adopted inviting the five mine inspectors of the State to appear before the committee next Thursday.

NORSWORTHY'S TELEGRAPH TAX BILL.

Representatives of the Companies Declare It Unconstitutional.

Representative Norsworthy has introduced a bill in the Legislature at Springfield compelling annual reports from telegraph companies and imposing a 2 per cent per annum tax on all their gross receipts, with penalties which prohibit companies from doing business longer in the State on failing to comply with its provisions.

Col. R. C. Clowry, Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, said: "The enforcement of this bill, should it become a law, would compel us to quit business. But it would not be enforced, for it is clearly unconstitutional. Our company is already heavily taxed on its property; far heavier than are individuals. A tax on gross receipts is clearly unjust. On messages sent, for instance, from Chicago to London or the East Indies, or vice versa; or from New York to San Francisco through Chicago, how would the pecuniary liability be fixed? This bill amounts to little, in my judgment; in fact, it is difficult to keep track of all the strange bills that grow from new legislators."

General Superintendent L. D. Parker of the Postal Telegraph company said: "We are paying no attention to that class of legislation. We are now heavily taxed on the property of the company. The proposed bill would be declared unconstitutional. We will hereafter fight robber legislation in the proper place—the courts. This anti-corporation legislation breaks out once in so often, same as do other epidemics. Bills are presented in order that somebody may go and see their promoters and "fix" them. Legislatures should sit but once in four years. We have more laws now than are enforced. As to this bill, like all its predecessors, we will fight it in the courts. If declared constitutional we will pay, as we will all unjust tax impositions and ruinously low rates put on us, until there are no profits left in the business. Then we'll close up shop and all run for the Legislature."

REALISM AT AN EASTERN REVIVAL.

A Mischievous Urchin Rudely Interrupts the Services.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 15.—The Rev. John R. Eberly of Lewistown, a preacher of the United Brethren Church, has been conducting revival meetings at the Brush Ridge School-house in this county for three weeks. The country for miles around is represented nightly, and deep interest has been manifested.

The venerable minister has shown a partiality for the phrase, "O, Lord, shower thy blessings down upon us!" which is incorporated in all his prayers. When this period of his invocation was reached Friday night the congregation was thrown into a state of consternation by a copious fall of water from a trap-door directly over the minister, drenching him through and through.

The services were checked by this extraordinary fulfillment of the preacher's prayer vocation, and tranquillity was not restored until an investigation revealed the cause of the unexpected downpour. John L. Smith, a 15-year-old boy, had secreted himself in the attic of the school-house before the meeting and given practical effect to the Rev. Mr. Eberly's prayer with two buckets of water.

Found His Family After Nine years.

A. E. Olson, after a search lasting nine years, was reunited to his family here last night. Over nine years ago he left his family at Decorah, Ia., and came to Yankton. Soon he left, going West. His wife, supposing him in Yankton, moved here with her children. Here she learned that a man thought to be her husband was drowned in the Missouri, and she has since mourned him as dead. She located on a farm and accumulated some property. Olson, after a few months in the West, went home to Decorah, but no one could tell the whereabouts of his family, and he began a systematic search, traveling through twenty-two States, moving constantly from place to place for nine years, until the idea occurred to him to visit Yankton.—*Yankton Dispatch.*

He Was Correct.

Burleigh—"I tell you, it costs a man to dress his wife well these days."

Tubbs—"Yes, dress goods are high, especially on the shoulders."—*Texas Siftings.*

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett

contributes to the 20-page Easter number of the New York *Ledger*, issued March 21, a touching sketch entitled "Eight Little Princes," right in the line of her "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Amelia E. Barr starts "A Sister to Esau," a Scotch serial. George Bancroft writes "A Day with Lord Byron." Amy Randolph, Doctor Felix Oswald, Jean Kate Ludlum, Wilson de Mess, and Helen M. North are other contributors.

To Jacksonville, Fla., via New Orleans.

By taking the Illinois Central Limited, leaving Chicago at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving New Orleans 8:00 p. m. next day, you will make close connection with train for Jacksonville, Fla., which is reached with but one change of cars from Chicago and but two nights on the road. Through sleeper New Orleans to Jacksonville. For tickets and full information call at city ticket office, 194 Clark street.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dullness, biliousness, coming height, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

HIGGINS' MARITAL WOES.

THE PLAINTIFF IN THE DIVORCE CASE TELLS HIS STORY.

Alleged Misconduct on the Wife's Part with Walter W. Clary and Charles S. Downs—The Husband's Detective Operations—Amy Stewart Owen's Similar Complaint—Row Between the John Morris Company and Its Landlords—Notes—The Record.

The divorce suit of Walter G. Higgins against Sarah S. Higgins was on hearing before Judge Tuley yesterday.

The husband seeks legal separation and the custody of a little girl on the ground that his wife violated her marriage vows with Walter W. Clary and Charles S. Downs. Mrs. Higgins denies the charge as to Clary and as to Downs pleads condonation. When she was endeavoring to make a complete atonement for her offense and prove herself worthy of forgiveness, she was sued for divorce.

After the proceedings were commenced, Mrs. Higgins avers, she was hounded by detectives. She declares that in this way Higgins has spent $5,000 in attempting to ruin her and break down her defense in this case.

Mr. Higgins was on the witness stand all day. His story began with his suspecting his wife of intimacy with Clary in California. She confessed she had been guilty of misconduct with Clary. On her promise to behave herself in the future they continued to live together.

In June, 1889, witness learned that his wife had violated her marital vows with Downs. At that time they were boarding with Mrs. Boardman, Michigan avenue and Harrison street, and among the boarders were Downs and his aged mother.

"She got down on both knees," continued Mr. Higgins, "pointed one hand towards Heaven, placed the other hand on the Bible, and swore that in the presence of God and for the love she bore for her child she was innocent."

One day complainant informed his wife that he was obliged to go to St. Paul. He went to a hotel and a detective was directed to watch Mrs. Higgins. Soon the detective called him. They went to a place on Thirtieth street, where the two saw Mrs. Higgins and Downs come out of the place. Higgins induced his wife to enter a carriage and they went to Mrs. Boardman's. There the injured husband summoned Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Downs, and Mrs. Charles ——, and Mrs. Higgins, and made known the scandal. Mrs. Boardman nearly fainted, and ordered Downs out of the house.

Mrs. Downs, with tears in her eyes, asked her son how he could have done such a thing. With bowed head he replied:

"Mother, I have nothing to offer in my defense."

In August, 1889, Mrs. Higgins was in Findlay, O., while Higgins was living at No. 3242 Rhodes avenue in Chicago with his little girl. The child was sick, and when the mother came to Chicago Higgins secured the signature of his wife to a paper which stated that she was there only to care for the child and that her presence was not to affect their separation.

A good part of the day was taken up in reading letters written by Mrs. Higgins to her husband after the Clary scandal and before the Downs affair. They all contained pleading words. She spoke of a great wrong she had committed in the past and an endeavor to do better on her part.

Mrs. Amy Stewart Owen related a singular story to Judge Tuley to get a divorce from Albert S. Owen. Under the false name of Albert Steddy the defendant married complainant in Brooklyn, Nov. 5, 1885. She soon discovered that he was a swindler and a thief. He claimed to be a Captain on an ocean steamer, and in 1888 took her to England and Paris. At the latter place Owen fleeced Robert Rusch out of $200, and Rusch followed him all through Paris and England to get his money back but failed. Finally Owen was captured in London and sentenced to five years in jail. Rusch yesterday appeared as a witness. Mrs. Owen is now engaged in teaching music. A decree will be granted.

A bill for separate maintenance was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Wilhelmine Hagemann, charging Fritz Hagemann, a builder and contractor, with cruelty. They were married in 1878. As a result of their joint labors they have accumulated $30,000, which is in defendant's name. On a former occasion the wife sued Hagemann for divorce on the ground of cruelty, but he got sick, said he was sorry for what he had done, promised to do better, and build a $4,000 house. He has not kept his promises, and the complainant thinks she is entitled to live apart from her husband at his expense.

Row About Rent.

The John Morris company, printers, at whose establishment a disastrous explosion occurred a year ago, has a big fight on its hands with the owners of the building, Charles H. and Edward C. Southworth, and Judge Shepard stepped in between the parties yesterday and enjoined the landlords and their attorneys from ejecting the printing house from the premises. The company filed a lengthy bill detailing that after the explosion the company made the necessary repairs, amounting to $10,000, and the same was charged against their landlord, John H. Southworth, since dead. Southworth's sons, who succeeded him, it is claimed, refused to allow the expense to be saddled onto the estate, and the Morris company declined to pay any rent until their claim was satisfied. Eight days ago, the bill says, a landlord's notice to vacate the premises in five days was served on the company, and also a demand of $10,000, alleged to be due for rent. The bill sets forth that the company owes but $475.46 for rent, after deducting the amount incurred in repairing the building.

Receiver for a Play.

Mrs. Susan F. Gardner of Noroton, Conn., filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court yesterday to restrain Tony Farrell of New York and Charles R. Gardner from producing the play entitled "The Irish Corporal." Mrs. Gardner is the owner of the drama and leased it to Farrell for the theatrical season of 1890-'91. He was to pay a royalty of $100 Tuesday of each week, and the contract provided that when $300 became due the play was to be turned over to complainant. Farrell is said to have formed a copartnership with Gardner, who is the husband of complainant, and Mrs. Gardner says not one cent has been paid to her as royalty and there is now due her $2,700 and the defendants have declined to give up the drama. It is alleged that the defendants are both insolvent and are about to take the play out of the United States. The court is asked to restrain them from so doing and to cancel the contract and compel an accounting. Charles Osgood was appointed receiver.

Legal Notes.

Lanslow T. Morris was awarded $1,000 by a jury in Judge Clifford's court in his suit for false arrest against the Mooney & Boland detective agency. By mistake the plaintiff was arrested for alleged complicity in the ticket forgeries perpetrated against the Pennsylvania railroad company in 1887.

All of the Justices of the Peace who were cited by Judge Scales a week ago to bring their books into court by March 20 and pay over all the money they had received in fines and costs, with the exceptions of Justice Willis W. Moore of Gano, Peter D. Schepperus of Fernwood, and John M. Moore of the Town of Lake. These three were given five days more in which to account for their funds.

In the Circuit Court Joseph E. Mueller began a trespass suit against Frederick Griesheimer, the Union road politician, Sidwell, and Patrick Sheerin to recover $20,000 damages for false arrest several days ago.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

132,148—H. Schuincha vs. William Schmidt Baking Co. Appeal.

132,149—Mary Henneberry vs. Rose H. Henneberry et al. Petn. for partition. Prendergast, solr.

132,150—James L. Cook et al. vs. National White Lead and Oil Co. Appeal.

132,151—Mary C. Dillon vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case, $30,000. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.

132,152—Chandler Brown Co. vs. L. Blumenthal. Assn., $1,000. D. A. Kirsten, atty.

132,153—David R. Corneau vs. Hibbert J. Lehman. Asst., $1,000. A. B. Jenks, atty.

132,154—Bill. Witheld for service.

132,155—Albert Dorsch vs. William Hoeflel. Case, $5,000. D. L. Carmichael, atty.

132,156—Ida Bean vs. Lewis Fiene. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

132,157—Henry Piohr vs. Charles C. Loobstaedt, C. L. Pullman, T. H. Wicker, and J. S. Given Jr. Case, $4,000. Leckner & Bishop, attys.

132,158—Patrick O'Connell vs. Cornelius and James Holland. Asst., $1,000 E. O. Towne, atty.

132,159—Minnie A. Inman vs. George S. Inman. Bill for separate maintenance. Kelly & Sullivan, solrs.

132,160—C. A. Nelson, use of C. A. Lindell, vs. Andrew Zeier. Asst., $500. E. F. Thompson, atty.

132,161—Otto A. Lindell vs. Andrew Zeier. Asst., $500. Same atty.

132162—Sylvia W. Hand vs. George W. Cole. Asst., $1,000. Cameron & Hughes, attys.

132,163—Charles F. Grim vs. Wm. M. Grim. Bill for div. J. J. Arney, solr.

Withheld Cases—132,117—John Morris Co. vs. Charles H. Southworth et al. Bill. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, solrs. (Mch. 18.)

132,129—John Buckingham vs. M. C. Hayes. Asst., $2,000. H. M. Bacon, atty. (March 19.)

132,130—James M. Ingham et al. vs. Louis Newton, Henry C. Leopold, and Timothy Dwight Jr. Bill. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, solrs. (Mch. 19.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

89,799—Wilhelmine Hagemann vs. Fritz Hagemann. Bill for separate maintenance. C. E. Reeve, solr.

89,800—Stephen W. Lane vs. William H. Hill. Conf. Judgt., $3,970.5. Campbell & Custer, attys.

89,801—In re Est. of Louis L. Levy. Appl. from Probate Ct.

89,802—George Dickinson vs. Carlton Dickinson. Conf. judgt., $2,730.68. E. L. Jayne, atty.

89,803—Teodi Werna vs. Joseph Marson. Appl.

89,804—Joseph E. Mueller vs. James Caldwell, Patrick Sheerin, and Frederick Griesheimer. Tres., $20,000. Munn & Wheeler, attys.

89,805—J. H. Gilbert, Sheriff, vs. Falk, Jung & Borchert Brewing Co. et al. Attach. Theodore Newbarth, Louis Mensch, and G. A. Weiss Malt and Elevator Co. Bill. E. S. Biles, solr.

89,806—James H. Kellogg vs. W. C. Dodge, C. S. and W. T. Bartholf, Bill. Johnson & Herring, solrs.

89,807—Marie Henning vs. Henry Henning. Bill for separate maintenance. A. W. Russell, solr.

89,808—Frank A. Eden vs. J. F. O'Toole, D. J. McIntyre, and W. Mullendon Vegetable Oil Co. Asst. (attach.), $1,000. A. R. Case, atty.

89,809—Emile Schentzow vs. Charles Scheutzow. Bill for div. Goldsier & Rogers, solrs.

89,810—Lottie Adams, by next friend, vs. City. Case, $10,000. W. D. Munhall, atty.

89,811—Petition of City to condemn for opening alley in Block 1, Clesaversville. J. Hutchinson and F. E. Halligan, attys.

89,812—Same for opening alley in Block 1, Stone & K.'s subdivision in s. e. ¼ 20 : 39 : 14. Same attys.

89,813—Same for opening Columbus-av, across right of way of C. & W. I. R. R. Same attys.

89,814—Same for opening 63th-st. across right of way of I. C. R. R. Same attys.

89,815—Same for opening Thomas-av, across right of way of C. & N. W. Ry. Same attys.

89,816—Economy Furniture Co. vs. Frank M. and Charles O. Chapman and Samuel E. Barr. Case, $2,000. E. A. Sherman, atty.

89,817—Philemon Choquette vs. Am. Trust and Sav. Bk. Asst., $600. R. M. Pioths, atty.

89,818—James P. Clark vs. Alice V. Rockey. Attch., $2,481.62. J. N. Jewett & Jewett Bros., attys.

89,819—Louis Cohn vs. Abraham Levinson. Appl.

89,820—Charles O. Land et al. vs. William L. Pierce and Charles S. Rend. Appl.

89,821—Imperial Bldg. Co. vs George Cook and J. H. Gilbert. Bill. F. Ullmann, solr.

89,822—People, ex. rel. Charles Kern, vs. Henry Moenq, Collector of Lake View. Petn. for mandamus. F. H. Walker, atty.

89,823—Augustus Walters vs. William, Linda, and Edward Walters. Petn. to sell land. M. J. Dunne, solr.

89,824—Elijahalet W. Blatchford et al. vs. Michael C. Sloan and P. F. Orean. Credz' bill on judgt. vs. 1st deft. for $1,900.75. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

89,825—Pearson Lumber Co. vs. William and Annie F. Styx and P. Cautier. Mech.'s lien. L. Cowon, solr.

89,826—Bird H. Terrell vs. Louis F. Claffer. Conf. judgt., $459.33. John Barton Payne, atty.

89,827—Security L. and B. Assn. vs. Arthur L. Hayes et al. Bill. M. J. Dunne, solr.

89,828—Obid Finn vs. Evanston Elevator and Coal Co. Case, $5,000. Ela & Grover, attys.

89,829—Herbert G. McTeid et al. vs. Pa. Co., P., Ft. W. and C. Ry. Co. Tres., $250. Harlan, Wood & Cooly, attys.

89,830—Clarence M. Stiles et al. vs. George H. Ferris. Bill. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, solrs.

89,831—Silas Robertson vs. Ignatz Kulla, Henry Luebbe, and John Courtney. Asst., $500. Cutting & Austin, attys.

89,832—Daniel R. Noyes et al. vs. Wallace A. Lowell and Arthur H. Humphrey. Bill. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

89,833—Catherine Simpson, admx., vs. C. and G. T. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. J. A. and H. S. Baldwin, attys.

89,834—Frederick F. C. Kuehl vs. Julius Welchbrodt. Conf. judgt., $1,000. A. Schroeder, attys.

89,835—John Nelson vs. Oliver Oliverson. Asst., $300. Meek & Trowbridge, attys.

89,836—Mary C. Richardson vs. L. C. and J. S. Robinson. Bill. L. H. Barkdull, solr.

Withheld Cases—89,767—Hulda Stelf vs. William Kleinforth. Asst., $5,000. D. P. & T. A. Hendricks, attys. (March 19).

89,779—Charles H. Putnam vs. Fred K. Wilkins and H. E. Samuels. Attch., $325. E. A. Morse, atty. (March 19).

89,782—Anna L. Anderson vs. Andrew Anderson. Bill. F. H. Trude, solr. (March 19).

89,787—Jacob S. Klotz et al. vs. Fred K. Wilkins and H. E. Samuels. Attch., $207.75. E. A. Morse, atty. (March 19).

Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,973—Susan F. Gardner vs. Tony Farrell. Bill to enjoin the use of "The Irish Corporal" play and for accounting. Gentleman & Purnell, solrs.

Judgments.

JUDGE ALTGELD—131,080—John H. Gray vs. T. C. Delaney. By deft., $236.50.

JUDGE BRENTANO—131,213—George Pierce vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co. On findg., $250. Satisfied.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—88,088—John W. Calkins et al. vs. G. Nathaniel Reeves. By deft., $1,594.

67,519—Simon Reid et al. vs. J. M. Harney. By deft., $236.17 and sci. fa.

JUDGE BAKER—89,577—Fred Burt vs. Charles Brosman. On findg., $70.

85,982—Daniel H. Tolman vs. J. A. Kingsbury. By deft., $200.

70,602—Richard B. Appleby vs. Carey Car Mfg. Co. On ver., $25.50.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—88,484—Colt & Co. vs. F. Edwards. By deft., $245.19 and sci. fa.

86,971—John W. Andrews vs. H. B. Collins. Same, $461.11. Condmd. judgt. vs. Mfrs.' M. F. Ins. Co., garn., made abs.

Decrees.

JUDGE BRENTANO—4,335—Winnie vs. Frank Fleming; dec. div.

JUDGE HAWES—5,197—House B. and L. Assn. vs. Chomer; dec. sale.—4,895—Schwaln vs. Schule; dec. sale.—5,497—Gerhardy vs. Gerhardy; dec. sale.

The Call Today.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No announcement.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Peremptory call of motions for new trial. Nos. 7,380, 11,012, 10,896, 11,355, 10,760, 11,356, 11,485, 11,696.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE COLLINS—No court.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial. Nos. 288, 7,795, 9,098, 757, 80,718, 809. Contested motions in 4,420, 9,34 .

JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial. Nos. 1,731, 1,794, 565, 810, 419, 615. Contested motions in 8,992, 396, 5,429, 8,487, 88,729, 89,220, 548, 8,396, 1,601, 3,391, 8,273, 508, 88, 147.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Set motions.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Motions and findings in 2,164, 5,851, 8,018, 2,029, 104, ——, C. A. I. Wks. vs. St. P. Ins. Co.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No court.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

JUDGE SCALES—In re Prior (Petn. of Blits.). 9,965—In re Comstock and W. N. Co.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Short call calendar: 13,497, 12,947, 12,967, 12,586, 10,525, 13,546, 13,558. Trial call, Nos. 8,605, 1,194, 1,197, 12,013, 12,022, 12,025, 12,026, 9,962, 10,347, 9,286.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Short cause calendar: 8,705, 9,293, 13,496, 13,505, 13,713, 5,533, 12,482, 13,418, 12,723, 13,009. No case on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar: 13,620, 13,651, 13,582, 13,617, 13,686, 13,505, 13,622, 13,559, 13,705. Trial call, Nos. 12,040, 13,057, 11,105, 10,346, 12,099, 12,121, 12,122, 12,126, 12,159, 7,597.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Not announced.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar: 86,109, 6,746, 7,252, 6,742, 5,716, 8,998, 8,787, 9,419, 9,461, 69,94, 8,302, 8,393, 4,091, 10,125, 8,837, 8,807. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar: 6,443, 8,524, 5,481, 8,916, 9,428, 6,741, 9,214, 88,848, 10,902, 1,851, 6,135, 6,388, 10,031, 9,011, 7,139, 89,367, 9,877. 2 p. m., no first call. Trial call, Nos. 1,384, 1,329, 1,341, 1,342, 1,376.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar: 10,057, 89,477, 2,801, 1,124, 88,725, 5,967, 9,853, 7,841, 9,028, 9,361, 10,395, 10,225, 88,262, 88,254, 8,646, 8,178. No first call. Trial call, No. 2,055.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No court.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No announcement.

JUDGE SCALES—Evanston Specl. 128.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

1,588—Thomas J. Phelps, assignee, appellant, vs. George Elliott, executors, et al., etc.; on motion of Mr. Edward Lander for appellant leave granted him to file reply brief.

1,327—George H. Cope, appellant vs. Janet Cope et al.; on motion of Mr. Edward Lander in behalf of counsel mandate granted.

240—Eugene Arnheim, appellant, vs. Samuel Corn et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States of the Southern District of New York; dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

241—Eugene Arnheim, appellant, vs. Louis Rosenbaum; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States of the Southern District of New York; dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

242—Eugene B. Crocker, appl., vs. The Cutter Town Co.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States of the District of Massachussetts; dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

243—The Hancock Inspirator company, appl., vs. Harry T. Lailey; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

232—The Electric Gaslighting Co., appl., vs. The Boston Electric Co.

235—The Electric Gaslighting Co., appl., vs. Luther G. Tillottson et al.; argued by Mr. Edwin H. Brown and Mr. Edward F. Payson of the appl. and by Mr. John E. Abbott and Mr. J. L. S. Roberts of the appees.

233—The Union Edge Setter Co., appl., vs. George E. Keith; argument commenced by Mr. Maynadier of the appl. and continued by Mr. J. L. S. Roberts for the appee.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 20.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

109—Maywood Company vs. Village of Maywood, time to file briefs extended ten days from the 25th.

80—Knapp vs. Jones, motion by appellee for rule on appellant to file new bond.

62—Robinson vs. Ross, motion by appellee for leave to file answer to reply briefs. 114—Frink vs. Dale; dismissed on short record.

37—Gaynor vs. Nelson taken.

54—First National Bank vs. Clark taken.

45—Dorman vs. Brereton taken.

46—Shannahan vs. Stevens taken.

95—Morrison vs. City of Chicago taken.

67—Harding vs. Hawkins; taken.

88—United Brethren Church vs. First Methodist Episcopal Church; taken.

10—Miller vs. Town of Lake View; taken.

111—Gage vs. Smith; taken.

Rehearing docket.

1—Bobby vs. Colehour; leave to file corrected abstracts.

18—Roby vs. Colehour; same order.

15—Roby vs. Colehour; same order.

20—Roby vs. Colehour; same order.

People's docket:

6—North vs. People; leave to file reply briefs instanter.

29—Farley vs. People; motion for supersedeas and bail denied; time to file briefs extended twenty days, and cause taken.

Court adjourned till Thursday next at 9 o'clock.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

City of New Albany vs. Robert G. McCulloch, Floyd C. C.; affirmed.

John Cook vs. Jesse B. Quick, Boone C. C.; reserved.

Joseph Newman et al. vs. Thomas W. Kizer, Randolph C. C.; appeal dismissed.

John B. Schrichte vs. Matilda Stiles' estate, etc., Fayette C. C.; rehearing denied.

William M. Braden vs. James M. Liebenguth, Clinton C. C.; rehearing denied.

Jacob N. Hauch vs. William I. Ripley, Marion S. C.; rehearing denied.

Leonard Lisle vs. State of Indiana, Hamilton C. C.; rehearing denied.

Pullman and Wagner Cars.

A practical demonstration of the comparative merits of Pullman and Wagner sleeping-cars is afforded by the vestibuled limited running between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, which leaves Chicago at 6 p. m. daily via the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Both Pullman and Wagner cars are operated upon these trains, and the cars in service are the most modern and sumptuous productions of the two companies. The entire train is lighted throughout with Pintsch gas, and is the handsomest and most comfortable train now running between Chicago and the Twin Cities. Tickets and sleeping-car reservations can be procured at ticket office, No. 208 Clark street and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILL

MR. PORTER IS IN ERROR.

NO FALLING OFF IN THE PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA WINES.

Growers of Grapes Are Grafting Out the Low Grades and Putting in French Varieties—Quality, Not Quantity, Their Aim—Superiority of the Native Champagne Over the Imported Article—Plenty of Rich Mining Property Unworked—Hotel Arrivals.

"The production of California wine is not falling off, as the statistics recently furnished by Mr. Porter's bureau at Washington would indicate," said Eugene J. Cantin of San Francisco while at the Wellington Hotel yesterday. Mr. Cantin was born and raised among the vineyards of the Pacific slope, and is an authority on the quantity and quality of wine produced in his State. He declares there is champagne made from French grapes in the Golden State that is superior to the imported article, and he has the material with him at his hotel to prove his statements.

"Nearly everybody outside the State of California imagines that the output is falling off because the production has been no more than 17,000,000 gallons annually for several years," continued Mr. Cantin. "This, however, is not the case. The aim of the wine men is to produce a superior quality of liquor, and the low grade of grape is being grafted out and a high grade grafted in. Last year in one vineyard alone twenty acres were grafted out and the cabernatsauvignon, merlot, verdot, and the tennat grafted in. This year thirty more acres will be treated in a similar manner, and every year until the low grades are all weeded out. But the high grades do not yield as much fruit as the others. They are called 'shy bearers,' which means that they bear small grapes, but of a superior quality. Wines made from these grapes have only been on the market the last few years. It is not the object of the wine producers of California to produce quantity, but quality."

The shortage of the crop in France, Mr. Cantin says, has created a boom in American champagne, and to a certain extent has educated the people in the use of the native wine.

"It would be a good thing for Americans if they never drank anything but domestic wine," said the visitor. "I don't mean the adulterated stuff called wine, but the pure article. A person who drinks the pure California champagne never gets up in the morning with a big head, because the native wine, unlike the imported article, is not charged with brandy."

The leading growers of the State intend to show Chicagoans the superior quality of wine California produces, Mr. Cantin says. Some time this summer they will open a Viticulture Café in this city similar to the one at present in San Francisco. The café will be a sort of sample-room where every kind of high grade California wine can be ordered.

"The State will contribute to the expense of the scheme," continued Mr. Cantin. "The object is to educate the people of Chicago in the value of California wines."

Many people will be surprised to learn that the finest wine-producing section of California is situated within 100 or 150 miles of San Francisco, but Mr. Cantin declares this to be true.

"The finest wines are made from grapes grown in the bay counties," said the Californian, "and the high grades always will grow there. In Southern California the grapes make good raisins, but in the vineyards around San Francisco fine sauternes, sherries, and champagne are made from the grapes raised."

Mr. Cantin says the California wines—the higher grades—are as expensive as the imported material.

"The people of California pay from $3 to $4 a quart for superior wine," said the traveler, "because they know they are getting good liquor. But it is difficult to teach the people farther east that California can produce anything but a cheap wine. There is $75,000,000 invested in the wine and raisin industry of California, and the State and the growers intend to show the people of the United States, and Europe too, just what kind of wine can be made in the Golden State."

"It is not necessary for the miners to encroach upon the hunting grounds of the Indians in order to find good mining property," says B. C. Blowers of Butte, Mont., who is at the Palmer House. Mr. Blowers has been engaged in mining for twenty years, and is of the opinion that not more than half of the mineral wealth of the West has been discovered.

"Several rich gold mines were recently discovered on Trout Creek, twenty-two miles east of Helena," said Mr. Blowers yesterday. "Where the shafts were sunk nothing but slate was visible, and for years prospectors had walked over the gold fields, barely giving the locality any notice. But the Trout district, as the locality is now called, already has more than produced its share of the gold product of Montana. There are hundreds of such districts as this in Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Arizona, California, and other Western States that have not yet been worked. Prospectors, however, are at work nearly all the time, and most encouraging results are frequently obtained. So I would advise the prospector to turn his attention to the land owned by the white man instead of tearing up the Navajo reservation."

Palmer House—Mr. and Mrs. E. Hodges, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Adams, Ottawa, Ill.; W. H. McClain, St. Louis; P. A. H. Franklin, Salt Lake City; Mrs. M. D. Burley, Kansas City; F. D. Wood, Winnipeg; Col. J. M. Sanford, Wheaton, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Mockuil, Baltimore; Judge G. B. Taylor, Newburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Marysville; A. Orendorf, Springfield; Mrs. C. J. Van Tine, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. T. Kernds, Lansing, Ia.

Auditorium—R. S. McDowell, Galveston; George K. Anderson, Pittsburg; Mrs. John Martin, San Francisco; A. S. Niles, Baltimore; H. W. Kinney, Winona; Thomas C. Jackson, Georgia; Jake Kilrain, Baltimore; William Muldoon, New York; J. W. Griffis and wife, Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Hill and wife, Duluth; Mr. and Mrs. J. Helman, Washington, D. C.

Grand Pacific—J. H. Boulter, Montreal; W. R. Lawson, London, England; A. Stainford, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Moiel de Croty and Miss Des Harnaux, Shanghai, China; R. C. Gregory, Madison; H. L. Rice and wife, Denver; C. J. Hills, Cleveland; G. R. McSwin, Little Rock; R. A. Stonebreak and wife, Macon; A. M. Tucker, Cleveland.

Richelieu—L. G. Haggin, San Francisco; Mrs. F. A. Burnham, S. Wood Cary, and E. T. Hall and wife, Boston; Charles Carroll Macupin, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Allen, Philadelphia.

Tremont House—J. D. Robinson, Toledo; J. M. Sprague and wife, St. Louis; M. O. Dodge, Omaha; C. R. Comstock, St. Louis; R. E. Coleman and A. D. Danforth, Calumet, Mich.

Wellington—D. W. Henderson, Dubuque; A. Barbour, Michigan; H. C. Wickee, Hill City, S. D.; J. L. Record and wife and J. C. Emmett and wife, Minneapolis; A. Clifford, St. Louis.

Sherman House—George L. Gilbert, Sioux City; Roy R. Hunt, Clinton; T. H. Ball, Racine; F. T. Evans and wife, Sioux City; R. T. Evans and wife, Dallas, Tex.

Leland—E. G. Hicks, Toledo; H. H. Fleckinger, San José, Cal.; Dr. W. D. Scott and wife, Lima, O.; C. S. Bundy, Michigan.

Got Left All Around.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—[Special.]—Judge Walker today sustained a demurrer which brings a peculiar suit to an end. Jennie Baker, a passenger in a street-car which was run into by an Indianapolis, Decatur and Western train, received severe injuries, on account of which she brought suit for damages against the Citizens' Street-Railway company. The defendants persuaded her, on a guarantee of a judgment of at least $500, to withdraw the suit against them, and bring it against the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western. This scheme was discovered by the railroad company and exposed. The case was thrown out of court. The plaintiff then sued the Citizens' Street-Railway company for the $500 guarantee, but the court today sustained a demurrer to the complaint, which carries with it a judgment in favor of the defendant.

Joining the Cleveland Vesselmen.

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—[Special.]—A very fully attended meeting of the Detroit vessel owners was held here today for the purpose of considering the question of keeping their boats in port until the middle of May. The agreement as signed by the Cleveland owners was read and after full discussion of the subject all the owners or representatives of ore, coal, and grain tonnage present signed the agreement with a proviso that 50 per cent of the lake tonnage engaged in the above lines of trade shall enter into such agreement to make it binding. Only two or three Detroit owners were absent and it is thought certain all will sign. A. A. Parker was delegated to attend the meeting of marine insurance agents at Chicago, March 24.

Montreal Stockbrokers Fail.

MONTREAL, Que., March 20.—James R. Barclay & Co., stockbrokers, yesterday announced themselves as unable to fulfill their stock exchange obligations. Canadian Pacific stock is the rock on which they split. J. R. Barclay has disappeared, and his partners are unable to assign any reason for his disappearance.

NOT ALARMED AT THE OUTLOOK.

Live-Stock Exchange Directors Do Not Object to a Legislative Investigation.

The directors of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange say they are not disturbed over the proposed investigation into its business methods by the joint committee of the Legislature.

The basis of the charges against the Exchange is a communication to Attorney-General Hunt signed by Cicero J. Lindley on behalf of the F. M. B. A. and Marcus L. Crum. This communication charges the exchange with discriminating in favor of large shippers and with attempting to prevent the American Live-Stock Exchange from doing business in the Union Stock-Yards of Chicago.

The officers of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange are:

President, W. H. Thompson Jr.; Vice-President and Treasurer, L. H. Doud; Secretary, Charles W. Baker.

The officers of the American Live-Stock Exchange are:

President, B. W. Creswell; Vice-President, Samuel Lazarus; Secretary, J. W. T. Gray; Treasurer, Paul Phillips; and General Manager, Eli Titus.

Subpœnas of these officers were issued but have not yet been served on those resident in Chicago. Although the American Live-Stock company was chartered under the laws of Illinois its officers are residents of Kansas City, except Mr. Titus, who divides his time between the different branch offices. In November the American Live-Stock company sought the intervention of the courts and asked for an injunction against the Chicago Stock-Yards company. Judge Tuley refused the injunction on the ground that the court did not interfere to prevent competition or use an injunction to aid in establishing a monopoly. "This," said Judge Tuley, in denying the petition, "is a clear case of a complainant seeking relief who does not come into court with clean hands."

Having been defeated in the courts, the American Live-Stock company turned to the Legislature. Members of the F. M. B. A., it is alleged, own a small portion of stock in the American company and became sponsors for the bill to revoke their rival's charter.

"There has never been a word of complaint against the Chicago Exchange by any one who has done business with it," said Secretary Charles W. Baker yesterday. "It was seven years ago Friday, March 13, that the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange was organized under the laws of the State. Since then its history has been a record of abuses rectified and the complete rehabilitation of the live-stock trade. It has established a uniform rate of commissions and insured to shippers every dollar due them on consignments. There has not been a breach of trust with a single shipper."

M. F. Hanine, D. C. Wagner, S. Waugh, and E. A. Wood of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange directory said the more strict the investigation the better it would be for the Exchange.

TO REORGANIZE THE ROYAL ADELPHI.

A Plan to Form Another Society with Michigan Left Out.

The Royal Adelphi, the secret society which was put into the hands of a receiver recently in Detroit, upon application of some of the conclaves, is to be reorganized in part, according to G. S. Solomon, its Supreme Assistant Commander.

"Our plan," said Mr. Solomon yesterday, "is to reorganize the conclaves outside of Michigan into one order bearing some other name. In preparing our by-laws and constitution we shall see that the evils of the old organization are omitted. The amounts now held in the treasuries of local conclaves will be sufficient to put the new order in a prosperous condition. The charter will probably be secured in Wisconsin, as the laws there are better for such an organization as we contemplate than those of either Michigan or Illinois."

The Royal Adelphi had nearly 1,000 members in Chicago. The total membership was between 5,500 and 6,000. Mr. Solomon said its troubles had been brought about by jealousies between officers and through paying excessive sick benefits.

"The direct cause of the trouble," said he, "was the action of the members of a conclave in paying up back assessments and reinstating a member after his death so that his relatives might be entitled to the death benefit. The Royal Conclave refused to pay the beneficiary, and the Treasurer of the order was garnished. When this trouble became known the local conclaves refused to send in their remittances and assessments, and in consequence the order became behind in paying sick and death benefits. It now owes about $45,000.

"Another cause which led up to the receivership was the fact that the sick benefits paid by the order were excessively large. It paid $5, $10, and $15 a week, and as there were many members in Michigan of the poorer classes the $15 a week which they could draw was large enough to cause them to feign illness. Outside of Michigan the order was in a prosperous condition, and the receipts were in excess of the expenditures.

SUFFERING AMONG THE COKEWORKERS.

The Strikers Living Chiefly Upon the Charity of Farmers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 20.—[Special.]—There is great distress among the strikers of the Connellsville coke region. The contributions so far to the Relief Committee do not amount to more than $50,000. This has not proven sufficient to purchase food and the wives of many have pawned their jewelry. The men are firm, but desperate, and they have demanded more money from the treasury of the United Mineworkers instead of the promises with which they have been encouraged until the limit has been reached. So far the men have lived in company houses without paying any rent and have had some credit at the company stores. It is said that the larger coke producers have determined to grant no further credit, and if this is done there must be a speedy end to the strike and the men will go back to work at the reduction. The H. C. Trick company has withdrawn the proffer to compromise on a 10 per cent reduction and will now insist that the cokers go in at the 20 per cent cut. In the Scottdale district the miners have been reduced to the expedient of borrowing from one another, but today it is said that there is little food in any household, and the miners live chiefly on the charity of farmers.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

JAMES·H·WALKER&CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

JEWELRY DEPT.

An exceedingly popular sale for *Saturday:*

Ladies' Oriental Moonstone Lace Pins, very choice 25c

Real Tortoise Shell Hair Pins, worth up to $2.00 each 75c

Cut Silver Brooches, in six handsome designs, 19c EACH.

Gold Plate Butterfly Hair Ornaments, Extreme Novelties, 23c EACH.

Ladies' Gold Bead Necklaces, Values up to $3.00, 79c EACH.

JAMES·H·WALKER&CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

GLOVES.

Our *Great Easter Sale* continues, the success being due entirely to the *remarkable values* given:

A manufacturer's broken lot of Centemeri Gloves, qualities up to $1.90 } $1.00 PAIR

Broken lots of other well-known makers, 75c PAIR.

Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Gloves, worth 35c pair, 10c PAIR.

Ladies' Spun Silk Gloves, medium and dark, worth 75c pair, 25c PAIR.

JAMES·H·WALKER&CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

FOR SATURDAY only we offer at special sale in our Silverware Dept., on main floor, the following items—and every article is a genuine bargain:

	For this Sale.
Rogers' Silver Plated Tea Spoons, regular price $1.25 per set	79c set
Rogers' Silver Plated Table Spoons, regular price $2.50 per set	$1.59 set
Rogers' Triple Plated Knives, regular price $3.75 per doz	$1.50 set
Rogers' A. D. Coffee or Egg Spoons, worth $3.50 per doz	$2.37 doz
Quadruple Plated Baking Dishes, regular price $7.50	$5.79 each
Quadruple Plated Toothpick Holders, regular price $1.50	87c each
Quadruple Plated Cake Baskets, regular price $4 and $5	$2.97 each
Quadruple Plated Tea Sets from	$7.50 upward
Quadruple Plated Salts and Peppers, worth $1.25 pair	76c pair

ROTHSCHILD BROS' 180 State-st.

Highest Class Merchandise—Lowest Prices.

Grand Special Sale TODAY.

OVER 1,000 STYLES

Ladies' AND Misses' Spring Jackets

Designs to suit any figure.
Every known material.
Perfect fitting.
Our popular prices maintained.

$3.50 $5.00 $8.00 $10.00 $12.00

ROTHSCHILD BROS., 180 State Street.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We offer the following lines of Marseilles Quilts—at greatly reduced prices:

40 Quilts at $2.25.
40 Quilts at $2.50.
24 Quilts at $6.
50 Quilts at $7.

These prices being about ⅓ selling value.

In Linen Departm't we offer:

500 Tray Cloths and Carving Cloths at 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

100 Hemstitched Linen Sheets (hemstitched on both ends), at $3.75 each.

Sales for Week Ending March 28.

Tuesday—DRY GOODS.
Including Large Stocks of
Embroideries, Laces, and Linens.

Wednesday—BOOTS AND SHOES
INCLUDING
Samples of Ladies' and Misses' Choice Footwear.

Thursday—CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS.
INCLUDING
A BANKRUPT STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING.

ON SAME DAY,
Fire Salvage Sale of Dry Goods.
Goods on exhibition Tuesday, March 24.

ALSO SAME DAY,
IN BASEMENT,
Crockery & Glassware,
Decorated China, and Fine Line Stationery.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
On TUESDAY, March 31,
We Will Sell at Public Auction,
400 Turkish Rugs just imp't from Constantinople,
300 Rolls Japanese Straw Matting,
75 Rolls Smith's Best Moquette Carpets,
125 Rolls Floor Oilcloth in No. 2, No. 1, and No. I grades.
Also a Large Stock of
Hemp, Rag, and Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, Lace Curtains and Portieres.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS MANAGER

Underwriters' Auction Notices.

AT SALVAGE SALESROOM, S
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,

At Public Auction!

Commencing Thursday, March 26, at 10 a. m.,
THE STOCKS OF
ROBT. McELROY & CO., DETROIT, MICH., and SOLOMON BROS., DUBUQUE, IA.,
CONSISTING OF
Over $110,000 Worth
—OF—
Staple and Domestic Dry Goods

Dress Goods, Silks, Plushes, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Corsets, Laces, Kid Gloves, Notions, and all such goods as are usually found in First-Class Dry-Goods Stores.

☞ Special Attention of Buyers is called to this Large Sale as the Chance to get Leaders for Spring Trade. Goods on exhibition Tuesday, March 24.

On THURSDAY, April 2, at 10 a. m.,
The Entire Stock of LIEBSTADTER BROS. & CO., Kansas City, Mo.,
Consisting of
Over $60,000 Worth of Millinery Goods.
The above sales will be made for account of Fire Underwriters.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
94 and 96 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
REGULAR SALE,
FURNITURE,
Pianos, Folding Beds, and General Household Goods. A full line Carpets and General Merchandise.

"Improvement the Order of the Age."

ALL THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF A WRITING MACHINE GREATLY PERFECTED.

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Outer Garments and Dresses

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

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THE NEWEST IDEAS AND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT—
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From $5.00 to $35.00.

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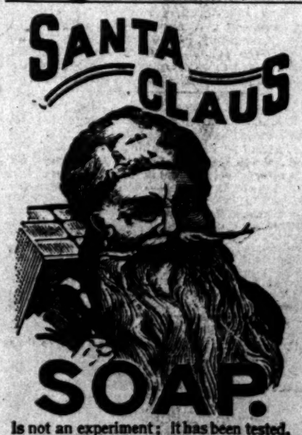

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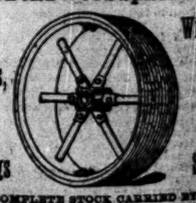

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Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FRANCE GETTING READY.

A COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION COMMITTEE ALREADY APPOINTED.

It Will Begin Preparations for France's Participation in the Fair—Colombia Planning for a Great Exhibit—Lake-Front Matters Taken Up Again by Citizens—What Is Being Done in the Various States—Progress Made During the Last Week.

France is already making preparations for the Exposition. A telegram from Paris says: M. Jules Roche, Minister of Commerce, has appointed a provisory committee whose province it will be to make the requisite preparations for the official participation of France in the International Exhibition of 1893. Exclusive of the Minister, who will act as President, this committee consists of seventeen members, whose names are almost a guarantee that France will be worthily represented at Chicago. The committee is thus composed:

M. Adrien Hebrard, Senator, President of the Paris Press Syndicate; M. Antonian Proust, Deputy, Special Fine Art Commissioner of the Paris Exhibition of 1889; M. Georges Berger, Deputy, General Manager of the Paris Exhibition of 1889; M. Picard, President of a section of the Council of State, Rapporteur of the 1889 Exhibition; M. Alphand, Director of Public Works of the City of Paris, General Director of Works of the 1889 Exhibition; M. Clavery, Director of Commercial and Consular Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; M. Pallain, General Director of Customs; M. Tisserand, Director of Agriculture at the Ministry of Agriculture; M. Larroumet, Director of Fine Arts; M. Albaret, Engineer, Subdirector at the Ministry of Marine; Gen. Coste, President of the Technical Committee of Engineering at the Ministry of War; M. Feyetie, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Commerce; M. Roustan, President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce; M. Lourdelet, President of the Merchants' Syndicate; M. Pereire, President of the Board of Direction of the Transatlantic company; M. Legay of the Ministry of Commerce, Secretary; M. Bourdois of the same Ministry, Assistant Secretary.

M. Berger, the Director of the Exposition of Paris in 1889, has sent word that he is sorry that he cannot accept the invitation which has been sent to him by M. Roustan, the French Minister at Washington, to visit Chicago and give his advice to the organizers of the Exposition. But he has promised to be at the disposal of the citizens of Chicago. It is sure that the French Government will vote the necessary appropriation that France may be represented with dignity at the Exposition. M. Berger said that it would be desirable that the United States should give all possible information to French exhibitors regarding transportation and the assignment of space.

COLOMBIA DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Its Government Preparing to Make an Exhibit That Will Be Creditable.

The Republic of Colombia is preparing to come to the Fair and interest in the South American Republics is on the increase. The official organ of the President of the Republic has this to say:

We are informed from Bogota that the Government proposes to encourage as far as possible the sending of our native products to the industrial exhibition to be held in Chicago in 1893, since assured peace and tranquillity in the country not only permits but makes it important. The committee has been organized, with all friendly powers, and at its head will be placed our friend, Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva. There will certainly be ample time to prepare, so that our nation shall take a worthy part in the grand celebration to which we have been invited by the Government of the United States.

Another Colombian paper says:

The Exposition at Chicago is an essentially American and republican affair. The nations of Europe, for one motive or another, will show towards this Exhibition a certain indifference; but for this reason the people of America should feel the necessity of making a great effort to show themselves in the most dignified manner, thus proving to the Old World how much the New has advanced in the road towards civilization.

Political considerations also, on the other hand, place us under the strongest obligations to respond to the call of the President of the United States. The Government of that Republic has given the most convincing and eloquent proofs of its interest in cementing from day to day its relations with the other republics of this Continent. Colombia herself has much to thank the American Government for, and it would be, for this reason, a grave error and of far-reaching consequences for us to desert the people of the United States on this solemn occasion. But it seems quite unnecessary to heap up reasons for our action, since we are assured that our Government will do all in its power to give a most worthy position to the name of Colombia.

LAKE-FRONT MATTER AGAIN.

Mr. Burnham and a Number of Others Think They Can Settle It.

Architect Burnham called a meeting at the Palmer House yesterday to which about thirty citizens were invited. The purpose of the meeting was to consider proposals for the final settlement of the Lake-Front difficulties. Among those present were Franklin MacVeagh, Solomon Thatcher Jr., Mr. Blackmore, Warren Leland, and George M. Pullman.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Burnham refused to give out what had been done. In a general way, however, he said: "I think we have finally reached a point where the Lake-Front difficulty can be settled forever and the ground utilized for a public park. We have been quietly at work for years, and success is I think at hand. The plan contemplates the removal and covering of the Illinois Central tracks, grading and filling in, and the establishment of a permanent park."

"Have you any proposition from the Illinois Central people?"

"We have not, but the matter is in such shape that we know they will agree to what we propose."

"Will it reopen the question of utilizing the Lake-Front for World's Fair purposes?"

"Not at all. That matter has always been a secondary consideration in the minds of those who have been fighting the Lake-Front battle. Should we succeed, however, there will be no reason why permanent World's Fair buildings may not be erected there. Those who attended the meeting were much pleased with the shape things are in. We will draw up the papers and submit the matter to the Council at its next meeting if possible. It will be in the shape of a contract between the State, the Illinois Central, and the city. It is the grandest thing out, and will be worth millions of dollars to the city.

WORK IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Bills That Have Been Passed and Signed and Those Introduced.

Bills aggregating over $4,000,000 have been introduced in the various State Legislatures. In Arkansas and South Dakota bills have been introduced and killed.

In the following States the World's Fair appropriation bills have been passed by both Houses of their Legislatures and been signed by the Governors and are in force:

California	$ 30,000	Oregon	$ 100,000
Idaho	20,000	Pennsylvania	150,000
Kansas	75,000	Vermont	5,000
Nebraska	50,000	Washington	100,000
New Mexico	100,000	West Virginia	50,000
North Carolina	25,000		
South Dakota	25,000	Total	$1,007,000
Utah	7,000		

Work's Fair bills have passed the Assemblies in the following States:

Illinois	$ 50,000	Ohio	$100,000
Iowa	50,000	New Jersey	20,000

In the remaining Legislatures bills are pending as follows:

Colorado	$ 30,000	New York	$ 250,000
Connecticut	25,000	North Dakota	25,000
Georgia	150,000	Texas	300,000
Indiana	1,000,000	Wisconsin	250,000
Kentucky	40,000	Wyoming	20,000
Massachusetts	75,000	New Mexico	25,000
Minnesota	100,000		
Missouri	100,000	Total	$2,420,000
Nevada	20,000		

MANY SIGN THE CONSTITUTION.

Members of the Revolution Secure New Members of the Organization.

Yesterday morning what might be styled a historical event occurred in the organization of the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. About fifty women signed the constitution and became members of the new organization. Mrs. Frank Stewart Osborn's appointment as Regent for Chicago comes from Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and the meeting to order and announced the list of officers as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. M. Shepard; Secretary, Mrs. A. T. Registrar, Mrs. A. L. Chetlain; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Bundy. The Board of Managers is composed of the above officers and the following members—Mesdames Benjamin Butler, W. T. Block, Edwin Walker, and Mrs. Dawson. The honorary Regents for Illinois are Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. John A. Logan.

Mrs. Osborn, Regent of the Chicago Chapter, in her address to the members said that while the great drama of the war ended a hundred years ago, the Revolution was still "Our Revolution," and that we should stand by the principles of our ancestors. One point should not be forgotten, and that was our mixed nationality. Side by side the men from every nation fought through the war, and side by side we should stand today. She called attention to the movement to erect a statue to Mary Washington, and bespoke the assistance of the members.

During the signing of the constitution the ladies gave individual accounts of such ancestors as justified their claims to membership, and the air fairly teemed with the musty scent of old traditions. A letter written by one Samuel Lyman in 1778 to Andrew Adams, member of Congress, was read, and a half incredulous smile created by the fact that the epistle was six weeks in journeying from Connecticut to Pennsylvania. Many anecdotes of historical interest were related, and the meeting finally adjourned to reconvene next Wednesday morning at 11 a. m. in the Ways and Means Committee's room of the Columbian Exposition.

The following ladies signed the constitution yesterday:

Mesdames—

Brownell,	J. O. Barber,	Wm. F. Brown,
F. H. Beckwith,	J. C. Bundy,	Edmund Burke,
Jacob Crane,	Wm. H. Bradley,	A. L. Chetlain,
C. K. Corbin,	Wm. Everhart,	R. B. Farson,
Benj. Fessenden,	W. H. French,	A. T. Galt,
J. P. Hart,	Alonzo Hopkins,	H. Hamilton,
J. L. High,	S. H. Kerfoot,	F. S. Osborn,
Jennie Paul,	Potter Palmer,	George Rozet,
J. B. Reeme,	Leander Stone,	H. M. Shepard,
Chas. R. Stewart,	Shumway,	Elisha Tibbetts,
Edwin Walker,	A. Wakeman.	

Misses—

Molia Everhart,	Josephine Rozet,	B. Rozet.
Violet Shreve,	Frances Willard.	Mary H. Krout,
Alma Kimball,	E. R. Lewis,	Charles E. Lee,
Fred. Marshall,	Emma Manning,	Jos. Manning.

The following ladies have sent for blanks, and are qualified for membership:

Mesdames—

Horatio Wait,	Chas. Kingman,	D. Goodwin,
J. C. Bullock,	S. C. Griggs,	J. Trumbull,
Bishop Cheney,	Hyde,	N. Williams,
Bishop Fallows,	E. T. Jeffery.	

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Work at Jackson Park Being Pushed—Labor Troubles Not Serious.

Jackson Park is taking on a busy aspect. From one end to the other its 500 acres are being dredged and leveled up by a small army of workmen. Miles of tramway and long trains of cars transport the earth from one section to another. The big lagoons are being slowly dredged out, and by Sept. 1 the park will be as level as a garden plat with the exception of the wooded islands, which will be left as now. Meanwhile the construction of buildings may go on and nothing stands in the way of progress.

Organized labor is gradually arriving at an amicable understanding with the World's Fair Directory, and the probabilities are that the Exposition management will set an example of wisdom and moderation in treating with labor organizations that will mark an epoch in labor matters.

The directors have already granted an eight-hour day and a system of arbitration. They are now asked to incorporate in all contracts a clause stipulating that the minimum rate of wages paid be those fixed by the various trade unions for different classes of work. The directors were at first inclined to refuse this request, but have taken it under serious consideration and are on the point of yielding. They say that contractors always figure upon the current rate of wages in making estimates. The labor people in effect merely ask that such rate be maintained.

The several hundred suits instituted against delinquent subscribers to the World's Fair capital stock have all been won by the directory and promptly paid by the delinquents. The example has been wholesome and delinquents not yet sued have hastened to pay up.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN DETAIL.

Progress of Work on the World's Fair in the Last Seven Days.

A summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday the special Labor Committee of the Directory met and refused to make any further recommendation in regard to labor.

Solicitor-General Butterworth returned from Washington and said the reason the appropriation for the National Commission was fought so strongly was because the Congressmen thought the commission was attempting too much.

The projectors of the Proctor Tower declared they had both the time and the money to construct their tower.

Monday about thirty Chicago ladies, descendants of Revolutionary fathers, met at headquarters to form a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The organization intends to make an exhibit of Revolutionary relics.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture estimated the total amount of the appropriation required for the Illinois State exhibit to be $1,864,500.

Guatemala accepted the invitation to be present at the World's Fair.

An ordinance was introduced in the City Council providing for the erection of an Art Institute on the Lake-Front.

Tuesday the "first World's Fair building" on the Lake-Front was transported to Jackson Park.

A letter was received from Lord Alfred Tennyson in which he consented to act as an honorary member of one of the World's Congress auxiliary committees. Lord Tennyson has also been asked to write an ode for the opening of the Exposition.

The Hon. C. Crozat-Converse of Erie, Pa., asked the privilege of writing a symphonic overture for the opening of the Exposition. He would use a revision of his "Hail Columbia," sung at the Boston Peace Jubilee.

Gov. Hovey of Indiana appointed the members of the Indiana World's Fair Commission. It will consist of twenty-six members. Three women are appointed members of the board. The State has appropriated $75,000 for an exhibit.

Secretary Butterworth and Maj. Handy addressed the Minnesota State Legislature in the interest of the Exposition.

Vice-President Bryan received letters from India which indicated that country would make a noteworthy exhibit at the Fair.

The Government Board of Control decided it could not pay for a breakwater for the protection of the proposed battleship. The directory is not inclined to expend the necessary $30,000, so that the battleship will have to go inland.

Wednesday night a special committee of the directory met a special committee representing organized labor. The latter made its final demand and asked that a minimum rate of wages be fixed, and that such rate be that of union labor.

The Holstein-Friesian Cattle Association of America, at its annual meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., voted to appropriate $10,000 for special premiums for the sale of cattle.

Thursday a conference was held between Consulting Engineer Gottlieb and Commissioner of Public Works Purdy and a contract was drawn up for the new pumping station which is to be constructed at Sixty-first street to supply water for the Fair. Two pumping engines, with a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons daily each, will be put in.

Prof. Barrett, Chief of the Department of Electricity, prepared a revision of the system of classification so far as it related to his department.

The Ohio State Legislature passed a bill providing for an appropriation of $100,000.

J. K. Perrault of Montreal proposed a plan for the disposition of the foreign buildings so that one might make a trip around the world in twenty minutes, viewing the different countries.

Georgia Preparing for the Fair.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—"Georgia intends to make a great showing at the World's Fair at Chicago," said ex-Gov. Rufus Bullock of Atlanta today at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Gov. Northen has already sent out an invitation for representative men of the State to meet in Atlanta and formulate a program for the World's Fair. The Constitution of Georgia does not permit appropriations to be made for fairs, and consequently the money will have to be raised by private subscription. The private subscriptions will be large and will insure a better exhibit than those of States that can make legislative appropriations."

Exposition Notes.

Maj. Handy has received a dispatch from Director-General Davis at Jacksonville, Fla., saying that his health is much improved. President Palmer is at St. Augustine.

The *Gazette* of Madrid has published a royal order that $250,000 pesetas shall be expended on the erection of a tomb in the Cathedral of Havana for the remains of Christopher Columbus.

A letter has been received from Assistant Secretary of State William F. Wharton, saying that Minister for Foreign Affairs Firmin has said that Hayti would in all probability accept the invitation of the United States to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Executive Committee of the States Columbian Association met at headquarters yesterday, and a committee consisting of E. B. Sherman, E. F. Getchell, Thomas H. Glenn, Charles D. Hank, Joseph S. Woodruff, and Solomon Thatcher Jr. was appointed to draw up a report on the objects and importance of the association, and to confer with the directors as to its future. The committee is to meet at 4 p. m. next Tuesday at the office of Judge E. B. Sherman, No. 122 Adams street.

BUSINESS IS LOOKING UP.

CONFIDENCE REVIVED BY EXCELLENT CROP PROSPECTS.

Operations in Some of the Great Industries Checked by Uncertainty Regarding Prices—Slight Improvement Reported in the Iron Trade—The General Average of Prices Continues to Advance—Interior Money Markets Generally Easier—In the Speculative World.

NEW YORK, March 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

There is found in almost all quarters a feeling of confidence and hopefulness as to the future. Though the present effect of short crops is felt in the Northwest the prospect for the coming season is exceptionally bright, and while in some of the chief manufactures operations are checked by uncertainty regarding prices it may be expected that the relations between materials and finished products will soon be adjusted to the new conditions.

Sales of wool at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia this year thus far show an increase over last year of 20 per cent, and still continue large. The dress goods makers have closed the most prosperous season known, and hope for better prices presently. In knit goods some complain that they are carrying too large stocks, and that inargins for profit are close, but a great many orders are still received. The expansion and diversitication of the manufacture leaves for foreign supply only the finer grades of worsteds that are not made here, and even in men's wear woolens there is seen some improvement, though the demand looks to styles rather than quality. The boot and shoe business is retarded by speculation in hides, as prices of goods are no higher than a year ago, but while buyers are cautious they are numerous and the shops are fairly well supplied with orders. The iron trade shows no change, buyers believing that as soon as the demand for consumption increases again no strikes nor shutdowns will restrict production. Rails are stiffer and the demand for structural iron a trifle better. The glass trade is fair with prices unchanged, and lead is firm, but copper weaker. The general average of all prices is still advancing, having risen half of 1 per cent for the last week.

Reports from Boston are that general trade in merchandise is not active, the weather hindering. Interruption from strikes is feared in the boot and shoe manufacture. Leather is quiet, buyers having supplied their needs, and hides dull, as consumers resist speculative advances. At Philadelphia the iron trade is dull and the trade in liquors and tobacco quiet; in jewelry, paints and glass, light with small collections, while in printing and leather manufacture business is better, and in chemicals fair. Pittsburg notes no change in iron except growing scarcity; the Monongahela mines are busy. At Cincinnati trade is quiet and collections fair, and at Detroit trade is very fair, equaling last year's, though country collections are slow.

Chicago reports a decrease, compared with last year, in flour, corn, barley, lard, and butter, and a decrease of half in dressed beef, but an increase in oats, rye, cured meats, hides, and wool. In dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes, trade is larger than a year ago, but collections are not so good as they were recently. Milwaukee notes much discontent among iron miners, who have several weeks' wages unpaid pending negotiations for the transfer of large properties. At cities west of the Mississippi trade is fair for the season except at Kansas City, where it is dull, and in that region generally collections are improving. At New Orleans trade is barely fair, at Memphis lethargic with slow collections, and at Little Rock money is tight, but Savannah has a jubilee over receipts of 1,000,000 bales of cotton in a year, and reports bright prospects.

The money markets are easier at most of the interior cities, including Chicago and Boston. At New York rates have changed, but little, 2½ to 3 per cent on call, but there is some difficulty in obtaining commercial loans. The Treasury has put out $2,600,000 more money than it has taken in during the week, besides issuing $1,000,000 more silver notes.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days were 275, as compared with 273 last week.

REFUSED TO SUPPLY GOLD BARS.

The Treasury Department Discouraging Export of the Yellow Metal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Acting Secretary Nettleton today rejected offers aggregating $850,000 for the exchange for export of gold coin for gold bars. He says his action was in accordance with the policy recently decided upon that it is contrary to the best interests of the Government to relinquish at the present time for export any considerable part of the most convenient form of our gold supply. He said that he was not advised of the offers in question until nearly 3 o'clock this afternoon and that there was not the slightest delay in his action.

He authorized a most positive contradiction so far as he was concerned of any attempt to delay the shipment of gold in any form by tomorrow's steamers. He said it was something he could not prevent if he tried, and he was not given to trying the impossible. In answer to a direct inquiry on the point Gen. Nettleton said that while he did not care to discuss the question at present he did not regard it as at all probable that gold would be forced to a premium by reason of the present policy against the exportation of the Government's limited supply of gold bars.

NEW YORK, March 20.—After 4 o'clock Superintendent Mason received notice from the Treasury officials at Washington that the two requests for gold bars for export had been refused. When the bankers received this news they ordered $750,000 in coin at the Subtreasury, which will be shipped tomorrow, making the total shipments so far known $1,275,000.

The Subtreasury officials state that they would certainly refuse to give gold in exchange for silver certificates, as that would be practically buying the silver. The Treasury notes issued under the law authorizing the purchase of silver they pay in gold if gold is wanted or in silver if that is desired.

The Subtreasury was today a debtor at the clearing-house to the amount of $3,040,847. This heavy debtor balance was mainly caused by the presentation of a check drawn by the United States Government in favor of David B. Hill, Governor of the State of New York, for $2,225,000, the debt being the refunding of the direct tax in accordance with the law passed at the last session. The rest of the debtor balance was caused by heavy pension payments.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The Stock Market Remained Weak and Continued to Decline.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—Speculation has been extremely dull and prices have generally tended lower during the last week under the influence of gold shipments and continued signs of financial uneasiness abroad. It is true the fears of a collapse of a large London firm, whose entanglements in South American railroad contracts made it a disturbing element in the London market, has been averted. At the same time the financial crisis at Buenos Ayres seems to be passing over and the premium on gold there has fallen. But it is evident that London is not yet in condition to take any interest in our security market, unless it is for temporary speculative turns, the encouragement for which must come from this side of the ocean. Unfortunately the immediate influences here are not calculated to encourage speculative improvement.

The action of the Treasury in placing restrictions upon the facility with which gold can be taken from the Treasury for shipment abroad is, no doubt, a salutary exercise of the powers conferred on it at the last session of Congress. In charging a premium for gold bars, and, finally, in deciding to redeem legal tenders or gold certificates only in coin, our Government only conforms its practice to that of the Bank of England and the Continental State banks. But this action does not change the condition of the exchange market or preclude the necessity of shipping gold. Although bars were refused for $1,040,000, gold applied for last Tuesday, the amount was taken in coin and forwarded by Wednesday's steamers, and a general impression exists that a further movement of gold to Europe is inevitable. The orders for Saturday's steamers were not as heavy as had been expected, only about $1,300,000 gold being taken Friday. The failure of a Philadelphia bank, however, created further uneasiness, and the market Friday, though dull, was weak.

Fear of gold exports has been the weight upon the market during the week. It is possible that the influence has been overestimated, since the New York banks hold a comparatively large reserve, and the export of some millions of gold would have little effect on the money market. It would also seem that the confidence of leading operators and of the speculative rank and file in an ultimate improvement, based on the favorable crop outlook and the progress of railroad reforms, has not been shaken. The declines which the share list has shown were, indeed, the result of weariness and uncertainty rather than of a general bearish activity. At the same time inactivity and dullness are the very features which are calculated to produce the most unfavorable impression in Wall street itself. The fact that a Stock Exchange seat has sold for $16,000, the lowest figure in many years, is an indication of how this state of affairs affects the machinery of speculation.

The actual share market is a piecemeal affair, and the activity is supplied by "room professionals" and foreign arbitrageurs. Transactions are mainly confined to the Grangers, and declines of St. Paul from 56¼ to 53¾ and of Burlington from 80¼ to 77⅝ indicate the extent of the downward movement. News of limited tonnage in the West is offset by the favorable outlook for the crop, but there is also a revival of stories about rate-cutting. The Gould stocks have been notably steady, and the usual 1 per cent quarterly dividend on Missouri Pacific was declared. The net earnings of the Union Pacific system for January show an increase of $800,000, but the stock declined at the close of the week. Atchison stock and incomes were supported at one time by renewed Boston buying. The coal shares recovered quickly from the effect of the Coxe decision but appear to suffer from the current overproduction. The absorption of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg by the New York Central on the basis of 5 per cent guarantee and a 20 per cent increase in the former stock caused some excitement and led to a short lived bull movement in Ontario and Western, which road it was thought might also be made the subject of a similar deal.

THE WORLD'S STOCK OF WHEAT.

The Amount Much Less than That of Last Year or of 1889.

NEW YORK, March 20.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* says:

Wheat, after opening higher this week on damage to crops abroad and active home demand, reacted on freer receipts from farmers and a small decrease in available stocks, but closed firm and higher in good demand and slight actual supply. Stocks of wheat March 1 in farmers' hands in the United States and at leading points in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe, added to those afloat for Europe from all sources and to stocks available in the United States and Canada, were 230,928,000 bu in 1891, against 276,040,000 bu in 1890 and 249,864,000 bu March 1, 1889. Exports of wheat, both coasts (and flour as wheat), have increased this week, San Francisco shipments being exceptionally heavy. The total is 2,733,089 bu, against 2,098,684 bu last week and 3,097,630 bu in the third week of March, 1890. From July 1 to date the aggregate (exclusively of the United States) is 67,997,324 bu, against 78,237,000 bu in a like portion of 1889-'90.

FORAKER WANTS SHERMAN'S SEAT.

He Is Advocating the Selection of Senators by State Conventions.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—There now remains no doubt that ex-Gov. Foraker will contest Sherman's seat in the Senate. The latter, while declaring he will make no fight for the seat, has instructed his friends to insist on the old method of leaving the selection entirely to the Legislature. Within the last few days several of the recognized lieutenants of Foraker have warmly championed the idea of Senator-elect Palmer of having the State convention decide on the party's candidate. Foraker is popular with the rank and file who go to conventions, and it is recognized that he would sweep things even against Sherman.

Today Foraker, in an interview, declared that he favors the convention idea, and the statement is recognized as an announcement of his candidacy. "I do not care to enter into any extended discussion of the matter," said he, "but among many reasons in favor of it there are a few that seem to me to be all-controlling. In the first place, there is an undoubted demand in the public mind for the election of United States Senators by the people. With our constitutional law as it is that is not possible, but the convention is a near approach to it. Therefore I think it is wise, politically speaking, as gratifying this general public sentiment. Nobody could corrupt a whole convention; the bars are put up against scandal. Legislative candidates are not put under obligations and the Senate is brought closer to the people. It is the complete fairness of the proposition that makes it so acceptable as it seems to be."

It is regarded as certain that the issue between Sherman and Foraker will be drawn first on the submission of the Senatorial matter to the next State convention. Another feature of the Senatorial fight will be the trouble between Sherman and McKinley over the promise made the latter at the Chicago National Convention that Sherman would stand out of the way and throw all his support to the Congressman for Senator. This promise was made when treachery was feared from Foraker and Sherman needed every assistance to keep his fences in line. This promise, which Sherman is trying to evade now, has just been made public and has created quite a political sensation. Back of it is the effort of Sherman's friends to run McKinley for Governor, which the ex-Congressman will not have.

NO RIGHT TO TURN IT OVER TO PARNELL.

Dispute Over a Contribution of $500 in New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The following was issued today:

NEW YORK, March 20, 1891.—To whom it may concern: In the report of the Cooper Institute meeting to receive the Parnellite envoys appears a contribution of $500, "Irish National League, through James Gilmartin, Treasurer." If made, such contribution presents gross violations of every principle of honor and honesty and requires a full explanation. The money in question was raised by the Eighth Ward branch of the Irish National League about two years ago and held by its Treasurer ever since. It was subscribed for regular league purposes and for no other object. Mr. Gilmartin has no more right to hand it over to the Parnell envoys or any other Irish faction than he has to convert it to his own use. Ten months ago the officers of this branch were requested to forward this money to the league. The statement was made that their members desired to make up $1,000 before sending it. As President of the Municipal Council I have this day sent a formal protest to the President of the Eighth Ward branch, Dr. Philip E. Donlin, and the Treasurer, James Gilmartin, against this money being used for any purpose except that for which it was subscribed—the use of the Irish National League of Ireland, not for a faction, but of the league as a league. PATRICK GLEASON,
President Municipal Council Irish National League.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

A Dozen Railroad Men the Victims of the Thieves.

COVINGTON, Ky., March 19.—One of the most unique and wholesale robberies the State has ever known occurred here last night at No. 49 Eleventh street, a boarding-house largely patronized by railroad men. Some of them were paid off yesterday and retired about midnight.

Some time after that robbers entered the house from a rear porch and chloroformed all the boarders on the third floor, twelve in all. Every dollar they had, together with their watches, was taken. Some of the men should have gone out on early trains this morning, and when all failed to come down a servant was sent to call them. Then it was discovered that something was wrong.

It was given out that the men had been poisoned and the police, the coroner, and several physicians were soon on the ground. Then it was ascertained the men had been chloroformed. It required several hours to restore the men to consciousness. Not one remembered anything unusual taking place in the night. Tonight all are able to be out but four, and they are not seriously ill.

In one room a bottle containing chloroform was found. There is no other clew to the robbers, and the police are completely at sea.

Springfield and Return, $4.75.

The Wabash Road will sell tickets March 24 from Chicago to Springfield and return at half rates, account of the grand Palmer jollification meeting. Tickets good returning until 26th, inclusive.

MONARCHISTS ANNOYED.

RECIPROCITY WITH BRAZIL DOES NOT PLEASE DOM PEDRO'S FRIENDS.

His Ministers Worrying Lest There May Be a Secret Understanding Between the United States and the New Republic—President Harrison Can Get Even with Germany for Discriminating Against Our Hogs—General News of the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—[Special.]—Pan-American reciprocity goes hard with free-traders. The remnants of Dom Pedro's Brazilian Empire have been interviewed in Paris and have come out against the arrangement concluded by Secretary Blaine and President Fonseca. They are certain that the reciprocity proposed is not for the benefit of Brazil, but, as the Brazilian people did not think enough of these advisers to keep them at home, it is not likely that their advice will have much weight now. Viscount de Ouro, the Premier of Dom Pedro's Government, tells the interviewer that the Empire's plan was to get free admission into the United States for Brazilian coffee and sugar and in return to give free admission to American petroleum. He seems to think the United States would have been contented with this kind of arrangement. The late Premier also thinks that the provisional government of Fonseca had no right to make the treaty without it being submitted to the Brazilian Congress for ratification.

Viscount Preta was banished by the Republic, but the present Government does not seem to fear his hostile influence, for the decree of banishment has been recalled and he is going back home.

Silva Prado, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under the Empire, from his temporary residence in Paris, also protests against the treaty and doubts whether it should be executed without formal ratification by Congress, and complains that Brazil's bargain is not all on her side. Mr. Prado seems to have a personal grievance because Minister Mendonca has been successful in completing the reciprocity arrangement and is honored accordingly. He incidentally says that Brazil has treaties with England and France, and those treaties contain the clause of the most favored nation, but neither England nor France has secured the basis of reciprocity granted to the United States, for they never can grant Brazil free admission for its sugar.

Both Silva Prado and Preta seem to think that commercial relations were not the only things had in mind by Secretary Blaine and President Fonseca. Dom Pedro's late Premier even goes to the point of suggesting that there might be a secret clause in the treaty providing that the United States should furnish help to Brazil in case of aggression from European Powers. The notion of a secret clause is ridiculous. The United States does not conclude treaties of that sort with any nation. In the case of Brazil there is really no treaty at all, but simply a Presidential proclamation insuring a free market for certain products in the United States because specified conditions have been complied with. But there is unquestionably some truth in the hint that the Brazilian Republic wanted to be in closer relations with its powerful neighbor to the northward. No "protectorate" is established, but the moral influence of the United States will, by the logic of circumstances, henceforth be back of the Brazilian Republic if any attempt be made to reestablish the monarchy through the intrigues and aggressions of European Powers.

POWER TO PROTECT THE HOG.

Uncle Sam Can Get Even with Germany on Beet Sugar Alone.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—There is no lack of power in the Executive branch of the Government to bring to an end the discriminations against the American hog. The general retaliation features of the Meat-Inspection law passed the first session gives ample authority. The reciprocity provision of the McKinley Tariff law also furnishes a basis of operation against Germany. The only question is whether such radical action is politic just now, or whether diplomacy may not yet do something. The feeling of impatience is great, and Secretary Rusk, representing the Department of Agriculture, has been very energetic in his representations to the President and to Secretary Blaine that something ought to be done in the way of aggressive action by the United States. The European countries are not keeping their promises. France was willing to trade on the American hog as the basis for concessions towards lower duties on art and towards copyright legislation. It got the art duties reduced by one-half, and after July 1 its men of letters will have the benefit of American copyright. The irritation, however, is greatest just now against Germany. This is due to the hostile utterances of Von Boettcher and other members of the Reichstag. If this hostile feeling keeps up there is not much doubt that the United States will give Germany a dose of McKinley medicine that will be worse than high tariff duties. The reciprocity amendment is the means by which this can be done. Under the provision the President has power to retaliate against any sugar-exporting country and restore the duties to one-half the former amount. The importance of this section to Germany consists in the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1890, there was imported into the United States over $16,000,000 worth of German beet sugar. It may surprise many people to know that there is no other country except Cuba which supplies so large a part of the annual sugar consumption of the United States. Even the Hawaiian islands, under the inducement of a treaty giving them free entry into San Francisco, only supply $11,000,000 worth. The British West Indies (Jamaica, etc.) come next with $8,000,000, and British Honduras with $4,000,000. Jamaica and Honduras will probably come in under the reciprocity wing of the McKinley bill, and it is probable that Cuba will also be authorized by Spain to fall in line. This is the mission upon which ex-Minister Foster is said to be engaged. With only a portion of these anticipations realized Germany would find itself shut out of a market of $16,000,000 of its beet sugar in return for its exclusion of some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 worth of American hog products. It is true the President cannot make proclamation to this effect until next January, but the preliminary announcement of his intention to do so, which it is understood Minister Phelps has been instructed to communicate to the German Government, will very likely call a halt in Herr von Boettcher's reckless misstatements or cause an unpleasant hitch in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Uncle Jerry Rusk's Horse Book Causing a Good Deal of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—[Special.]—Jerry Rusk's horse book is causing Congressmen a world of trouble. The edition of the book issued by the Department of Agriculture is already exhausted and at the last session provision was made for printing a Congressional edition of 100,000, of which number 30,000 was to go to the Senate and 70,000 to the House. The popularity of the horse book bids fair to eclipse that of the famous cow which Maj. Martin of Texas immortalized himself by eulogizing as the one thing necessary to make the farmers happy. The constituents of the new members of Congress have heard of the horse book and the new members have been putting in applications for copies to distribute as soon as the edition is printed. They have been made indignant by hearing that they can have no copies, for these belong to the outgoing members. Their supply of Government publications will not begin till next December. As their pay began in March they don't understand it. Some of the fresher ones have gone to the length of demanding by what right unworthy public servants who have been repudiated at the polls are monopolizing Government publications. The answer is that the right is based on immemorial practice and is as firmly fixed as the common law. When the Representatives who ceased to represent March 4 were first chosen they had to wait nine months before their supply of free books began and their successors must do the same thing. So an ex-Congressman is still of some account. He is the man to get the horse book from. The Senate manages the matter of Government publications better than the House. It makes an equal division between the outgoing and the incoming Senators. Senator Quay, for instance, being a Senator-elect therefore, both he and his colleague will naturally have the greater pull in getting extra copies.

Paying for the Sioux Outbreak.

Acting Commissioner Belt of the Indian Bureau has instructed one of the special Indian agents to begin an investigation into the losses and damages sustained by the friendly Indians and other legal occupants of the Sioux Reservation during the recent Sioux outbreak. Congress at its last session appropriated $100,000 with which these claims are to be paid.

College of Naval Warfare.

Under authority of a section of the Naval Appropriation bill the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has begun the preparation of plans for the reestablishment of the Naval War College. The preparations are being advanced rapidly and within a few months the college will probably be in operation.

THE SEQUOIA PARK.

The Giant Trees Will Be Saved from Scheming, Destroying Squatters.

New York *Times:* The order providing for the transfer this spring of Capt. Dorst's Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, from its present station at the Presidio of San Francisco to the new public reservation known as Sequoia National Park will insure the proper guardianship of this valuable tract. One of the measures of the Fifty-first Congress to which unqualified commendation can be given is that which set apart a portion of the sequoia groves, better known as the Big Trees, of Tulare County, in California, as a public pleasure ground "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

Capt. Dorst's troop will take possession of the park and execute the regulations drawn up for it, and Congress at its next session can probably be relied upon to see that full justice is done to the colonists, as in other cases of condemning private lands to public uses. And now that Sequoia and Grant Parks have been established, the giant trees not included in them or in the new Yosemite Park, and already withdrawn from private acquisition, should be carefully guarded alike from the lawless depredation of lumbermen and the perils of forest fires. The preamble to the act declared that "the rapid destruction of timber and ornamental trees in various parts of the United States, some of which trees are the wonders of the world on account of their size, makes it a matter of importance that at least some of said forests should be preserved." That this statement does not overstate the fact the experience of California shows. The sequoia groves and forests of that State cover a large aggregate area. A few of the northernmost, like the Tuolumne, Merced, Mariposa, and Fresno are well known, although most of the last named has disappeared in an adjacent sawmill, but the main body is south of King's River, nearly all in Tulare County. They are in groups and patches, twenty or more in number, and scattered over a belt perhaps sixty miles long. A memorial laid before Congress declared that, while thousands of years of storm and upheaval had failed to destroy these magnificent trees, "the thoughtlessness and ignorance of the frontier settlers and the cupidity of the lumbermen are now laying them prostrate in every direction. The destruction is lamentable—nay, appalling and terrible."

It was further shown that these isolated groves, which are always found at a very high elevation, contain in some instances hundreds in others thousands of these trees, rarely less than 10 feet in diameter and often from 15 to 20, and in height varying from 200 to 300 feet. One recently found was over 41 feet in diameter and 250 high, and showed

$750

NEVER MADE EASIER!

JOIN THE

Cheltenham Beach Syndicate

Get In Your Application for Shares.

If you have never been to Cheltenham Beach, go! It is the property to own.

NEAR JACKSON PARK,
NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO.
47 TRAINS DAILY.
ON THE LAKE SHORE.
HIGH AND DRY.
FINE IMPROVEMENTS.
JUNCTION OF SECTION LINES.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

FRANK WELLS,

189 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 47.

THE

Jennings Trust Company

185 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO.

CAPITAL, PAID UP.....$500,000

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS to act as Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee or Receiver and to receive and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. A legal depository for court and trust funds. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of Bonds and Stocks of corporations and payment of coupons, interest and dividends. Takes entire charge of estates. Wills receipted for and safely kept without charge.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS of money which may be made at any time and withdrawn, after five days notice or at a fixed date and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they remain with the Company. Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates as well as religious and benevolent institutions will find this company a convenient depository for money. It does not receive deposits payable on demand and does not do a banking business.

MONEY LOANED only on improved real estate in the City of Chicago and on cash collaterals.

TRUST FUNDS and INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company.

DIRECTORS:

ABEL F. HATCH,	CHAS. H. HULBURD,
M. W. KERWIN,	ANDREW C. LAUSTEN,
ISAAC N. PERRY,	MAURICE ROSENFELD,
J. R. WALSH,	SAMUEL D. WARD,
	OTTO YOUNG.

OFFICERS:

J. R. WALSH, President.
ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice President.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Treasurer.
LYMAN A. WALTON, Cashier.
FRANKLIN HATHEWAY, Sec'y

South Park 5% Bonds.

$200,000.

We commend to the attention of conservative investors—as affording the highest rate of interest consistent with absolute security—$200,000 of the Bonds recently issued by the Board of South Park Commissioners.

Price 102½ and interest, subject to withdrawal or advance in price.

A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO., Bankers,

111-113 La Salle-st.

BOND SALE.

Sealed bids will be received by the Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Tacoma until noon of Friday, April 10, A. D. 1891, for city funding bonds of the par value of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000), and for city hall bonds of the par value of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000). Said bonds to be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, to bear date April 1, 1891, payable twenty (20) years from date; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually; principal and interest to be paid at the office of the Mercantile Trust company in the City of New York.

The successful bidder will be required within forty-eight (48) hours after the award to deposit with the commission a certified check for five per centum of the amount of his bid.

Right to reject any and all bids reserved.

GEO. B. KANDLE, Mayor.
PERCY W. ROBERTS, City Controller.
GEO. W. BOGGS, City Treasurer.
M. S. HILL, President of Council.
Sinking Fund Commission.

Dividend Notice.

Office Metropolitan Investment Company, Southeast cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts., Chicago, March 12, 1891.

A cash dividend of four (4) per cent out of the earnings of the first six months' business is payable on demand at this office to stockholders of record at this date.

By order of the Directors.

WM. R. KERR, Secretary.

MONEY to LOAN

In large, sums at low rate of interest, on improved business property.

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts., CHICAGO.

Chicago Mortgages. Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Company will be held at the company's office in Chicago on April 8th next, at 11 o'clock a. m. Trans-fer books will close on March 25th at 3 p. m.

By order of the Board.
GEO. R. WELLS, Secretary.

Chicago, March 20, 1891.

THE "ALLEY" ELEVATED R.R.

BONDS AND STOCK AND CONSTRUCTION CO.'S STOCK DEALT IN BY

P. J. GOODHART & CO.,

Bankers (Members N. Y. Stock Exchange),
18 BROAD-ST., NEW YORK.
21 WEST EARLE-ST., CHICAGO-HAYT, C.

MASONIC FRATERNITY TEMPLE ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS

First Mortgage 5% Bonds, Due 1921.

Interest January and July.

Privilege of Redemption at 102½ after January 1st, 1901.

Total Issue, $1,500,000.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on property in the business center of the City of Chicago, fronting 189 10-12 feet on State-st. and 113 8-12 feet on Randolph-st., the other two sides fronting north on Burton-place (42 ft. wide), hence having two corners fronting on State-st. and a 22.8-10 ft. alley on the east. The area covered is 19,380 square feet.

All street cable lines in the city converge at this location, making it general to all parts of the city.

On this ground an eighteen-story modern steel fire-proof structure, comprising the Masonic Temple and public offices is now building, which will cost approximately $2,000,000, making the value of ground and building about $4,370,948.

The conception of the building covers a sixteen-story business block for revenue, above which are Masonic Halls for rent.

Within the building will be a mammoth restaurant with entrances from the streets and main rotunda; stores fronting on State and Randolph-sts., and stores and shops above the ground floor, floor by floor, to supply the demand, besides offices and Masonic Halls.

There will be fourteen (14) passenger and two freight elevators. While general in character and not confined to a craft, yet as quite three-fifths of the physicians, surgeons, dentists, and lawyers, and one-half of the retail storekeepers are members of the Masonic fraternity who are interested in and will help fill the building, there can be no doubt that it will be an immensely profitable enterprise.

The amount of Capital Stock is $2,000,000, all of which has been subscribed.

Six hundred thousand dollars of the bonds have already been sold; the balance will be issued as the money is required in the construction of the building.

This being a first mortgage on improved real estate, it is suitable for the investment of Trust funds and Estates.

Price par and interest, subject to withdrawal or advance in price. For further particulars apply to

JAMIESON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st. Chicago.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Monroe & Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
ROBT. GLENDINNING & CO.,
143 So. 4th st., Philadelphia

Globe Savings Bank,

No. 225 Dearborn-st.
UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$200,000.00

RECEIVES {SAVINGS / CHECKING} ACCOUNTS.

None too Large. None too Small.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS. 2 PER CENT.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. 4 PER CENT.

Issues Interest-Bearing Certificates.

MAKES {REAL ESTATE / BUILDING / COLLATERAL} LOANS.

Does Not Discount Commercial Paper.

OFFICERS.

C. W. SPALDING, Pres. EDWARD HAYES, Vice Pres.
J. P. ALTGELD, 2d Vice Pres. H. S. DERBY, Cashier.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

PITTSBURG, March 11, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company will be held at the principal office of the company, at 1038 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1891,

at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1890, the election of thirteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 21, and reopened on Wednesday, April 15, 1891.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Street-Car Railroad For Sale at a Bargain.

We offer for sale the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) Street Railroad, franchise, equipment, and property, located in the beautiful little City of Murfreesboro, Tenn., a town of 4,000 (four thousand) inhabitants on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway 14½ miles of the battlefield of "Stone River." Chartered under the laws of Tennessee. Right of way over all the streets of said town for fifty years. Four two-horse cars, 11 mules, 1 horse, 1 baggage-wagon, 1 road wagon, 1 dump cart, 1 town lot with iron-roofed car-shed and stable. Three miles of track beginning at the N. C. and St. L. Depot, passing the main hotels, boarding-houses, churches, and schools. This road was built in 1890, but the stock being owned and managed by persons who know nothing of the practical management of such property, and who are all engaged in other avocations, the road is for sale at a bargain. Address Murfreesboro Street Car Railroad Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn., P.O. Box 11.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
39 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loan Money on call at 6%. Correspondence solicited.

Room 120, 115 DEARBORN STREET.

American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co.

STOCK FOR SALE AT 80 CENTS.
Address J. K. FARLEY, Dubuque, Iowa.

Carette STOCK $70 a SHARE

$1,600 per Acre.

BY FAR THE CHEAPEST LAND IN THE MARKET.

Acre and a Quarter Lots Equal to Twelve Twenty-five Foot Lots.

$1,600 per acre, on 72nd-st., between California and Kedzie-avs. Easy terms. 10 handsome houses, worth $2,500 each, going up five blocks from this property. 69th-st. cars run within six blocks; Wabash R. R. Station, three blocks; Pan Handle Station, six blocks; Grand Trunk R. R., four blocks; New Chicago Central R. R., which will run suburban trains, will run within three blocks from this property. Land is high and dry. It is a great chance to buy acres. Lots in this way will cost $166.66 each. Lots are selling near this for $450.00 each. It is the greatest bargain now in the market.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, Pres. WM. H. MITCHELL, 2d V.P.
JOHN B. DRAKE, V.P. WM. E. REID, 3d V.P.
JAMES B. GIBBS, Cashier. B. M. CHATTELL, A. Cash'r

ILLINOIS Trust & Savings Bank,

"ROOKERY" BUILDING.

Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
SURPLUS.....$1,100,000

This Bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.

Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investment of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Circular Letters of Credit issued and Exchange drawn on the principal cities of the world. Makes Cable Transfers.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN McCAFFREY, JOHN B. DRAKE, WM. G. HIBBARD,
L. Z. LEITER, W. H. REID, J. C. McMULLIN,
WM. H. MITCHELL, JOHN J. MITCHELL, D. B. SHIPMAN.

Safe Deposit Vaults.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

State Bank of Chicago,

At Chicago, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 12th day of March, 1891, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois pursuant to law:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,070,236.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		765.83
Cash on hand	$ 88,078.19	
Due from other banks	431,835.38	
Total cash resources		$14,907.47
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Current expenses		986.89
Total		$1,521,406.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 500,000.00
Undivided profits	2,749.50
Deposits	1,068,657.00
Total	$1,521,406.50

State of Illinois } ss:
County of Cook }

I, John R. Lindgren, Cashier of State Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN R. LINDGREN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1891.

[SEAL.] FRANK I. PACKARD, Notary Public.

WE OFFER THE MOST ATTRACTIVE LINE OF

Investment Bonds

THE MARKET AFFORDS.

Farson Leach & Co.

73 DEARBORN-ST.

Calumet-av.,

Along the Line of the

Alley Elevated R. R.,

We can offer corners and inside pieces which are decided bargains

BOGUE & HOYT,

51 Dearborn-st., N. E. Cor. Randolph.

FOR RENT.

Nos. 42 and 44 Michigan-av.,

Four-story and basement building, 43x75 feet; over 16,000 square feet of floor space.

PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

ACRES! ACRES!

In Section 20, adjoining Grant Locomotive Works. In South Chicago, with river frontage. Near Pullman, ready for subdivision.

J. D. HARVEY & CO.,
113 Monroe-st.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount at lowest current rates on approved securities.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

5-ACRE BLOCKS

We will sell one or two 5-acre blocks in our Forest Ridge Subdivision at

LONGWOOD.

The street improvements are complete and the very best that can be made. We have plans in our office for eleven elegant residences to be built at once costing from $3,500 to $5,000 each. These will add greatly to the attractiveness and value of this property.

Prices and terms on application.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.

119-121 La Salle-st.

Apartment Building

—OR—

Hotel Sites.

We offer for sale two corners on the South Side admirably located for first-class Apartment Buildings or Hotels, both on prominent thoroughfares, and with the best of transportation.

BOGUE & HOYT,

Real-Estate Board Building,
59 Dearborn-st.

ACRES.

Choice acre tract on Sheridan road and the lake, adjoining Edgewater, at a bargain for a few days only.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

L-ROAD PROPERTY.

We are exclusive agents for the following property, which is $10 per foot under the market and will advance $25 per foot inside of 90 days:

Champlain-av., one block from the elevated station, 50 feet, $55 foot.

Rhodes-av., one block from the elevated station, 25 feet, $50 foot.

Rhodes-av., two blocks from the elevated station, 105 feet, $55 foot.

S. E. cor. 71st-st. and South Park-av., business corner, two blocks from elevated station, 124 ft., at $70 foot.

S. W. cor. 73d-st. and Vincennes-av., 3 blocks from station, 224 feet, $55 foot.

Vincennes-av., 2 blocks from station, 50 feet, at $55 foot.

Jas. Jay Smith & Company,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
119 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

A NEW SUBDIVISION.

The Stauffer Syndicate

—AT—

MORTON PARK.

167 LOTS, 167 SHARES. $400 a SHARE.

$50 CASH. $10 MONTHLY.

This gives buyers of real estate the benefit of wholesale prices. Within six miles of Court-House, at Hawthorne Station of C., B. & Q., on West Forty-eighth-st. The Ogden-av. Elevated will pass. The price is below anything in the vicinity. Buy now and save subdividers' profit. It is safe and will be profitable.

Dunlap Smith & Co.,

99 Monroe Street.

ACRES.

We have 20 acres on the line of the Chicago Central Road at

A GREAT BARGAIN

For an immediate sale. $300 per acre less than adjoining tracts.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
119-121 La Salle-st.
Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.

FOR SALE.

40 ACRES.

16th and W. 44th-sts.

PRICE $130,000.

MEAD & COE,

149 La Salle-st.

For Sale—Special Bargain.

5% FEE

ON MICHIGAN AVENUE,
$160,000.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.
119 and 121 La Salle-st.
Cottage Grove and 43d-st.

TO RENT.

For Manufacturing or Wholesale Business

One of the most desirable buildings in the city. Five stories and basement, 40x185. Large engine, two boilers, two elevators, shafting, etc. Can give immediate possession.

RICE & CREIGHTON,
119 DEARBORN-ST.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 20.	March 12.
New York	$ 92,184,004	$94,347,740
Boston	13,048,051	13,092,937
Chicago	12,916,000	13,286,000
Philadelphia	8,671,290	9,027,854
St. Louis	3,003,151	3,354,744
Baltimore	1,949,246	2,065,388
New Orleans	1,580,990	1,142,333

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c discount; Boston, 15@17c discount; St. Louis, par.

The first quarter of the year promises to close with a fortnight of as listless business as has been seen in a good while. There is really nothing at all going on at the banks. The rate for money is kept pretty closely to 6 per cent, but there is plenty of it to be had at that rate, both on call and on time. There is some money on the street occasionally at less than 6 per cent, but not enough of it to cut much figure. The sales of commercial paper continue large, and the supply rather below the demand. The most important financial news of the day was the suspension of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia. The incident was unimportant, however, only by virtue of its having occurred at a time when there is such a complete stagnation of financial news. It being the only incident to comment on it was made in the minds of some people a matter of great moment. There was much wise shaking of heads, and many an "I told you so." Philadelphia was said to be inbank very weak, and this was only an illustration of the lasting severity of the blow of last December. There is a good deal of nonsense in such talk. So far as Chicago is concerned the direct effect of this failure is nothing at all. The indirect effect is something in the way of a disagreeable jar to a still nervous condition of public confidence.

Sterling rates remained unchanged. Actual rates were 483@483½, with 485¼ occasionally asked, and 486 for sixties. Wilson & Sturges report New York exchange as selling at 75c discount.

There was but one 100-share lot of stock sold on the exchange yesterday. There is simply nothing at all doing. A few five and ten share trades were made, but brokers are entirely without orders on either side of their card. There is as little pressure to sell as there is inclination to buy. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

5 Cent. Un. Tel. Co.	57	50 West. Stone Co.	102
25 Chi. City Ry. Co.	259	50 Street's S. C. I.	32
10 N. C. St. R. R. Co.	102½	50 do	32½
10 do	103¼	1 do	32
30 do	105	50 do b 30	32
100 C. P. & F. Co. pfd.	43	50 do b 30	31½

BONDS.

$6000 C. G. L. & C. Co 5s.. 87 | $2000 Chi. B. of T. 6s... 102¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

10 Am. S. B. Co., Ill...	28½	4 Dia. M. Co., Ill.	125
1 do	28¾	50 Street's S. C. Line	31½
100 C. P. & F. Co. pfd.	43		

BONDS.

$6500 C. C. R. 4½s small... 100 | $3000 C. C. R. 4½ small. 99½

The following statement has been obtained from the books of Street's Stable Car company:

Bills payable in 1891	$ 36,504
Car trusts due in 1891	70,308
	$107,203
Fixed charges:	
Dividend on preferred stock	$ 49,784
Interest and sinking fund	120,000
Interest on bills payable	1,152
Interest on car trusts	2,429
	$173,365
Total requirements for 1891	$280,567
Dividend on common stock	152,320
	$432,895
Net earnings in 1890	$451,300
Estimated earnings, 1891	501,000

These estimated earnings for 1891 would provide for all fixed requirements, pay the dividend on the common stock, and leave a surplus of $68,000.

The directors of the National railway yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable April 10. The books will be closed from April 5 to April 10.

The Stock Exchange was honored yesterday by a brief call from Mr. W. R. Lawson, editor of the *Financial Times* of London. Mr. Lawson is recognized as one of the leading authorities of the world on questions of finance. His articles on the unsoundness of the South American situation written on his return to London last fall from an investigation in Argentine were the immediate cause of the collapse of South American credits.

There are all sorts of rumors coming from the East regarding the reorganization of the Chicago Gas company. It is said that a company will be organized in New Jersey, and another rumor is that a receiver will be sought. The attorneys of the company deny that there is any such proceeding under way.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 20.—(Special.)—It was a weary, hopeless market at the opening. There was scarcely a ripple in the cloud that overhung the financial sky. Men expressed fears that some disaster was pending. Within the first hour came the report that nearly $1,000,000 in gold bars had been ordered at the assay office. Though it was believed that the order would not be filled so far as the bars were concerned, it was expected that the coin would be accepted in its place. But as this had been anticipated the effect, while weakening, was not so pronounced as it might have been otherwise. About 11 o'clock came the announcement from Philadelphia that the Keystone National Bank of that city had closed its doors. Under present circumstances the heart is sensitive to any suspicion even of bank troubles, and there was an immediate effort to sell stocks. There was little excitement, however, for it was known that the bank in question had been considered small and insane for some time, and that at best it was a comparatively small affair, situated in the retail district of the city. The news was far from encouraging, however, and surprise was expressed that the general list did not sell off even more than it did. As it was, values declined 1@3 points before noon. Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred exhibited the greatest weakness as it sold off at the opening 3¼, from 91¾ to 88½. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred, together with Chicago Gas, lost a point each. Northern Pacific has been the subject of a vicious attack from some hidden corner for several days, and gave sold on an report from Chicago that the Attorney-General will go ahead with the old quo-warranto proceedings. No one gave it special credence, but the stock went off all the same. St. Paul suffered from heavy selling and all the grangers, coalers, and Vanderbilts were only less affected, while the Gould stocks were utterly unsupported. Manhattan breaking from 104½ to 103 at the opening and Pacific Mail losing ¾. Little change in the market was noted during the first hour of the afternoon. It remained dull and heavy, at about noon prices, which were, as a rule, ½ to ¾ above the lowest price of the morning. The dullness remained unbroken during the afternoon, and very little trading was indulged in. Prices sought fractionally lower levels, and Pacific Mail joined the ranks of those who compiled new lows on the year's record. The gold shipments continued to be the subject of regretful interest, and the total amount of coin taken for the day by 3 o'clock was $1,500,000, with several inquiries for more, which may become positive orders. The feeling is one of discouragement if not apprehension.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 2½ per cent; last loan, 2½; closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange quiet and firm, as was to be expected, with little actual demand. The total sales of stocks to-day were 156,261 shares, including: Lackawanna, 4,600; Louisville and Nashville, 4,200; Northern Pacific, 6,830; Reading, 4,200; St. Paul, 21,370; Union Pacific, 6,350.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.	
				Mch 20.	Mch 19.
Atchison	3,600	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Am. Sugar	2,200	78	74½	78	78¾
C., B. & Q.	18,750	79¾	77¾	79	79¾
Canada Southern	200	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd	100	4	4	4	4
Do 2d pfd	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Cent. Ohio	100	36	36	36	36½
C. & E. Ill	100	91	91	91	
Do pfd	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	
C., C., C. & St. L	1,100	69¾	69¼	69¾	69¾
Chicago Gas	5,100	41¾	40¾	41¾	41¾
D., L. & W	4,300	123¾	122¾	123¾	123¾
D. & C. F. Co	300	43	42½	43	43¾
Erie	1,000	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¾
East Tenn	50	7	7	7	7
Hocking Valley	810	25¾	24¾	25	25¾
Lake Shore	1,700	126¾	125¾	126¾	126¾
Louis. & Nash	4,200	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
L. E. & W	300	13	13	13	
Do pfd	1,200	64¾	63¾	64¾	
Lead Trust	2,600	19¾	18¾	19¾	19¾
Linseed Oil	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Mo. Pacific	800	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Manhattan	1,985	103¾	102	103	
Mob. & Ohio	420	41¾	40¾	41¾	41
Nat. Cordage	2,200	93¾	92¾	93¾	93¾
Northwestern	60	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
New England	3,500	34¾	33¾	34¾	34¾
Northern Pacific	2,900	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do pfd	5,100	70¾	69¾	70¾	70¾
N. Y. Sus. & W	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Do pfd	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
N. Y., C. & St. L	1,985	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Nor. Am. Co	2,705	17¾	17	17	17¾
O. Ry. & Nav	60	70	70	70	
Ont. & W	4,210	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Pac. Mail	2,410	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Reading	500	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Rich. Term	2,665	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Rock Island	1,200	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
R. W. & O	600	13¾	13	13¾	13
St. Paul	21,170	84¾	83¾	84¾	84¾
Do pfd	110	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
So. Pac	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Silver B	205,000	99¾	99	99¾	99
Tex. Pac	204	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M	300	8	8	8	8
Tenn. Coal	300	54¾	54¾	54¾	
U. P., D. & G	325	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
Union Pac	4,650	44¾	43¾	44¾	45
W. & L. E	600	32¾	32	32¾	32
Do pfd	300	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Wabash pfd	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Western Union	†1,273	79½	78½	79¾	81¼
Wis. Cent	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾

†Ex. Div. 1¼ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	142
American	115	United States	66

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	121¾	U. S. 4½s, reg	103
U. S. 4s, coup	122¾	U. S. 4½s, coup	103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

50 Bf of Nam	170	1000 NTC&SL 6s	93¾
15 W N Bk	100¾	2000 NY&H 1st cp	122
4000 Tenn set 3s	103	3000 NYL&W new con 6s	93
1000 Va 6s cfd 1r	68	12000 NYO&W 1st (1911)	81
13000 Atch 4s	71¾@71¾	5000 NY&P-Gilbs	89¾
43000 Atch inc	41¾@42	1000 NY,S&W 1st rfg 5s	99
1000 A&P inc	11¾	46000 NP con 5s	83¾@83¾
4000 Dkrn,El 1st	111	1000 NW con	137½
2000 BCR&N 1st	98	10000 NW gd bd	124¾
2000 C&O con 5s	100	3000 NP 1st cp	115¾
15000 CB&N 5s	98¾@99	1000 NoMo 1st	100¾
3000 CB&Q 5s st	103¾	1000 Ohio S 1st	110
4000 C&E 1st	80¾	15000 Or Ry con 5s	86¾
6000 CRI&P 6s	90¾@90¾	6000 OSL 5s	102¾@104
6000 CRI&LNO 6s	110¾	3000 OS L&U cn	75
1000 CStPM&O cn	116	1000 PDE 2d	71¾
17000 CHV&T 5s	80@80¾	2000 P of Mo 1st 6s	96
11000 CHV&T cn 5s	85¾	3000 P&K 1st cfd	48¾@49
1000 ELA&S 6s	92¾	1000 P&K 3d pfd	20
1000 Erie 1s cn gd	114	2000 P of Mo 1st 4s	90
1000 FGS&A-WD 1st	93¾	3000 PG&F Co of Chr 1st gtd	94
1000 HAT 1st 5s	103¾	1000 Sou Cinc	91¾
10000 HAT C gu 6s	67¾	28000 TP 2d inc	39¾@39¾
6000 KC&P 1st	69¾	1000 StL&SF 2d—Cl B	113
2000 Kings Co El 1st	98	1000 StP C of 1st	117
3000 L Gas St L 1st	73	3000 TexPa 1st 5s	87
1000 LAWBM 5s	95¾	1000 T&OC 1st	106¾
1000 Lg I g m 5s	92	15000 Wab 1st	103¾@103¾
1000 L&N gr 5s	111¾	10000 Wab 2d	103¾
21000 LNA&C con	102@103¾	11000 WS gd 5s	101¾@102
1000 M Cent 7s	125¾	8000 WS reg	101
2000 M&StP 1st cfd	110		
1000 M&StPist S WD	109¾		
6000 MSP 1s gd	121¼@122		
6000 MStP 5s 1st	113¾		
4000 MSP&SSM-SWD	99		
5000 MK&T 2d	39		
12000 Mob&O gm	66¾@65¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

13000 Atch inc	41¾	2000 NP 3d cp	109¾
1000 CHV&T 5s	80¾	4000 NP con 5s	83¾
1000 DS&A 5s	95¾	2000 O&O gmtd	104¾
2000 M&StP1stCA-WD 5s	103¾@104	5000 OSL 5s	102¾@103
7000 MK&T 4s	78¾@79¾	2000 RT 6s	100
5000 MK&T 2d	39¾	1000 SLA&T 2d tr	35
2000 NYC&StL 4s	96¾	1000 SoCar inc	21¾
1000 NYC&StL 4s	96¾	11000 TP 2d inc	39¾
2000 NY&PCal 6s	89¾	2000 Wabist	109¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,000	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
American Sugar	400	74	75	74¾	74¾
Do pfd	50	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Bell Telephone	200	194¾	195¾	192¾	195¾
C., B. & Q	2,700	79¾	80	79¾	79
C. & W. Mich. rts	344	190	193	185	185
Flint & P. M	100	15	15	15	15
Mexican Central	750	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
N. E. Tel	55	50	50	50	50
Thom. H. Hous	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Do pfd	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific	1,500	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Westinghouse	1,110	12¾	12¾	11¾	12¾

Bond quotations:

$2000 Atch inc	41¾@42	$2000 St. P. & D. Div.	109
1200 do 4s	75¾@76¼	2000 Illinois Steel	94
40000 Mex 4s	72 @72¼		

Money at the clearing-house is 4@4½ per cent. Call loans are 4@6 per cent and time paper is 6½@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 20.—The market closed dull. Pennsylvania, 55¼@55¾; Reading, 21½@21¾; Lehigh Valley, 59¾@60; Reading 1st pfd, 49¾@50; do 2d preferred, 42¾@43; do second preferred, 22@24.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 20.—Consols, money, 99 11-16; do account, 99⅝; United States 4s, 126½; do 4½s, 104¼; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first, 97½; Canadian Pac., 79¼; Erie, 19¾; do seconds, 57¼; Illinois Central, 95¾; Mexican ordinary, 21; St. Paul common, 86¾; New York Central, 104½; Pennsylvania, 52¾; Reading, 19¾. Mexican Central, now, be 18¾, flat. Over-3 per cent. Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

PARIS, March 20.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 12½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.65; Adams, $1.10; California and Virginia, $11.00; Eureka Consolidated, $2.25; Gould & Curry, $2.45; Hale & Norcross, $2.30; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $8.15; Ontario, $38.00; Savage, $2.25; Standard, $1.30.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.87½; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Mont., $42.00; Calumet and Hecla, $2.80½; Franklin, $15.00; Huron, $1.50; Kearsarge, $11.25; Oscoela, $40.00; Quincy, $86.00; Santa Fe Copper, $3.00; Tamarack, $1.45; Centennial Mining, $13.50; New England Tel., $50.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $14.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 80c; Bulwer, 40c; Best and Belcher, $6.50; Bodie Consolidated, $1

July	95¾	96 @	99¾	99¾
CORN.				
May	$ 64¾	$ 63¾@	66¾	$ 66
July	62¾	63¼@	65	64½
OATS.				
May	$ 53¾	$ 52¾@	54	$ 54
July	49¼	49¾@	51¾	50¾
MESS PORK.				
May	$11.37½	$11.30	@11.60	$11.57½
July	11.75	11.70	@12.00	11.97½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	$ 6.47½	$ 6.47½@	6.55	$ 6.52½
July	6.72½	6.72½@	6.80	6.77½
MESS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	$ 5.57½	$ 5.57½@	5.77½	$ 5.75
July	5.85	5.85	@ 6.02½	6.05
Short ribs	5.01¼	5.01¼		5.15

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 80¾	$ 81	$ 80¾
No. 2 corn	28½	30	31¼
No. 2 oats	.....	21¾	21¾
Mess pork	.....	10.45	10.50
Lard	.....	6.10	6.17½
Short ribs	.....	5.05	5.15

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	*11	13	6	30
Spring wheat	1	21	8	30
Corn	15	242	13	270
Oats	135	79	4	218
Rye	14	.....	.....	14
Barley	.....	15	5	20
Total	176	374	33	582

*Included were 3 cars No. 2 Turkish, which will not pass on contract.

Inspected out: 20,140 bu wheat, 2,976 bu corn, 6,963 bu oats, and 2,339 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 93 cars wheat, 56 cars corn, 134 cars oats, and 24,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Flour, brls	12,981	13,738	14,119	16,972
Wheat, bu	38,424	18,437	32,347	14,535
Corn, bu	153,834	238,317	114,380	202,884
Oats, bu	226,719	113,062	132,533	179,824
Rye, bu	14,949	6,697	1,667	16,314
Barley, bu	25,552	36,458	20,242	24,451
Timothy seed, lbs	101,550	.....	143,818	.....
Clover seed, lbs	18,475	260,690	105,310	503,074
Other seed, lbs	45,170	.....	38,685	.....
Hay, tons	8,479	4,813	4,747	7,063
Broom-corn, lbs	272,040	125,600	52,650	102,317
Hides, lbs	147,054	197,512	100,000	218,473
Cattle, lbs	401,121	484,362	459,325	497,441
Hogs, lbs	281,970	574,025	428,620	510,260
Sheep, lbs	19,060	47,053	50,800	42,220

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU.		SHIPMENTS, BU.	
Western.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 19.
Chicago	38,424	35,269	32,347	43,282
Milwaukee	20,800	20,400	4,650	.....
St. Louis	33,000	25,000	95,000	10,000
Toledo	10,597	14,741	1,700	1,200
Detroit	21,506	25,817	2,537	6,576
Cincinnati	500	2,000	6,000	5,750
Minneapolis	208,000	166,300	40,810	57,000
Duluth	14,500	33,355	.....	12,160
Total	350,917	329,342	176,106	144,969
Eastern.				
New York	34,200	24,600	23,390	47,600
Philadelphia	3,476	6,934	3,625	333
Baltimore	11,661	7,910	8,100	16,000
Total	49,137	39,874	35,108	65,283
Grand total	400,054	369,216	211,214	210,252
Same days 1890	256,435	230,530	76,284	90,800

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the meeting of the West to date:

	1891.	1890.
March 1 to March 18.	$40,000	$95,000
Kansas City	50,000	52,000
Milwaukee	21,287	19,500
Indianapolis	19,000	17,000
Cincinnati	20,000	16,000
St. Louis	28,000	20,000
Cedar Rapids	16,541	21,092
Sioux City	12,000	12,000
Cleveland	12,000	12,300
Omaha	13,300	1,100
South St. Paul	9,045	3,500
Nebraska City	16,838	1,000
Keokuk	4,951	5,418
Des Moines	8,700	9,500
Atlanta	6,077	2,500
St. Joseph	9,000	2,500
Wichita	11,789	1,800

Also the following receipts of wheat at primary points since July 1, with comparisons:

	1890-'91.	1889-'90.	1888-'89.
Spring wheat	68,000,000	81,974,000	79,731,000
Winter wheat	110,000,000	28,608,000	27,787,000
Total, 37 weeks	92,386,000	103,882,000	79,731,000

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 16	18,606	266	45,025	12,334
Tuesday, March 17	6,330	905	32,318	7,919
Wednesday, March 18	13,557	722	43,119	9,000
Thursday, March 19	13,603	469	42,269	8,545
Friday, March 20	9,000	200	30,000	9,000
Week thus far	61,666	2,261	192,731	47,107
Same period last week	55,359	1,572	200,902	46,844
Shipments—				
Monday, March 16	4,795	.....	17,824	4,722
Tuesday, March 17	3,402	4	13,149	2,504
Wednesday, March 18	5,924	.....	11,778	4,062
Thursday, March 19	3,977	100	18,915	2,100
Friday, March 20	4,400	100	18,000	2,000
Week thus far	24,498	112	83,564	16,653
Same period last week	20,939	34	76,101	14,339

Estimated today's receipt's of hogs at 25,000, arrivals for the first three weeks of this month will reach 670,000, or 209,000 more than the corresponding period last year. Estimating next week's receipts at 180,000 and the two last days at 60,000, arrivals for the month will reach 930,000, against 534,986 for March, 1890. Shipments from Chicago for March, 1891, will be about 140,000, or 250,000 more than a year ago. Today's receipts are estimated at 26,000 hogs, 3,000 cattle, and 2,000 sheep.

CATTLE—All desirable cattle found ready sale at full former quotations, but "common" and "medium" cattle ruled weak, and in some cases sold 5@10c lower, but the general market was very satisfactory, and a good clearance was made early in the day. Shippers and exporters were among the principal buyers. Three loads sold as high as $6.05@6.15¼. The bulk of the "best" cattle sold at $5.60@6.00. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,500-lb Texas sold at $4.25@5. Exporters bought only two or three lots below $5. Native cows sold at $1.85@3.25, principally at $2.25@2.10. Stock cattle sold at $2.50@3.40. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.85@6.20
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs	5.20@5.80
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.60@5.15
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.70@4.55
Best native cows and heifers	3.75@4.40
Good to choice cows and heifers	3.00@3.75
Inferior to fair cows	2.50@2.70
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.30@3.20
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@4.00
Bulls, 1,000@1,800 lbs	2.25@4.50

HOGS—Receipts were short of expectations, and the quality about the poorest in over a year. Heavyweights were scarce and ruled 5@10c higher for desirable lots, while light and heavy mixed were 10@15c higher, last common to fair grades were weaker. Trade was active and only 5,000 remained in the pens. Packers paid $4.80@4.90 for light, $4.90@4.95 for mixed and $4.85@5.15, largely at $4.95@5.10. Pigs sold at $2.80@3.80, principally at $3.75@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts of sheep were quite large, while the demand was of indifferent character. Prices ruled fully 10c lower, and some remained unsold. Lambs sold at $6.00@6.60, native sheep at $5.00@5.80, Texans at $4.00@4.50, Western at $4.60@5.30. 297 Texas feeders averaging 61 lbs as low as $3.10.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 20.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,150 head, including 32 cars for sale; market 10c higher; steers, $4.60@5.60; bulls and cows, $1.60@4.50. Dressed beef steady at 7@8½c per lb. Shipments today, 740 beeves; tomorrow 2,600 beeves and 5,825 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 172 head. Market steady; veals, $5.00@7.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,830 head. Market firm; sheep, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $6.00@7.50. Dressed mutton firm at 8@9½c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,150 head, consigned direct. Market nominally steady at $5.60@5.65.

Kansas City, Mo., March 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,62 head; shipments, 830; market active, strong; steers, $3.65@5.50; cows, $2.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,920 head; shipments, 2,700; market steady; bulk, $3.65@3.85; all grades, $3.00@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,230 head; no shipments; market strong, unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., March 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; shipments, 500; market steady. Good to fancy native steers, $4.75@5.50; fair to good do, $4.00@4.65; cows and feeders, $2.20@4.00; Texans and Indians, $3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,000; market active, strong; 10@15c higher; $4.00@4.35; mixed grades, $3.80@4.10; light fair to best, $3.80@4.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 600; market strong; good to choice, $4.25@5.40.

Omaha, Neb., March 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,150; market steady on good grades of beeves, others weak; butchers' stock active and strong, feeders unchanged; fancy 1,400-lb to 1,600-lb steers, of which there are but few, sold at $4.85@5.00; choice 1,200-lb to 1,400-lb steers at $4.60@4.80; fair to good 1,050-lb to 1,250-lb steers, $3.90@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,900; heavy hogs steady, light and mixed slow and steady to 5c lower; range, $3.85@4.00; bulk, $3.90@3.95; pigs and light lights, $1.75@3.25; culls, $3.50@3.85; heavy, $3.80@4.00; mixed, $3.85@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; market steady; all sold; paying, $2.75@3.50; Westerns, $2.50@4.95.

Sioux City, Ia., March 20.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; market steady.

CATTLE—Receipts, 200; steady.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—There was a moderate demand, with prices lower than earlier in the week. Quotations were revised as follows: Navies, hand-picked, $2.10@2.20 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $2.00@2.10; poor to common stock, $1.40@1.75.

BROOM-CORN—Though quiet, with sales rather restricted, there was a fairly steady tone, especially in the better grades of corn. Quotations are continued: Fair to fine hurl, 1¼@3¼c per lb; good and coarse hurl, according to color, 4@4½c; self-working, green carpet brush, 4½@5½c; green self-working, 3½@4½c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—This staple was steady at medium grades, with sales at 25c and better rather slow, while there was a good demand for sweet makes of creamery at 27@28c. Fine dairies were in relatively fair supply and wanted. Quotations follow: Creamery, extra, 28@29c; fair to good, 25@27½c; fancy dairies, 27@28c; medium to good, 23@26c; roll butter, 23@25c; packing stock, fresh, 18@20c; old, 15@17c.

OLEOMARGARINE—Dairy, solid, 12c; extra dairy, 15c; creamery, 15c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Receipts at present consist largely of Skims, and with fine goods steadily diminishing these reserves are held at firm figures. A fair general movement is noted. Quotations follow: Full cream twins, 10¼@10½c per lb; full cream cheddars, 10¼@11c; do Young Americas, 11¼@11½c; Skimmed goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a reduction of 1@2c per lb from above quotations; hard skims, 4@5c; brick cheese, 12@13c. Liverpool market, 55s.

EGGS—Sales were chiefly in a small way and prices, a liberal aggregate. The retail price is $2.50 per ton for large egg and $2.50 for small size, large and nut coal. Quotations per net ton: Hard—Anthracite—Large egg, $5.00; small egg, large and nut, $5.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Pittsburg, $4.30; Indiana block, $2.50; Hocking, $4.00; Hocking and Ohio, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00.

COOPERAGE—The light business was well at steady prices, with sales recorded of 2,000 hard tierces at

DRIED FRUITS—While the market was fairly active, it was at the same time slow and sales chiefly of a jobbing way. Choice to fancy evaporated apples, 12¾@13½c per lb; fair to good, 11¼@12c; Northern sun-dried apples, 8@11c; Southern do, 5@7c; choice peaches, 8@9c; new blackberries, 8@9½c; new evaporated raspberries, 22@23c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—A moderate trade was recorded and but slight changes in quotations were noted: Borax, 10@12c; citric acid, 55@60c; tartaric, 38@40c; carbolic acid, 25@35c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.06@1.10; balsam tolu, 35@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, $1.50; calomel, 95c; camphor, 30@40c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 16@20c; chloroform, 50@55c; nux vomica, 5@6c; glycerine, 17@20c; gum arabic, 30@35c; lycopodium, 45@50c; opium, $2.60; morphine, sulph., $2.50@2.65; opium, $2.60; quinine, 25@35c; alcohol, in brls, $2.28 per gal.

EGGS—Sales early were effected at 22c per doz and occasionally a shade above that in a wholesale way, although there was a weaker undertone, due to increasing receipts, and a final decline to 20@21c occurred.

GAME—There was a quiet and slow trade, with prices much as recently: Good to choice mallard ducks, $2.50@3.00 per doz.; red-heads, $2.00@2.50; teal ducks, $1.25@1.50; small ducks, $1.00@1.50; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 75@90c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a good trade in oranges, while apples were dull and salable chiefly in a small way, and cranberries in light supply and like demand. Quotations: Good to fancy apples, $1.75@3.00 per brl, and common stock, $1.25@1.50; bananas, $1.25@2.25 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.50 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.00@3.50 per case; Indian River, $4.00@4.75; California Riversides, $3.00@3.50; Washington navels, $3.75@4.75; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and cherry, $4.00@5.00 per brl; bell and bugle, $12.00@12.50; Cape Cod, $12.00@13.00; pineapples, $2.00@4.00 per doz; strawberries, 25@30c per qt.

DOMESTIC FISH—The jobbing trade was fair, but not brisk, with corn syrups higher and coffees steady. Sugars continued unsettled, with prices in some instances nominal. Quotations: Sugar—Cut loaf, 7½c per lb; cubes, 6¾c; powdered, 6¾@6¾c; granulated, 6¾c; confectioners', 6¼c. Coffee—Java, 27@30c per lb; Mocha, 25@30c; Rio, choice, 23@23½c; fair to good, 21@22c; common Rio and Santos, 19¼@20c. Syrups—Fancy Carolina, 30@35c per lb; choice do, 26@28c; fair do, 24@25½c. Sirups—Corn, 29@30c per gal; standard grades, 25@28c; fancy, 32@35c.

HAY—The market was quiet and about steady. Sales were: On track, 4 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.00@12.00; 12 cars upland prairie at $6.50@11.00. Receipts, 852 tons; shipments, 81 tons.

HIDES—The market was dull and prices about ½c lower than earlier in the week, on the basis of 6@6½c for No. 1 light and heavy green salted country hides. Receipts were only moderate, but leather dealers reported dullness, and tanners were indifferent, except at somewhat price concessions.

OILS—Quietude prevailed, with turpentine ½c lower, and lard oil firm, in line with the advance in lard. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 150 deg., 8c; water white, 150 deg., 8½c; headlight, 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 10c; Kenojene, 12c; Elaine, 14½c; gasoline, 74 deg., 9c; benzine, 74c; linseed, raw, 54c, and boiled, 57c; turpentine, 43c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 36c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 50c; and winter sperm, 95c; coal oil, 8½@10c.

PIG IRON AND METALS—Trade in iron continued quiet, and in many instances rather dull, with pig nearly steady in price, merchant bar easy, and nails slow. Quotations: Lake Superior charcoal, $13.00@13.50; Scotch foundry, No. 1, $18.25@18.75; do No. 2, $15.75@16.50; bar iron, ex-store, $1.85@2.00; ingot copper, 12½@14½c per lb; cut nails, $2.50@2.60; wire do, $2.30@2.35.

POTATOES—Receipts continued moderate, and there was a steady market at a recent range of prices, as follows: Fair to choice Burbanks, $1.05@1.07 per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, $1.05@1.06; common and mixed lots, 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes—Illinois stock, $2.75@3.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Dealers were favored with a good demand on the part of local buyers and shippers to the East, and general steadiness was present, the market showing a moderate degree of activity. Quotations: Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 14@15c per lb; mixed lots, 10@13c; gobblers, 10@12½c; dressed chickens, 9@10½c; roosters, 6@7c; dressed ducks, 11½@13½c; dressed geese, 8@9½c; live geese, full-feathered, $1.00@1.20 per doz.

VEGETABLES—A moderate local trade was recorded, with the usual shipping inquiry, and prices remained nearly steady: Old vegetables—Beets, $1.15@2.00 per brl; cabbages, $3.00@3.50 per 100; onions, $1.60@1.75 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabagas, 30@35c per bu. New vegetables—Asparagus, 50@75c per doz; celery, 25@40c per dozen; cucumbers, 60@75c per doz; green onions, 20@30c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 15@25c per doz; new cabbages, $2.50@3.00 per crate; pie-plant, 35@50c per dozen bunches; radishes, 25@40c per doz; spinach, $1.00@1.50 per brl; tomatoes, $1.00@1.25 per 10-lb box, Florida grown.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—This market moves along in a quiet and uneventful manner, with a fair degree of interest displayed, prices remaining fully steady: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Eastern, fine—Coarse tub-washed, 27@30c per lb; medium, 28@33c; fine unwashed, 16@21c; medium unwashed, 24@27c; coarse unwashed, 20@23c. Missouri, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 15@20c; medium unwashed, 18@23c; coarse unwashed, 20@24c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, March 20.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork is in more demand; prime mess Western fine 56s, firm; do medium, 41s 3d, firm. Lard was in fair demand; spot firm at 32s; futures unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; Kansas winter, 8s 2½d. Flour is in poor demand; prices unchanged. Corn is in fair demand; prices unchanged.

COTTON—In moderate demand; middling, 4 15-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,300 American. Futures closed quiet but steady; March and April, 4 53-64@4 54-64; April and May, 4 55-64@4 56-64; May and June, 4 60-64@4 61-64; June and July, 5d buyers; July and August, 5 3-64d buyers; August and September, 5 4-64d buyers; September and October, 5 5-64d buyers; October and November, 5 2-64d buyers.

New York, March 20.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was a moderate business, with sales reaching 73,000 bales, at a decline of 4@5 points, closing dull and steady. Liverpool was 2 points lower, with spot sales of 10,000 bales, closing quiet and steady. New Orleans futures fell 8@9 points, but recovered and closed at a loss of only 1 point for the day, but the speculation was light, the sales reaching 15,000 bales. Here on the spot there was a decline of 1-16c, middling uplands being quoted at 9c, with sales of 293 bales for home consumption, closing quiet. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. The receipts at the ports today were 14,788, against 11,721 this day last week and 5,663 this day last year. Total for the week, 92,788 bales, against 58,893 last week and 36,425 this week last year. The receipts at the interior towns for the week were 52,858 bales, against 31,647 last week and 7,890 this week last year; shipments, 50,915, against 41,202 last week and 31,151 this week last year; stocks, 220,581, against 84,138 a year ago. The week's movement in sight was fair for the season, but the total is not up to last year. The following is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
March	600	8.69	8.67
April	7,500	8.71	8.69
May	11,200	8.81	8.79
June	9,400	8.92	8.90
July	16,900	9.00	8.98
August	18,500	9.03	9.02
September	7,100	8.99	8.98
October	2,900	9.04	9.03
November	500	9.04	9.03
December	700	9.06	9.04
January	100	9.10	9.09

COFFEE—Opened irregular, October declining 5 points and other months advancing 5 to 10 points, closing firm with the general list 5 to 10 points higher for the day, October closing the same as last night. The sales were 116,750 bags and the tone at the close was firm. The receipts at Rio were 6,000 bags, and the stock in the United States of 30,000 bags. London was unchanged on most months, with July up 3d. The American warehouse deliveries were 19,000 bags, including 5,000 bags here. Rio No. 7 spot was firm at 18¾c for No. 7, but trading today was light. There were 250 bags of No. 9 sold at 17¼c and 1,000 of No. 8 at 17¾c, both for account of the shippers.

WHEAT—Early in the day fell ½@¾c on some options but took an upward turn later and an advance was established of 1@c on March and ½@¾c on later months, closing at about the best prices of the day after a good speculation and a much better business for export. Cash sales here, 10 loads of No. 2 red for March at 86c over May free on board, also for milling, 2 loads of No. 2 Toledo red at 4¾c over May afloat. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.13@1.13¾. Option sales, 8,250,000 bu.

CORN—Was more active both on spot and in the speculation, and prices ran up 1¼@2c. Cash sales, 150,000 bu, including 40,000 bu for export. Options in elevator, 74¼@76c and 74½c delivery April 11. Yellow sold at 74¼@76c; steamer at 74@76c, in elevator, and 76@76c afloat; low mixed, 74@75c. Steamer yellow, 74¼@76c; ungraded, 74@76c. Option sales, 3,460,000 bu.

OATS—Were more active and advanced 1@1¼c on most options with August up 2c. Spot sales were in higher demand; sales of 90,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 59@59¾c; No. 2 white, 59¼@60c; No. 3 do, 56@60c; May, 59¼@60c. Option sales, 420,000 bu.

BUTTER—Steady; new creamery, 30@32½c.

EGGS—22½@24c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 11¼@12c.

SUGAR—Raw more active and steady. Fair refining, 5 11-16c; refined here dull and considerably lower; cut-loaf, 6¾c; crushed, 6¾c; granulated, 6¾c; XXXX, 6¾c; mold "A", 6c; Standard "A", 6c; confectioners' "A", 5¾c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,088 pkgs; exports, 12,986 brls and 12,014 sacks; firmer; fairly active. Sales—26,800 brls.

DRY GOODS—Business in dry goods at first hands was very satisfactory. The market was unchanged and prices for the most part steady. Jobbers on back orders continue to keep stocks in good condition.

PETROLEUM—Was depressed by reports of increased production, which caused selling by Western operators, and after opening weak the April option declined 1¾c in the first hour. Then the market recovered ¾c and closed steady. Refined was dull, but May and April, opening, 12¾c; highest, 12¾c; lowest, 7½c; closing, 11¾c; Lima oil, no sales. Sales—40,000 brls.

Boston, Mass., March 20.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 30@31c; fancy, well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 26@28c; extra imitation creamery, 24@28c; factory choice, 24@26c; New York and Vermont extra, 30@31c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 20@23c; East creamery, good to choice, 27@30c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 11½@11¾c; Western choice, 11¼@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 22@23½c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 22c; extra Vermont and New York, 22½@23c; Western extras, 22c; Michigan choice, 22@23½c; Southern choice, 22c.

CORN—Moving slow, but quoted firm both for spot lots and to ship. Shipping price, 75½@76c for Chicago No. 3 yellow; country yellow, 76c; high mixed car spot, 77½@78c; steamer yellow, 77½@78c; steamer, 76½@77c; good no grade, 75@76c, with off lots down to quality.

OATS—The demand rules quiet, but values hold firm. Chicago No. 2 white to arrive, 61½@61¾c; fancy No. 3 white clipped oats to arrive, 61¼@61½c; fancy clipped, spot, 62@63c; No. 2 white, 62½@62¾c for track lots; No. 3 white, 61@61½c for track lots; low grades nominal at 59@60c.

Duluth, Minn., March 20.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat market opened ½c lower this morning, but the weakness did not last long. Prices soon regained the top and advanced ½c above last night, closing strong. The big demand for cash wheat, mostly for eastern shipment, continues. Cash No. 1 hard closed at $1.09½; No. 1 Northern, 97¾c; No. 2 hard closed at $1.09½; No. 1 Northern, 97¼c; No. 2 Northern, 93½c; March No. 1 hard, $1.09¾; May No. 1 hard, $1.04; May No. 1 Northern, $1.00¾; June No. 1 hard, $1.05; June No. 1 Northern, $1.01¾. Cars on track, 56.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, No. 4, 530 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 20.—GRAIN—Wheat dull but steady; No. 2 red, $1.07; No. 2 April March, $1.07½; April, May, and June, $1.07@1.07½. Corn dull and easy; No. 2 mixed, 74@74½c; No. 2 yellow, 75½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 2 mixed, 59½c. Rye dull; No. 2 Western, 93c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions steady and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 12,200 bu; oats, 15,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 4,300 bu; oats, 15,800 bu.

Baltimore, Md., March 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Southern firm; No. 2 winter red, spot and March, $1.05@1.05¼; May, $1.01¾@1.01¾; July, $1.02@1.02¼; August, $1.00@1.00¼. Corn—Western strong; mixed, spot and March and April, 68¼c; May, 69¼@69¾c; July, 69c asked; steamer, 69@69¾c. Oats—Western white, 59@60c; do do mixed, 57½@58½c; graded No. 2 white, 59½@60c; do do mixed, 56@56½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,650 bu; corn, 25,197 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 53,953 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 20.—WHEAT—Cash wheat sold a little better today than it did yesterday, but was by no means active. Elevator commission men in the market at 69½c under May and their buying, together with that of local and outside millers, cleaned the tables apparently well of good wheat. Off grades and poor wheat were very dull, nearly 2c lower than at the prices asked. The bulk of No. 1 Northern was sold at 97¾@98¾c. Receipts of wheat for 24 hours were 250 cars; shipments, 40 cars. Close: No. 1 hard, March, $1.00; on short sales; No. 1 Northern, March, 97½; April, 97¼c; May, 96¾c; on track, 96c; No. 2 Northern, March, 95c; on track, 96½@96c; July, $1.01.

St. Louis, Mo., March 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—First sales were at a decline of ½c from yesterday's closing prices, but the market recovered and advanced rapidly, closing at near the top prices of the day, 1@1½c higher than yesterday's close; No. 2 red cash, $1.00¼@1.01¼; May, $1.01¾@1.02¼, closing $1.02¼; July, 93¾@94½c, closing 94½c; August, 91¾@92½c, closing 92½c bid. Corn was weak at the opening, then advanced sharply, but eased off again only to recover, and sold up amid considerable excitement, and closed 1¼@1½c higher than yesterday; No. 2 cash, 59½@59¾c; May, 59¾@60c; July, 59¾@60c. Oats higher, but quiet; No. 2 cash, 51½c; May, 53¾@54, closing 53¾c bid.

Cincinnati, O., March 20.—PORK—Firm, but quiet. Lard—Prime steam, $6.05. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.37½; longs, $5.45@5.50; ribs, $5.30; short clear, $5.62½. Bacon, firmer; boxed shoulders, $4.75; longs and ribs, $5.90@5.92½; short clear, $6.12½@6.25; hams, $9.00@11.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Toledo, O., March 20.—GRAIN—Wheat firm, higher; cash, March, $1.03½; May, $1.06¾; July, 90¼c; August, 86¾c. Corn active, firmer; cash, 64c; May, 64c. Oats quiet; cash, 52½c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; cash March, and April, $4.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,161 bu; corn, 9,643 bu; oats, 968 bu; clover-seed, 326 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,760 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 2,300 bu; clover-seed, 185 bags.

Peoria, Ill., March 20.—GRAIN—Corn steady, firm; No. 2, 63c; No. 3, 62c; No. 4, 60c. Oats active, higher; No. 2 white, 53½@53¾c; No. 3 white, 51½@51¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.11; spirits, $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 32,300 bu; oats, 42,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 19,800 bu; oats, 50,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at $1.03; No. 1 Northern, $1.14; No. 2 red, $1.06. Corn—No. 2, 70c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 31¾c.

Dehorner Huff Asks Some Questions.

CHICAGO, March 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An open letter to Messrs. Moore and Cockrell—Gentlemen: I am, along with yourselves, officially associated with the order of F. M. B. A. By the appointment of you, Moore, as National Preside dent, I have been acting as National Organizer of the order for over a year past. During the last few months I have put our order into a dozen counties of Northern Illinois. In fact Northern Illinois knows nothing of the order outside my work save possibly Knox County, through Brother Eph Kempster. Our brothers look to me for guidance and direction and have all along been joining our order by scores and hundreds at my statement that our ritual says to every member: "Go and do likewise." Now, I, F. M. B. A., strictly non-partisan, Alliance. I have berated the Northern Alliance because at Omaha in January last that Alliance declared "for a new political party," and I have pointed with pride to F. M. B. A. as strictly non-partisan, denouncing the Southern Alliance leaders for their action in St. Louis December last, refused "to allow the Kansas and Dakota delegates to call a new convention at Cincinnati for a third or independent party movement, because," they said, "the Democratic party has never yet refused us anything we have asked, and as long as it continues it is a good enough organ for us." I have known you Democratic old farmers for years, and if Democratic leaders can't "run the show at Springfield well knew last summer when they adopted their Democratic platform that they had something to do" to make a show of "covering the interest on State funds into the State Treasury." This thing is now offered to pull the wool over the eyes of legislators and prove to the "green-horns" that "Wilson is living up to his platform." I doubt very much the honesty of a man who starts out as he did by saying, "If I can't have the interest on the money, by G—d, I'll throw up the whole thing," and I affirm that Mr. Wilson used those very words to me direct, and he added that the brother—his brother—now with him in the office of Treasurer, "is a d—d fool, too."

Now, Mr. Editor, let the Legislature pass a short act (I can draw one inside of 500 words) providing:

1. That all moneys due at any time to the State of Illinois shall be paid by draft duly certified to the State Treasurer and shall, within ten days from date be deposited by said Treasurer in some one of certain State depositories to be designated by the Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State, or a majority of them. Then add penalties to prevent Wilson carrying those drafts around in his clothes for six to twelve months, as has long been done by the Treasurer. (See the catch?)

2. Provide that the designated depositories (Illinois State and National banks) shall deposit with the Treasurer bonds—nothing small kind—as security for the safekeeping of State money and interest thereon by daily balances at not to exceed 4 per cent per annum, payable monthly, and on no account to exceed the sum of, say, $50,000 in any one bank. Add proper penalties to which duties. Done, and the Treasurer (not dense either) and stop. This lot of verbiage is a fraud on us all and is done with intent to deceive. Its a regular Col. Wilson trick. I tell you, farmers and honest men at the Legislature, to look out for Col. Wilson. He's one of the kind of fellows who "allus has a yaller bull up-hill by the tail," I can drive a coach and four through that bill and will not now take your space to point out its particular defects, for its all wrong and as full of holes as a sieve.

H. H. H.

The Law is in Regard to Liquor Saloons.

CHICAGO, March 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States indicates that by the fundamental law of this country there is no such thing as a right to sell whisky or intoxicating liquors at retail; that it is not a man's right to put into his mouth or to put a poisonous substance in the mouth of any other man. The court uses this language:

By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dramshop where intoxicating liquors in small quantities to be drunk at the time are (sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of the state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source.

And it further said:

There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of the United States. Secretary Stelle, Palmer (a debarred lawyer), Wick(ed)line Blood, Barnett, Stewart. Now please name a farmer in the list. And these are the fellows who are running things in Illinois—and all Democrats. For that I don't care so much. But when you come and get Senator Pal

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

BUTLER, WRITER OF ONE OF THE IMPERISHABLE POLEMICS.

What Manner of Man Was the Good Old Bishop?—What Manner of Book Was His Famous "Analogy"?—Butler Compared to Bacon—His Disgust at Frivolity at Oxford—Woolsey's "International Law."

Some books, like some people, seem never to grow old. They pass out of sight and we forget them for a while, but a turn of circumstances brings them before us again and we recognize the old charm at once. Some of us (the well-brought-up ones) can remember using the famous "Analogy" as a text-book in days long gone by, and probably did not then expect to renew our acquaintance with it any more than with Malte-Brun's geography or the "Conversations on Chemistry."

BISHOP BUTLER.

Yet here is a slender, quartoish-looking volume bearing the old familiar name of the Bishop and containing a sketch of his life and an examination of the "Analogy" by Thomas Ruggles Pynchon, D. D. A fine photograph from the best portrait of Butler faces the title-page, and below we read:

His eloquence was like a chain of gold
That the wild passions of mankind controlled;

for which couplet the London *Magazine* for May, 1754, is responsible.

Bishop Butler's life was, unlike that of his restless and vivacious contemporary, Berkeley, almost wholly uneventful. Born in 1692 of somewhat humble parentage, according to British ideas, he died at the age of 60 Lord Bishop of Durham (the richest benefice in England), having previously occupied the less lucrative see of Bristol. From his ordination to holy orders in 1718 to his death in 1752 his life was so easy and prosperous that one is almost surprised at his having had sufficient energy to write a book that has since furnished spiritual pabulum to millions of people.

The author of the present work begins by correcting a popular misapprehension of the title of Butler's famous book. It is not, as is commonly supposed, an analogy between natural and revealed religion, but "the analogy of religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of nature." The origin and aim of the work cannot be given better than in Dr. Pynchon's own words. He says that in Butler's day—

> The method of observation and the study of facts as a basis for the induction of principles had come to be generally established in the public mind as the only method for the discovery of truth, as opposed to all methods of speculation and conjecture, and the deductions drawn from hypothetical principles. Philosophy and theology were therefore at once placed at a great disadvantage, being popularly supposed not to possess this only sure basis for ascertaining truth. In philosophy Locke sought to overcome this disadvantage by constructing a system based upon the observations made by the senses, and reflection upon these observations and upon the mental phenomena observed by consciousness. There can be no doubt that Bishop Butler, unconsciously perhaps, assumed at the same ends.

In looking at the introduction to the "Analogy," we can scarcely doubt the correctness of our author's preception. Bishop Butler here says: "Let us, then, instead of that idle and not very innocent employment of forming imaginary models of a world, and schemes of governing it, turn our thoughts to what we experience to be the conduct of nature with respect to intelligent creatures," and remarks that we can discover the general laws which regulate these just as we can collect the laws of nature respecting inanimate matter from experiments. By thus placing the doctrine of natural and revealed religion upon the same sure basis of truth as the phenomena of the material world "as collected from experiments," he hoped to gain once more for revealed religion "the ear of educated England," and history tells us that his success was proportioned to the grandeur of his undertaking. Dr. Chalmers says of "Butler is in theology what Bacon is in science. The reigning principle of the latter is, that it is not for man to theorize on the works of God; and of the former, that it is not for man to theorize on the ways of God." In other words, both these great philosophers called men's minds to the consideration of facts as the basis of truth, and insisted that these should be preferred to hypothesis and theory, a principle which is only strengthened as mankind grows more enlightened.

A curious sidelight is thrown upon the methods still holding ground in the great universities in the eighteenth century by a remark made by Butler in transferring his studies from Oxford to Cambridge. In a letter to Dr. Clarke he says: "We are obliged to misspend so much time here in attending frivolous lectures and unintelligible disputations that I am quite tired out with such a disagreeable way of trifling." One is reminded of the schoolmen of the middle ages and their discussions as to how many angels could stand on the point of a needle.

Bishop Butler was not only a scholar and a theologian; he was a man of affairs and of the world. He had personal intercourse with people in all ranks of life, from the tradesmen in a retired country town to royalty and the still higher circle of cultivated and thinking minds. His works are full of condensed thought, much of which is worthy to pass into aphorisms, as when he says our interest in religion is neither forced upon us nor offered for our acceptance, but presented to our acquisition. The thoughtful reader who wishes to become acquainted with Butler cannot do better than to study the "Analogy" in connection with Dr. Pynchon's monograph on the subject. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Woolsey's International Law.

This is the sixth edition reached by this old standard work since its first publication in 1860. Additions and corrections were made in 1864, 1871, 1874, and 1878 by the author, Theodore Dwight Woolsey, and this one is meant by its editor, Theodore Salisbury Woolsey (son of the author), to bring the matters it treats down to 1890.

The elder Dr. Woolsey was long teacher of and lecturer on international law at Yale, and his book is intended, not for lawyers and diplomatists, but "for young men of liberal culture, in preparation for any profession or employment, who need the enlarging influences of a study like this." In other words, it is not a text-book on its subject, but an introduction to it.

One of the most taking bits treated is the cause and consequence of the "Monroe doctrine," so often named and so little understood. It came about, briefly, as follows. A congress of the absolutist Powers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia was called at Verona in 1821:

> At Verona the subject was agitated of attempting, in conformity with the known wishes of Spain, to bring back the Spanish colonies into subjection to the mother country. This fact having been communicated to our Government by Great Britain, and the importance of some public protest on our part being insisted on, President Monroe in his annual message said: "We should consider any attempt on the part of the allied Powers to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety . . . as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Mr. Woolsey adds that this mere declaration by the President, meeting with the full sympathy of England, put an end to the designs to which the message refers.

It is a pity that our youth have not time to read such books as this. The slightest knowledge of the great principle of the law of nations would give any average business-man new thoughts, ideas, and views concerning such matters as the current Bering Sea dispute, and make him a very Saul among the prophets in the discussion of it in general society.

The limitations to the application of the Monroe doctrine are clearly shown by two actual cases—Maximilian in Mexico and Lesseps at Panama. The first was interference aiming to overthrow an existing Government; we moved an army to the Rio Grande and the French withdrew. The second was a commercial enterprise invited by an existing Government. A resolution offered in Congress to apply the Monroe doctrine to the case was properly voted down, for the doctrine was like the flowers that bloom in the spring and had nothing to do with the case.

Would the doctrine be properly invoked in case a foreign Power should now enter upon the Nicaragua Canal construction? Probably not, the matter being quite parallel to that of the Panama Canal. But as matters stand an American company having acquired contract rights, and having entered upon its work and begun its expenditure of money in full in accordance with its contract, has a right to ask its own Government to see that no third party shall interfere to its harm. If, however, it should find itself either forced or persuaded to share its rights with Europeans that would mean a new state of things. It is to be hoped that it will receive such ample domestic support (in the future as in the past) that outsiders shall find no loophole for interference. (New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $2.50.)

Petrarch.

Petrarch! What romantic associations the name calls up! He is the world's pattern lover. His name is one with which we become earliest familiar in the study of literature. Yet how little the ordinarily well-educated person really knows about Petrarch the man, his life, and his standing among his contemporaries! We think of him as the writer of love sonnets to a mythical lady named Laura. But, with the short-sightedness of even the great he expected posterity to remember him by a tedious long-winded Latin epic, "Africa." Yet Petrarch accomplished more than he, or his contemporaries, or even the modern world appreciate, for he was the John the Baptist of the Renaissance, the instigator of the great revival of Letters. In her charming "Petrarch" May Alden Ward calls him the "First Modern Man," and says that his life-work was opening the gates of antiquity to the modern world.

He was the first scholar since the ancients to devote himself to literature pure and simple. He held aloft a beacon that helped many another out of the Dark Ages into the light of the great Renaissance. He it was who saw the inestimable value of public libraries and took steps to found one; he exhorted the preservation of the ancient ruins of Italy which each newly powerful nobleman was destroying to use in building his own palace, and he urged the collection and care of classic manuscripts. Also, a fact almost unknown today, he was the first Italian to desire and preach Italian unity, a lofty ideal only realized today.

We are apt to associate Petrarch with Florence, whereas really he was not born there nor did he ever live there with the exception of a couple of visits. His father was a Florentine exiled all his life from his native town, so the little Francesco de Petracco was born in Arezzo.

When he was a few months old the little Checco, as he was familiarly called, was nearly drowned in the rushing, turbid Arno. A servant, to whose care he had been intrusted, was carrying him in a cloth knotted to a stick which he slung over his shoulder. In fording the river his horse stumbled, plunging the servant and his precious bundle into the stream, where both narrowly escaped drowning.

In her sketch of his life and time the author leaves a very human impression of the great Petrarch. He had a gentle, kindly heart, but ideas rather than people interested him. He was critical of individuals, and one feels an undercurrent of satisfaction in himself. His vanity was shown in his scheming for the coronation as poet laureate. He was restless with the unquiet of a transition period, always wishing that he had lived in the golden age of Latin literature, Virgil being his ideal. In his copy of Virgil he inscribed the death of Laura and his son.

Laura, by the way, seems to have been a flesh and blood lady, in spite of the great desire of some to prove the contrary. Some say that she was a matron, the mother of eleven children; others deny that she was even married. From his sonnets it seems probable that the lovely Laura was a divinity Petrarch worshiped from afar.

Never has a man of letters been accorded during his lifetime such appreciation, such honors, as Petrarch received. His progress from town to town, when he left the solitude of Vaucluse, was royal in the attentions showered on him. Kings vied with each other in tempting invitations to make their courts his home. But all this adulation seems to have had little effect on him and he walked apart from the ordinary paths of mankind, the Matthew Arnold of his age, teaching, exhorting, correcting, and inspiring—in short, directing the course of modern literature into the channels in which it has since flowed for nearly 600 years. (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

Old Wine in New Bottles.

In the very opening sentences of Mr. B. W. Woodward's "Old Wine in New Bottles" our hearts warm towards the author on account of his modesty and humility. He says: "Once in a great while a book is projected into the world full of grand, new, inspiring thoughts. This book is not one of the few." Criticism is disarmed at once. When so little is claimed it will be hard if the performance does not outdo the promise.

"Here are," our author tells us, "a number of essays, sketches, reminiscences of travel, and a few bits of verse. Take it for what it is worth!" Well—whether it is worth much or not depends largely on the reader's point of view. We are grown exacting in these latter days; we demand not only to be amused but that an entertainment should be artistic. The essays in Mr. Woodward's book are varied and clear, and many of them would be excellent but that they are disfigured by occasional instances of bad taste and an evident lack of high cultivation. Some of the verses are almost gem-like, but when we come to a line which depends for its rhythm on a mispronunciation or for its sense on an ungrammatical construction, we are repelled, and find ourselves wishing that the sparkling thoughts might have had a better setting. Still, if one is not very fastidious and cares only to be amused, "Old Wine" will answer his purpose very well. Here is a good specimen of the shorter poems:

THE GOLDEN AGE.

'Tis told in Hesiod's ancient rhyme—
And still we love the mythic story—
How earth had once a primal time,
Its sun a more transcendent glory.

The whole world at one altar knelt,
And man with man as brother,
In tranquil peace and concord dwelt,
As children of one mother.

That golden age on earth once shared,
When angels walked with men,
Poet and seer have long declared,
Some day shall come again.

But waiting not, let each and all
Restore some truth to fable olden,
Some bliss of Eden ere the Fall
Bring back, with love, the Age that's Golden!

(Lawrence, Kas.: Journal Publishing Co.)

A Dream of a Modest Prophet.

Mr. Edward Bellamy is responsible for a great many treatises upon various Utopias since he led the way with his "Looking Backward." One of the latest to appear is "The Dream of a Modest Prophet," by M. D. Leggett. The author found himself suddenly upon the planet Mars and has preserved to us a record of what he saw there. Apparently Mars was an exact reproduction in form and substance of the earth, or rather of the earth as it should be according to our author's ideas, the Marsites having gone through various stages of progress, beginning at a situation precisely similar to that of the inhabitants of this mundane sphere at the present time.

Mr. Leggett arrives at his conclusions in a precisely opposite manner from Mr. Bellamy; that is, he reaches a general state of beatification and content by a development of Christian individualism. While his conclusions are hardly so radical as those of the rival system, and while they are arrived at in a rather more reasonable manner, they nevertheless bear the earmarks of their kind. At a period when the church in Mars seemed in danger of going to pieces it needed but the reading of a volume of a hundred pages to bring order out of chaos. The labor question appears to have been settled in somewhat the same manner. As to matrimony, although the inhabitants of Mars steered clear of Mr. Bellamy's dangerous shoals, they nevertheless seemed to have been a remarkable people judging from the description of them. All matrimonial advances were prefaced by a minute investigation on each side in regard to the other, in which investigation everybody interested took a hand, and, everything having been found satisfactory, the sentimental part began. As, notwithstanding these preliminaries, everybody on Mars married, we must admit their perseverance under the difficulties which have confounded mere earth-born mortals. The book is a well-meaning one and has its merits. It is evidently an earnest expression of hope on the part of one who longs to see Christianity fulfill its true mission as the solvent of all troubles. Far be it from us to discourage such enthusiasm, but we must remember that perfection is not necessarily an earthly possession and that it is with things as they are that both God and man must deal. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Religious Books.

"The Busy Man's Bible," by George W. Cable, like all of the author's writings, is interesting and suggestive. The true spirit and method of Biblical study are well presented. Some of the author's positions, however, will be deemed too unqualified. One of his chapters is headed, "Prove the book by truth, not truth by the book." If the Bible is of divine origin it was given to men to teach many truths which they could not of themselves discover or be assured of. And yet there are some primary, intuitive truths by which a book claiming to be of divine origin should be tested. But once such a book is accepted its teachings may be received as proofs of truths not intuitively certain. So much in respect to the position of those who receive the Bible as specially inspired. We assume nothing here on that question. (Meadville, Pa. 189L.)

Brief Notices.

Harper & Bros. offer to the world a new edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," including Boswell's journal of a tour to the Hebrides and Johnson's diary of a journey into North Wales. George Birbeck Hill, D. C. L., edits the six fine volumes in which this work appears. There are innumerable portraits of the bearish old doctor and his grotesque biographer and the whole thing is so complete that there is nothing to be desired.

Little did Boswell, the prince of biographers, think that his life of Johnson would be more famous, more widely read, than anything the great man, his hero, the object of his almost abject adoration, should write; that it would be an epoch in the literary world, a standard by which all other works of a like nature would be measured. But so it is. The great things are often done by those unwitting of their enduring character.

There is always something fascinating about ancient Athens. Whether it is that her being a democracy attracts our sympathy or whether we are conscious of being akin in spirit to the breezy Greeks we certainly transport ourselves very easily into their company. An anonymous series of translations from Plato has now reached its fifth number, and we are introduced, in "Talks with Athenian Youths," to Charmides, Lysis, and several others of the jeunesse dorée of Athens, with whom Plato represents his master Socrates to have had most edifying conversations. These extracts are admirably edited, with copious notes, and to that large half of the world who cannot read Plato in the original the book will be welcome as giving a taste of his quality. The conversations are mostly between Socrates and some young men who wish to learn from him, but at the same time have ideas of their own, which they express with modest confidence. The scenes are very graceful, and if such talks really took place between the old philosopher and his ingenuous pupils we are disposed to envy both parties. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.)

Although over 80 years of age Brevet-Maj.-Gen. George W. Cullom has undertaken and accomplished the immense task of preparing a third edition of his "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy." Every effort has been made to have this edition as complete as possible.

It is pathetic to read in the author's preface that "over two thousand letters and circulars have been sent to graduates and others concerning their civil history, to which I have received replies from less than one-tenth, and most of these giving such vague and uncertain answers as to be of little use in compiling an accurate record."

Notwithstanding his rather disheartening fact Gen. Cullom offers to the public three fine, large volumes, as complete, concise, and clear as could be desired, and invaluable as a military record. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Gilbert Elgar's Son," by Harriet R. Davis, is a pleasant little story, the scene of which is laid among the Quakers of Northern Maryland. We should judge it to be a first effort on the part of the author and as such it gives much promise. While the book does not hold together very well and lacks spirit it has a good deal of naturalness in the descriptions of rural life and people, and the hero, Robin Elgar, is very well drawn. Why is it, however, that the average woman novelist will draw such wooden men? Gods to look upon, but alas, nothing more. It has never been our experience that men, in great crises, interlarded their speech with "by Jove," or "by George," or the "deuce." Notwithstanding these unrealities "Gilbert Elgar's Son" is decidedly wholesome and worth reading, and we hope to hear of more from the same pen. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The purpose of "A Study of Genius," by N. K. Royse, seems to be to condense into moderate compass the various works which have been written upon the subject. It necessarily, therefore, aims not so much at originality as at comprehensiveness. It considers genius under its various definitions and takes up various questions as to its originality and cause. It treats of the effect of accident, descent, and environment upon men of genius, and dwells with rather more detail upon the influence of the age upon them. While its conclusions are more or less truisms, it nevertheless is pleasantly written and evidences considerable investigation. Any one unable to go into the subject more in detail would find this work of considerable interest and obtain from it no small amount of information. It is well printed, but as a specimen of bookmaking the paper is hardly worthy of the type. (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.)

Few people stop to think in these blustering March days that beneath the wind-swept, desolate earth's surface the first thrills and quivers of the beautiful life of the months to come are already beginning. In "Summerland," by Margaret MacDonald Pullman, we may find embodied all the loveliness of past summers, all that we may hope for from those of the future. Although the drawings lack a certain decision and strength which are restful in a picture, they are full of quiet sentiment, suggestive of long, still, hot days among green meadows, besides softly gurgling brooks. The volume is prettily bound in dainty green and white covers. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

"The Gamekeeper at Home," by Richard Jeffries, is an attractive little volume, prettily gotten up and illustrated. It is written in an easy and interesting style. While it deals with purely English subjects, such as poachers, gamekeepers, and the like, and though the scenes it describes are purely English, as are also the fowl and other game mentioned, it may well interest any one fond of the simple pleasures of a country life and sports. Boston: Roberts Bros.

"The Prairie Farmer Horse-Book" is a manual for horse-owners as to the care and management of horses, including advice as to the treatment of common diseases. The writer, Jonathan Periam, supports his position on various questions by citations from the best modern authorities. The volume is thoroughly illustrated and will be of great aid even to experienced horse-owners. (Chicago: The *Prairie Farmer* Publishing company.)

"A Sappho of Green Springs, and Other Stories," by Bret Harte, is an attractive little volume. Harte is so much better in short stories that one wonders why he should ever write long ones. The four stories in this book have all appeared in periodicals, and are after the usual manner of this author—and there is no greater mannerist among our literary men than Bret Harte. The scenes are laid in the West and there is abundance of "plot and passion." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

New Periodicals.

Christian Thought. February, 1891. This is No. 4 of Vol. VIII. of Dr. Charles F. Deems' bi-monthly. It contains able articles by such writers as Prof. J. B. Thomas, Dr. R. Abbey, and Dr. Deems. Among the subjects discussed in the present number are: Primitive Theism, Life and Teachings of Krishna, Three Theories of Human Origin, and Heredity and Christian Doctrine. The periodical is ably conducted. (New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham.)

The *American Missionary*. March, 1891. There are in this number some interesting sketches of the experiences of missionaries in the mountainous regions of the South. The *American Missionary* is a very readable publication. (New York: A. M. Association.)

Literary Notes.

Over 38,000 copyrights were granted to American authors during the year 1890.

Mrs. Alexander Ireland's life of Mrs. Carlyle will contain several letters not already published and a new portrait.

Rudyard Kipling set up the type, printed, and published his first book himself in India, and as it had a sale of over 500 copies it paid all his expenses.

Frank R. Stockton is going to defy the literary critics once more by writing a lengthy story. The novel, as yet, is simply planned in the outline, and will probably not be published until the latter part of the year.

Théophile Gautier's daughter, Judith, inherits her poet father's talent; she writes in a style of inimitable freshness, naiveté, and charm, and her mind seems to possess all the Oriental imagery for which the novelist was famous.

The baptismal name of the well-known French writer of short stories, Coppée, is Francis, not François, as it is usually written. Coppée is now in his 50th year, and lives in a secluded quarter of Paris with his sister Annette Coppée.

Mr. Whitman is making ready for publication what he calls his last book. It is a collection of both prose and poetry. He will call it "Good-By, My Fancy!" a name which is a mistake in consideration of the fact that there is in existence a volume of verse bearing the far more apt title of "Hallo, My Fancy."

M. Zola is suffering intensely from rheumatism. In an interview recently reported he said that he was going, within a short time, to visit the city and battle-ground of Sedan, in order to obtain material for an account of the famous battle fought there between the French and the Prussians Sept. 2, 1870, when Napoleon III., at the head of an army of 90,000 men, surrendered to the victorious Prussians. The description of this battle will occupy a third of his next work, which will be entitled "La Guerre."

The will of Cardinal Newman bequeaths all his manuscripts and copyrights of books to the Rev. Dr. Neville, his real and leasehold property to the Rev. Mr. Pollen, and the whole of the residue to Messrs. Neville, Pollen, and Bellasis, all of whom belong to the Oratory at Edgbaston. The estate is valued at about $17,500.

"Small things express the man." Among the conservative follies of the time to which Tolstoi has risen superior is the comb; it is gravely stated that he now dresses his hair with his five fingers. His morning he gives to sweeping away snow, making boots, etc. Most of the afternoon he gives to the instruction of his disciples. He writes only two hours a day.

The mother of Robert Louis Stevenson, it is recorded, keeps a mighty scrap-book, in which she has gathered everything that has been written concerning her son. On the title-page to this scrap-book these lines are inscribed: "Speak weel o' my love, speak ill o' my love, but aye be speaking o' him." Mrs. Stevenson is an agreeable Scotch lady, and the author of "Treasure Island" is her only son. She is about to join her son and his wife in Samoa.

Here is an old story of Tennyson, which is worthy of resurrection: "The Laureate and a friend were out walking one day when a man was seen approaching. 'We must turn back,' said the poet, 'that fellow means to waylay us.' His companion, however, persuaded him to keep on his way. They caught up with the stranger and passed him. He took no notice of them whatever. 'What an extraordinary thing,' said the poet, 'the fellow seems to have no idea who I am.'"

One of the most entertaining and valuable papers in the March *Atlantic* is an autobiographic fragment from the pen of the late James Freeman Clarke—a vivid description of his youthful schooling. Every paragraph brims with suggestion for those engaged in developing the brains of children. Clarke owed his intellectual start in life to his grandfather Freeman. The theory of instruction of this wise man was that "real discipline comes to the mind when it acts not languidly, but with its full energy, and it acts with energy only when it is interested in what it does. Therefore when I am unable to keep up their interest in what they do, I turn their attention to something else, or send them out to play." Mr. Clarke has added to this quotation that the excellence of his grandfather's method may be seen from the fact that before he was 10 years old he had read a good deal of Ovid, some Odes of Horace, a little of Virgil, the Gospel of Matthew in Greek, and had gone as far as cubic equations in algebra.

Periodicals.

The Pacific Magazine. March. Seattle.
The American Philatelist. March. Chicago.

Books Received.

DREAMS. By Olive Schreiner. Chicago: H. Sergel & Co.

HOODWINKED. By T. W. Speight. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. A Memoir by His Wife. Two vols. New York: Belford & Co.

AN IDYL OF WAR-TIMES. By Maj. W. C. Bartlett, U. S. A., New York. Lew Vanderpoole Publishing Co.

MONEY. By Emile Zola. Translated from the French by Kendall Warren. Chicago: Nile Publishing Co.

CHAPTERS ON THE THEORY AND HISTORY OF BANKING. By Charles F. Dunbar. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE FIDALGOS OF CASA MOURISCA. Translated from the Portuguese of Julio Diniz by Roxana L. Dabney. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.

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British Compliments to Canada.

O Canada, dear Canada, we shall not discombobulate
Ourselves concerning Jonathan. 'Tis true he tried to reb you late
(That is, if tariff diddling may be qualified as robbery),
But Bull has learned the wisdom of not kicking up a bobbery.

No, Canada, we love you, dear, and shall be greatly gratified
If by your March elections our relations are, say ratified.
We don't expect self-sacrifice, we do not beg for gratitude,
But keep an interested eye, my dear, upon your latitude.

Railings and ravings rantipole, we hold, are reprehensible,
But of our kindly kinship we're affectionately sensible.
A mother's proud to see her child learning to "run alone," you know,
But does not wish to see her "run away" from home, she'll own, you know.

Macdonald is magniloquent, perhaps a bit thrasonical;
His dark denunciations at a distance sound ironical;
And when we read the rows between him and Sir Richard Cartwright, dear,
We have our doubts if either chief quite plays the patriot part right, dear.

But then we know that party speeches are not merum nectar all,
And we can take the pleasure of magniloquence electoral.
The tipple party spirit men will stir and whisky-toddy-fy,
But when they have to drink it cold its strength they greatly modify.

Beware the Ides of March? O, no! All angaries we defy, my dear!
The specter of disloyalty can't scare us—all my eye, my dear.
So vote away, dear Canada! Our faith's in friendly freedom, dear;
And croakers, Yank or Canuck or home-born, we shall not heed 'em, dear!

—*London Punch.*

A Netherlands Steamship Transferred to Baltimore.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Netherlands-American Steamship company, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Buenos Ayres, has decided to withdraw its fleet of four ships plying between Rotterdam and River Plate and put them in service between Rotterdam and Baltimore. The change will take place at the end of May.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 55 Madison st.

Kankakee refrigerators, solid oak, save ice

WHAT IS REAL ORATORY?

AN ACCURATE DEFINITION FROM THE PEN OF WILBUR THOMAS.

What the Art Is—How It Moves Men and Sways the Mind—The Combination of Gifts Required to Make the Orator—Advice to Would-be Aspirants for Forensic Honors—Daniel Webster's Views.

Denver *Commonwealth:* Daniel Webster once said that oratory did not reside in the man, but in the subject and in the occasion. In a sense this is true. Webster doubtless meant that the latent powers in the man were called forth by the greatness of his subject and the dignity of his surroundings, but unless these powers reside in the man instead of residing to meet the demands of a great occasion, when important issues are at stake, he is apt to sink below his natural level and be crushed by the very conditions that should become his inspiration. The first and greatest element of success in the field of oratory is thorough preparation and a clear conception of the subject to be treated. No amount of natural endowment, in the matter of delivery or personal address, however cultivated, can atone for a want of ideas. Empty declamation, depending for its effect on the tricks of oratory, will not long deceive a discriminating public. A complete mastery of the subject in hand is the magic wand with which the exponent of great ideas sways the multitude from the rostrum and molds the opinions of his hearers.

In order to please any accomplishment must be performed with apparent ease even though it be nothing more than a somerset. It is necessary that the public teacher know vastly more than he is required to teach, that his loftiest flight may appear effortless. The man who struggles with his thoughts, however great they may be, and evinces the fact that he has reached the limit of his powers, can hardly hope to please, much less convince. The pleasure in contemplating many really great and beautiful thoughts is destroyed by the evident agony in giving them birth. Pollok, in his ode to Byron, says of him: "Others, though great, seemed struggling from beneath to reach their object; he stooped from above to touch the loftiest thought, and stooped as though it scarce deserved his verse." This is extreme, but contains a truth.

What We Feel—Not What We Hear.

Why should not one be as profoundly impressed in looking out over the waters of Lake Michigan as in looking out upon the Atlantic Ocean? Manifestly, because he realizes that the one, though great, is compassed by neighboring States, and the mind easily bridges the distance to the farthest shore. The other is compassed by continents and leads the mind to contemplate the illimitable expanse of water that washes the shores of the whole world. He is in fact impressed more by what he feels he cannot see than by what he sees.

Thus it is in listening to a great orator. We are not so much impressed by what he says, as by what we feel he can say. We instinctively feel that there is a world of thought in reserve that would be instantly called into requisition should his position be challenged or the occasion demand it.

It is frequently said of eminent men that had some one of less distinction advanced certain ideas they would have excited no comment. This I take is generally true, because the one speaks with the weight of authority, in the light of abundant facts, the other offers an opinion without adequate knowledge; thus the conclusion in either case rises as high as its source, no higher. Hence we conclude, acquaintance with a wide range of facts and a thorough mastery of the subject to be treated are indispensable to successful oratory, however gifted by nature or modified by art the orator may be. Not every one, however, who has sufficient knowledge can hope to distinguish himself on the rostrum. He who aspires to become a master of the platform must not only have something to say, but must know how to say it. Once in possession of the facts how to present them in a way that will produce the most powerful effect upon his audience become the next important consideration of the would-be orator, which branch of the subject we will now briefly consider.

Real Secret of Effective Delivery.

The real secret of effective delivery lies in the ability of a speaker to impress himself with his subject. He for the time becomes the standard by which all thought and feeling and sentiment of a whole assembly are measured, nor can he hope to produce in his hearers an interest greater than his own. The true orator, as his mind becomes inflamed with unwonted activity, rises to a plane of thought and feeling of which he himself is altogether incapable in his calmer moments. His conception is sharpened and his thoughts come with a clearness and precision that leave no time for hesitation. The mind, as it were, becomes intoxicated with its own ideas and prodigal of its riches. Fancy waits on thought and speech on both.

On the other hand the perception of the hearer is correspondingly quickened, and the audience, catching the inspiration of the speaker, unconsciously rises with him as if animated by the same spirit. He has for the time made orators of them all, and each feels that the speaker but gives expression to sentiments entirely his own. Speaker and hearer have become thoroughly en rapport, and it may be truly said of a great assembly—a thousand souls with but a single thought, a thousand hearts that beat as one. Ability to become profoundly impressed with the subject under consideration, the power to rise to a sublime conception of it in delivery, and the faculty in a speaker of transmitting his own inspiration to his hearers, is, I think, the real basis of true oratory. These faculties may be classed under the head of natural endowment, and can hardly be acquired in perfection unless the instinct for them originally exists. These alone, however, do not make an orator.

Nature Is Never Prodigal.

Nature seldom bestows all her gifts in one place; hence we rarely find these qualities combined with great logical powers and originality of thought. On one hand she gives great brain power and originality, and we have the great author or thinker, of whom there are a great many. On the other she gives the power of impersonation, and we have the declaimer, the elocutionist, or the great actor, who can rise at will to a sublime conception and interpretation of the thoughts of others, and there are many of these. Rarely, very rarely, she bestows all these gifts on one individual, and we have a Cicero, a Pitt, a Gladstone, a Webster, a Beecher, whose power is only limited by the demands of "the subject and the occasion"—of these there are few!

A great orator must be eminently a thinker, a logician, a rhetorician, and an actor, which, in the nature of things, we could not hope to often find united in a high degree in the same individual.

The great orator is not a product of the schools, nor can we imagine him as submitting to be hampered by the conventional rules of elocution. To impose upon him a conscious observance of the rules that govern the mechanical speaker would be to impair his individuality and make him more like the multitude. Samson was easily shorn of his strength when once the secret of it was violated. [Exposed.]

Errors of Young Speakers.

It does not follow, however, that many valuable suggestions may not be given to those aspiring to enter this enchanted realm. While few can ever hope to attain this higher type of oratory all may be greatly benefited by a better understanding of the principles that underlie good writing and speaking. Having now gained a kind of analytical view of the orator, both in the study and on the platform, we will conclude the subject by indicating a few general rules, the observance of which tends to secure strong composition and impressive delivery.

A common error among young speakers is a tendency to diffuseness, which may be defined as a copious use of words so arranged as to create suspicion that a thought is somewhere concealed among them. The youthful orator, as a rule, feels it necessary to say unusual things in an extraordinary way, and strives to dignify commonplace thoughts by clothing them in fulsome rhetoric. The result is a painful incongruity between the thoughts and their apparel. This effect is usually heightened by an overwrought, stilted delivery as unnatural as it is unnecessary.

These faults are all but universal, and can only be fully corrected by time and experience. Simplicity is really the thing to be sought. The prime object of the orator should be to make himself understood, and to this end sense should never be sacrificed to sound.

Long sentences are fatal to clearness and force, however well constructed they may be, and should be studiously avoided.

Study Precision.

Precision is also of the utmost importance, and can only be attained be a nice discrimination in the use of words. Two words may not always be used in the same connection because they are synonyms, as the Frenchman found to his astonishment, who had learned that press and squeeze meant the same thing, and asked a young lady if she would not sing if she were squeezed. Such words should be chosen as shall express the exact shade and quality of meaning required by the context.

Ambiguous construction is another foe to clearness. The arrangement, as well as the language, should be such that we not only may, but that we must be understood, unless in matters of diplomacy and the like, where obscurity or capacity for double interpretation may be desired.

Careful analysis of a weak sentence will usually reveal that a phrase has been employed to express what may be expressed by a single word. The first principle of strong composition demands the employment of as few words as will clearly express the thought. This rule, carefully followed, will soon eliminate redundancy, circumlocution, and all kindred evils that weaken the style of many otherwise good speakers.

Much also depends upon the analysis of a subject and the plan of its development. Many fluent speakers, gifted with a certain eloquence of voice and manner, have a faculty of entertaining their auditors with a sort of oratorical medley in which neither plan nor purpose is apparent. They might discontinue a discourse at any point and no one would feel its incompleteness or be in any wise disconcerted. After hearing such a speaker one is conscious of remembering nothing in particular and carries away no impression save that of having been pleased. With others the marshaling of sentences and propositions is apparent from the beginning, and the march to a conclusion as concerted and orderly as the advancing columns of an army. Nor is this type of orator barren of rhetorical graces that beautify and embellish the style of the former, but with him every flower of speech is fertilized with a truth relevant to the subject in hand.

Avoid Spreadeagleism.

It now remains for us to consider the matter of delivery. Animated conversational style is most effective in treating ordinary topics, especially those of a didactic character. Impassioned delivery should never run throughout a discourse. This style easily degenerates into rant, and, even if it does not, no room is left for emphasis, and the speaker loses force by sameness. Monotony is always to be avoided and variety always to be desired.

In handling topics of an emotional character, warm, earnest delivery, relieved by an occasional climax, will usually be found sufficient to meet all the requirements of the case. The patter of the rain is far more eloquent after the reverberations of thunder have ceased.

"Spread eagle" oratory is the cheapest type in the catalogue, and most appreciated by those of least cultivation. The occasions are rare, indeed, where it may be employed with good effect, in addressing polite assemblies. The "robust" style of oratory is rapidly being modified and refined, the modern speaker striving to please or convince rather than to excite awe and wonder at his personal performance. WILBUR THOMAS.

ARE WOMEN WORSE THAN MEN?

One of the Sex Says Yes, Often, and in Many Things.

In the *Leisure Hour* for February Mrs. Mayo devotes her serial paper, "Under Discussion," to a criticism of some women's manners and ways. The article is a strong one, in the form of a conversation, but the gist of it is that women are distinctly inferior to men in very many important elements of human character. Women, to begin with, blind themselves to their own wickedness by using innocent terms to describe plain sins. Treachery is called tact; lies, fibbing; drunkenness, over-stimulation; while thoughtlessness is simply sheer vulgar selfishness and disregard for the rights of others. Selfishness may be equal in both sexes, but it manifests itself preëminently in some women by their capacity for petty pushing and grasping, and by their callous indifference to the rights and feelings of others:

> I am afraid that disregard for others' rights, an indisposition to look not only "on one's own things, but also on the things of others," is a besetting weakness of our poor sex. I think it is John Ruskin who somewhere says, in his rather pessimistic way, that he has come across very few women who seem to realise that there is anybody else in the world except themselves and their own children!

Sometimes out of spiteful inquisitiveness, sometimes to gratify a mean vanity, women will recklessly undermine or damage the influence or authority which is really responsible for the welfare of young lives. Nor is this all. While men and women are far more alike than they are indifferent, women are much wickeder in being more spiteful:

> For instance, women go out of their way to inflict pain or contumely on each other, even when there is no question of revenge or spite, or scarcely of personal knowledge. I have no doubt some men are quite as purse-proud or house-proud as some women, but generally they will simply neglect those whom they outshine. The woman wishes to drive home her triumph and enjoy it with the flavor of somebody's humiliation.

Then, again, few women have among themselves any share of that which among men is called "honor." A room full of girls will indulge in the most spiteful remarks about a visitor whom they see coming up the avenue, and then the moment she has arrived in the room they will surround her with greetings, hugging her, kissing her, and generally teaching a terrible lesson as to the possibilities of feminine treachery.

> I have heard men make remarks about others both spiteful and severe. . . . But those men would not straightway fawn upon the object of their contempt, and profess an unctuous joy in his society. If any man did so his fellows would instantly dub him a cad and a sneak. And yet too many men only laugh when they detect women in these mean treacheries! Quite recently a "society" journal said airily, as a matter of course, that women are allowed to speak and behave in ways which would cause the immediate ostracism of a man. I think the virtue about which women should examine themselves and their ways is truthfulness! To think it is the lack of this which underlies much bad manners and social treachery and petty injustice.

Mr

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

What We Old Fellows Were Doing Seventy Years Ago —Sam Simpson, the Village Bad Boy.

What can an old man do but look over his shoulder? Garrulous? Yes, I am. Reminiscent? Am I not myself a reminiscence? But I was as young and as spirited as any of you once. Why may I not babble on about those days? What harm?

Seventy years ago—I remember it now better than I did sixty, or fifty, or forty years ago—Sam Service was the bad boy of the village. If the doctor found his sign over the blacksmith's door in the morning he knew it was Sam who had put it there. If any villager on his way home at night was tripped by a cord across his path he knew Sam Service was lying somewhere near in the tall grass; and he knew it would be useless to try to catch him. Yet there was something about the boy that people, no matter how straightlaced they were, had to like. Of course it was imprudent to confess this liking openly. When the old folks talked together they found many a harsh thing to say of Sam, and they usually ended by agreeing that he would be in the penitentiary before he was of age. Above all the old folks deemed it necessary to warn their children against associating with him. To the credit of these dear old stupid ones it should be said that they did not fully appreciate the pathetic side of the case. Their eyes were so close together they could not focus them beyond the village prejudices and see, standing outside and alone, an urchin whose worst sin was that he was a real boy.

But, for all that, the boys of the village did play with Sam whenever they had the chance, even when they ran great risk of being caught at it; and as for the little girls, they nearly all liked him. Lucy Curtiss, who was the spryest and the prettiest, not to say the sauciest, little girl in Warden Township, had more than once stoutly defended Sam's name when it took some pluck to do so.

I was a lank boy, too tall, I thought, for the roundabout I had to wear, and too much afraid of the consequences to follow Sam's advice and lose it in the creek. Besides, on the day that Sam gave this advice it would have been necessary to take rather indiscreet pains to lose it from the little brace bridge, for the creek was frozen over. That was the day Sam and I went rabbit-hunting, the last day of the year. Sam carried the gun until we had crossed the bridge and gone down behind Bull's knoll, out of sight of the village. Then he let me carry it awhile, and I liked him for it. If my father had known of it he would have thrashed us both. Sam had no father, and his mother was an easy little woman, who had to work too hard to pay much attention to him. It is a mystery to me how boys succeed in getting hold of firearms. Neither my memory of my boyhood nor my observation of my boy's ways serves in the solution of the puzzle. But the fact remains that boys and firearms will find each other. Sam had got hold of this old single-barreled shotgun in some way, and it was a boon to go rabbit-hunting with him—a positive beneficence to be permitted to carry the gun a part of the way.

I had some doubts about the wisdom of Sam's plan when he told me to go around on the other side of the first brush pile and scare the rabbits out. I believe now that I was more cautious than most boys are. Surely I was not as reckless as Sam Service was. But, being a mighty hunter of the forest, I must not plead fear that he might shoot me when the rabbits came out, so I suggested that we look carefully into the brush pile first. We might see the rabbits sitting in there, and could pepper them as they sat. It was a fatal mistake, that. Sam turned on me in righteous indignation. The idea of a hunter shooting a rabbit sitting still! I felt small—small enough even to wear a roundabout—and I at once went around to the other side of the brush pile. With one foot I stamped on the side of the pile and then crouched down and held my ears. Nothing happened.

"Did any come out?" I asked.

"No; shake 'em up."

I stamped again and again.

"I guess there ain't any in there," I said.

"Yes, there is," replied Sam; "here's tracks. Shake 'em good."

This time I took hold of a piece of the brush and wriggled and wrenched it with all my might. There was a yell and a scramble on the other side of the pile and I knew something had happened. I ran around as fast as possible, and saw a rabbit scooting toward another brush pile.

"Why don't you shoot?" I said.

"He's too far."

"Why didn't you shoot when he first came out?"

This was another question. It wasn't a very polite question, either.

"Humph!" said Sam after awhile; "I s'pose you'd a' shot the first thing."

Now, as a matter of fact, I thought that was precisely the thing I should have done; but there was that in Sam's manner which told me it would have been a perfectly absurd thing to shoot at that rabbit at all. There was some reason, I felt sure, why a person who has come out for the purpose of shooting rabbits should not shoot at the first one he sees. I could not figure out what the reason might be, nor could I afford to admit that I didn't know. So I never found out.

Over at the other brush pile we were sure of our game. We saw him go in. I kicked and pulled and said "s'cat." I did everything that I could think of to make that rabbit come out, but he would not. Then Sam tried his hand at it, his hand and his foot, too; both fore, for that matter. But still the rabbit lay low. At last I began to tear the brush pile apart. Piece after piece I dragged out, but no rabbit came. I worked like a beaver and Sam stood guard. After a while I had removed so much of the brush that we could see into every nook and cranny of the pile.

"He ain't there," I said.

"I saw him go in, and I'm sure he ain't come out," said Sam.

I thought the same, so I continued my work. In time I had removed nearly the entire pile. There were only a few sticks lying together. I stood over them and looked into every possible nook in which a rabbit might hide.

"I'm sure he ain't here," I said.

"Well," replied Sam, standing the butt of the gun down on the ground, "that's funny, ain't it?"

We gave up the search. Sam laid his gun across a stump and stooped to tie his shoe. I started to walk over the spot where the brush pile had been to join him. I did not join him. I sprang as high as I could into the air and yelled. Sam started up and yelled too. The rabbit had jumped from almost under my foot and was bobbing away as fast as he could across the clearing. Sam reached for the gun and got it, but in doing so stubbed his toe, and went sprawling. He did, however, manage to keep some sort of a hold on the gun, and, shutting both eyes, he fired it in the first direction that came to his mind—or to his hand, perhaps, would be a more accurate way to put it. I have seen some splendid triumphs in my life; I have imagined that if ever any such should come to me I might be thrilled almost beyond my power of self-control. But I have never dreamed that I could ever again live such a moment as that one was when I saw that rabbit go whirling end over end and then settle on his side, and kick around in a little circle before stiffening out dead.

If it was a triumph for me what was it for Sam, who had fired the shot?

When I reached home it was pretty nearly dark. My mother had not yet begun to fret for me, since, through the holiday vacation. I was permitted to run with a pretty long rope. But I knew enought not to tell her where I had been or whom I had been with.

"Now hurry and bring in your wood," she said; "I've a surprise for you."

I did hurry. A prospect that there is to be some fun afterward makes work go fast and lightly.

Lucy Curtiss has invited you over to her house this evening. You may go and stay till 8 o'clock."

That was pretty late. In Warden, where people eat breakfast by candlelight, 8 o'clock is well along into the night. All the little folks and most of the big folks are supposed to be asleep or making ready for it by that time.

We had an early supper and I was washed and fixed up.

Lucy came to the door herself and let me in. I had cut across lots and gone to the kitchen door, which turned out to be the proper thing to do. It was, for the evening. Lucy's front room, since the kitchen had been turned over for the occasion. Jennie Billings was over by the flour-chest breaking a plate of home-made molasses candy into small bits with the potato-masher. When I came in she pretended not to see me, but I knew she did. As I think it all over now, I believe that Jennie thought even more of me than I thought of her. In a few moments there was a timid rap at the door.

"That's Sam," said Lucy, joyously, and she hurried to let him in. Sure enough, it was my companion, mighty hunter of the forest. I wondered that Lucy's folks had let her invite him there, but I was glad he had come. I don't remember much about Papa and Mamma Curtiss, but they must have been of a little broader gauge than most of the Warden folks. They even had playing cards in the house.

Well, of course, we had plenty to talk about. There was the rabbit-hunt, with Sam's wonderfully skillful marksmanship to top it off, and there were a thousand incidents in it that I have not attempted to tell. But Sam and I told them all, and another thousand on top of them, before we ceased to talk about the hunt. Sam was a little shy at first. One thing, he thought Lucy was the sweetest little creature in all the world; and then, another thing, his mother had rigged him up in a brand-new suit of clothes which made him look very well and feel very ill. But when he got to going on the subject of the rabbit hunt he forgot everything else, and was perfectly at home.

After we had talked our subject out and eaten a good deal of molasses candy Lucy proposed a game of smut. We didn't know what smut was; but we were in for it, whatever it might be. So Lucy got some cards from the other room and taught us what we were to do with them. May be we played the game right and may be we didn't. What we did was to take one card out of the pack, divide the rest as equally as we could, and then pair them and lay the pairs on the table in our turns. When one had no pair he had to draw from his right-hand neighbor. So it went on until somebody at last held the odd card alone. He was beaten.

Lucy was Sam's right-hand neighbor, and I was Jennie's. Sam had to draw from Lucy, and Jennie from me. While the game was going on I thought I saw Lucy look at the card which had been drawn from the pack, and show it to Jennie, too. But I said nothing. I wanted the girls to win, anyway. Once I got a peep into Jennie's hand and put the right card in my own where she would be most likely to draw it. I saw Lucy do something of the same sort; but I think, by the way she spatted her plump, pretty little hands and said "Goodie," that she gave Sam a bad card instead of a good one. But it so happened that I drew the ten-spot of hearts from Sam, and then, pretty soon, Jennie drew it from me, and, as that was the odd card, Jennie was finally beaten.

"She's smut, she's smut," said Lucy.

"First one out has got to smut her."

I was the first one out, so, under Lucy's directions, I took up the extra stove lid, which lay on the zinc under the stove, and, rubbing my finger across the under side of it, proceeded to put the smut on Jennie's face, while Lucy jumped around in glee and cried:

"Smut, smut, smut."

But I put on ever so little. I just touched her cheek with the tip of my finger, and would have stopped there if Lucy had not insisted that I must "smut her face all over." I didn't do that; I wouldn't. I finally compromised the case by touching her lightly on the chin.

The next game Sam was beaten. For some time it lay between Sam and me, and I might have been beaten had not Lucy, who not only knew what the odd card was, but had seen it in Sam's hand, prevented me from drawing it by coughing and shaking her little flaxen head when I reached for it. Lucy was the first one out.

"I have got to smut him," she said, as if it were the happiest moment of her life. And she did smut him—smutted him good, too. First she put a dab on one cheek, and stood back like an artist to look at her work. Then she smeared his other cheek. After that she dauted his forehead and his chin, and then blacked the whole tip of his nose. Sam stood it like a hero. He even pretended to like it. When he thought she was through with him, he started for his seat, but she spoke to him and he turned his head just as she put up her little finger and gave him a streak of black across his entire upper lip. When Lucy had put the stove lid back in its place she climbed up on a chair, took down the little mirror, and held it before him where he could see his face and hers, too, peeping up over his shoulder close beside. Sam tried to rub the smut off with his hand, but only succeeded in smearing both hand and face until he was a perfect sight to behold, and Lucy was so loud in her laughter that Mamma Curtis put her head through the doorway and said:

"Children, what are you up to?"

Sam and I left soon after that. I was in for staying till 8 o'clock, but Sam sort of winked at me and said he'd got to go then. So I went with him. When we were outside he said:

"Come on; we're going to have some fun with old Hackett."

Now, old Hackett was a boy-hater. Of course he was stingy and mean—all boy-haters are—and the boys had no more love for him than he had for them. He used to whip them out of his orchard and complain of them to their fathers for all sorts of things.

On the green, back of the store, we found the boys keeping themselves warm by running and jumping. Every last one of them had stolen away from home in some way or another.

As soon as we arrived the crowd under Sam's leadership started off down the road in the direction of old Hackett's just beyond the edge of the settlement. On the way Sam stepped in behind the blacksmith-shop, got down on his knees, reached as far as he could under the building and pulled out an old boot, from which he took two old single-barreled pistols and a copper flask of powder. How they came there nobody but Sam knew.

When we came in front of old Hackett's place Sam Service quietly lifted the gate off its hinges and laid it down in the road. Then, with many a stifled "sh" and some smothered giggling we passed inside the yard and took up a position right under the corner of the porch, as near to the crabbed old bachelor's bed-room window as we could get. Sam put us all in our proper places, and then, stepping out a little from the crowd, he whispered, "Now, get ready," and pulling out his two pistols and cocking them he raised them over his head and softly said:

"One, two, three!"

Nowhere but in the country, where the night is still as a tomb, can such a terrific burst of noise be heard, and under no other circumstances than a village shiverree (which word I decline to spell in any of your Frenchified ways) can such a medley of noises be concocted. Pistols rang out, cow-bells and tin pans clattered, horns hooted, cans rattled, and the horse fiddle screeched like a magatherial demon above them all. Fancy anything you can think of, the shock won't be any greater than it was that New Year's Eve to old Hackett. There was a crash of glass, a heavy kerchug, an awful oath, and in a moment there was a rush of boys up the road. In another moment there was not a boy to be seen, and not a sound to be heard, save the cackling of the aroused poultry and the noise of the disturbed horses and cows in the barns.

Sam and I kept together. When we were well out of that scrape for the time being and had done with recalling the several incidents and laughing at them heartily in turn, Sam said:

"I know how we can make some money."

"How?" I asked.

"Maj. Gardner will give five cents a pair for pigeons."

Maj. Gardner was the stage-driver, and on all holidays, when the stage didn't run, managed to make a little money out of turkey shoots and pigeon shoots.

"But where can we get the pigeons?" I asked.

"Up in the church belfry."

"When?"

"Tonight."

I had no relish for going into a church belfry at night. But I wanted Sam's respect, so I said nothing of my timidity.

"Come on," said he, and away we started toward the little white church, which was soon reached. We tried the front windows and then the side windows. Finally we found one that we could raise. I boosted Sam through and he pulled me in. The snow on the ground reflected enough of the sky's brightness to make it lighter inside than I thought it would be, but there were goose pimples on me, and every sound, real or imagined, made my hair prick my head. There was a white sheet thrown over the altar to keep the dust away, I thought it was a ghost, but Sam walked straight up to it and pulled it off.

"We'll want that to put the pigeons in," he said, and groped on toward the little vestibule from which a ladder led to the belfry floor. When we passed the stove I saw there was a fire in it. As we climbed up the ladder every creak made me cringe. I kept as close to Sam as I could. At the top he said:

"Now, there's any number of pigeons roosting up here. You stand here and hold the sheet while I feel around for 'em."

He had just begun to feel around when I heard a noise down-stairs, and my heart began to thump and my ears to throb. It was the sexton opening the front door. Years before that they had used to hold watch-meetings every New-Year's eve, but the practice had been given up, and now the people remained at home and slept, while only the sexton sat up to watch the old year out. At just 12 o'clock it was his duty to toll the bell to let the villagers know the old year was dead. He had come to do that, and the bell rope ran no lower than the loft in which we were. We didn't know at that time what he was there for, but as we stood in the corner together I said:

"What if he should come up here?"

Sam made no immediate reply. The sexton poked up the fire in the long, flat stove, and we heard him tuck in three or four pieces of wood as he sang softly an old, familiar hymn.

"I'll fix him," said Sam, "if he does come up."

I thought there never was another so courageous fellow as Sam Service in all the world. I had no idea how he was going to fix him, nor did I feel very confident that the sexton would not fix us, but I admired and leaned on Sam. He meanwhile had fished up an old broom and a piece of the handle of another from the corner. With a small strip which he tore from the edge of the sheet he tied them together quickly in the shape of a cross. Over this cross he flung the sheet and fastened it at the ends of the cross piece. Behind this we stood in the darkest corner, too dark a few moments ago, now not dark enough.

Presently we heard the old sexton clambering laboriously up the ladder. We held our breath lest he should hear the breathing. In a moment the light of a dim lantern struck the rafters over our heads and slowly came down, down, nearer and nearer to us. Sam clung to the cross; I crouched in its shadow.

The sexton had landed at the top. Suddenly his singing broke off and a little exclamation of mingled fear and surprise told us that he saw the sheet. With that impulse that usually directs a boy against all reason to do the right thing at the right time, Sam stepped forward right toward the sexton, holding the sheet-covered cross before him and uttering a low, hollow wail. It started my hair, though I knew what it was. The sexton hadn't much hair to start, but he made up for it in starting his body as rapidly as his legs would carry it down the ladder. There was just a scramble and a shug. The sexton was at the bottom. In another moment he was outside the door.

"Come on, quick," said Sam, and down the ladder we went as fast as we could slide. We jumped out at the window much quicker than we had crawled in, and away we scampered around the church corner and down to the stage barn, where most of the other boys were stowed away in the layloft fast asleep.

There are a good many ghost stories still told in Warden. This is the explanation of one of them. I have no doubt the old sexton could have made a pretty good guess at the explanation of it years ago, for when he came back in the morning and found the cross and altar sheet in the belfry must have known it was no ghost, but I presume by that time he had told his ghost story and had to stick to it.

The next day was New Year's, and the feature in which I was most interested was the turkey-shoot. Maj. Gardner was there with his double-barreled gun, which was the pride of all the village youth. It was a blessing to have such a gun owned by a man who actually made Warden his headquarters. Lon Mayhew, the best shot in the village—in the county, some said; in the world, we boys supposed—Lon was there and so was Ed Baxter and his dog. There had been several other shooters there, but they had fired at the target and demonstrated that they could not put as many shot in the paper as Lon Mayhew had, so they had gone on over to the pigeon shoot in the next field, for there is something fiendish in most marksmen that makes them prefer to maim an innocent little dove rather than merely demonstrate their skill on a paper target. The Major charged 10 cents a shot in the turkey shoot, and then he gave the winner a big, fat turkey.

"I believe if I had my gun here I'd take a shot for the turkey, after that shot I made at the rabbit yesterday," said Sam.

I advised him to go and get the gun.

"I would if I had 10 cents," said he; and then, as if a happy thought had struck him, he added: "Just wait here awhile."

In a very short time Sam came back with the gun and with 10 cents. I don't mean to go into any speculations as to where he got the money.

"It's 10 cents a shot, ain't it, Major?" said he, approaching the old sportsman.

"Yes," replied the Major, hardly looking at him.

"Well, I'll take one;" and Sam handed out the money.

"What! You going to shoot?" said Maj. Gardner. "Waal, Lon, all I've got to say is, you're gone up now."

The Major and Lon laughed a good deal while Sam was loading the gun.

"Here," said the Major, "you can't put that whole handful of shot in the gun. If you're going to shoot here you've got to shoot under the rules." The Major winked at Lon as he said this, and then walked up and measured out the quantity of shot the rule allowed Sam to use.

Sam rammed the load home and put a cap on the gun. The Major went through an extravagant pantomimic imitation of Sam's manner of holding a gun, and then, resting the butt of his own "beauty" on the ground, paid no further attention to the boy.

Sam brought his gun up to his shoulder and shut one eye. He was a little fellow and the gun was heavy; he could hardly hold it out with one hand and reach the trigger with the other, but he struggled bravely to do both. The end of the barrel swayed about till I feared for my friend and hero. Then he let the gun down and rested for awhile. After awhile he placed it against his shoulder again and squinted with one eye over the barrel for a long time. The longer he squinted the more the gun swayed about. Then, just as I was beginning to tire of holding my breath and wondering if he ever would shoot, Sam shut both eyes and gave the trigger a yank.

"By George," said Maj. Gardner, when the smoke had cleared up, "the boy has done something, sure as you're born."

We all walked down to the target, and there, sure enough, was the paper full of holes.

"Great thunder, Lon," said the Major, "the little skeezix has beat you nigh two to one."

We staid around pretty nearly all the forenoon—till the shoot was declared over—and Sam and I carried the turkey down to his house, each holding a leg. I didn't care then if my father and all my relations saw me with Sam. I was proud to be with him. I would have been proud to be thrashed for being with him. And from that time on nothing among us boys was too good for Sam Service—not even pretty little Lucy Curtiss.—"*An Octogenarian*" *in Denver Commonwealth.*

To a Thrush.

O Mavis, caroling loud on yon bare bough,
Making the orchard ring
With message of the spring,
My heart doth bless thee now,
For lo! what joy thy fresh notes bring!
Yea, life again—that thou
From winter's frozen fount hast learnt so soon to sing!

Sing on, sweet bird, I pray:
Sing louder, sweeter, higher,
Till the shy crocus bursts to hear thy lay,
And sets my garden plot on fire;
Better to sing on this drear day
Than later, when the full-voiced choir
Holds mirth and revel mid the snows of May,
Joy when needed most comes best;
And thou, brave thrush, art blest,
Like him whose dirge amid the falling leaf
Helps us to bear the chill of autumn's grief.
—*The Guardian.*

Taken a Tumble.

Ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana is not posing as a candidate for the Presidency any more, now that he has heard the return of the poll of the Indiana Legislature. He feels today that he would be a very fortunate man if he should be taken for the tail of the ticket.

At the Theater.

"I see that the name of the gas man is given on this playbill. What does the gas man do?"

"I fancy he writes the advance notices of the plays that are produced."—*Puck.*

False Economy.

To buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Infants are entitled to the best obtainable. The Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk best infant food. All grocers.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

EXPLANATIONS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

Statements Prepared by Senator Allison and Representative Cannon—The System of Distributing Bills Among Committees Condemned as Vicious and Tending to Extravagance—Increasing Committees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Before the Fifty-first Congress adjourned authority was given Senator Allison and Mr. Cannon, Chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, to prepare statements for insertion in the *Record* showing the amounts appropriated by the last Congress, and the increases or decreases of appropriation compared with the Fiftieth Congress.

The statement prepared by Mr. Cannon shows the amounts appropriated during the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses under the several bills to have been as follows:

Title.	50th Congress, first session, 1887 and 1888.	51st Congress, first session, 1889 and 1890.	Reduced (-) or increased (+) by 51st Congress over 50th Congress.
Agricultural	$ 3,396,760	$ 4,547,555	+ $1,150,795
Diplomatic and Consular	1,464,000	1,464,000	
District of Columbia	6,215,000	6,215,000	
Fortifications	11,297,000	11,297,000	
Indian	6,313,000	6,313,000	
Legislative	22,000,000	22,000,000	
Military academy	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Navy	22,000,000	22,000,000	
Pensions, including deficiencies	88,000,000	88,000,000	
Post-Office	60,000,000	60,000,000	
Sundry Civil	42,000,000	42,000,000	
Deficiencies, exclusive of pensions	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Total regular annual appropriations	$ 268,341,118	$ 270,836,555	+ $2,495,437
Miscellaneous	268,341,118	270,836,555	+ 2,495,437
Permanent annual appropriations	68,000,000	68,000,000	
Grand total	$337,341,118	$338,836,555	+ $1,495,437
Net apparent increase			+ $1,495,437

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD STEAMFITTER; ONE thoroughly acquainted with heavy work; a man capable of handling men to good advantage. State age, nationality, and experience; none but steady, superior yeds and reliable men need answer this advertisement. Address B C 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE METAL POLISHERS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD WAGES GUARANTEED TO COMPETENT WORKMEN; MARRIED MEN PREFERRED. APPLY TO LOZIER AND YOST BICYCLE MANUFACTURING CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FURRIERS; ALSO good fur cap maker; steady employment. Address GORDON & FERGUSON, St. Paul, Minn.

Boys.

WANTED—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY, NEAT AND well schooled; bring specimen of penmanship and apply today to W. BUSHNELL, 160 East Lake-st.

WANTED—BOY IN BAKERY. 247 57TH-ST. Hyde Park

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR both Sides of the Tariff Question." Contributors are Gladstone, Blaine, Mills, Carnegie, Sherman, McKinley, Breckinridge, Morrill, and others. This is no rehash from newspapers; every word has been specially written for us; the discussion is brilliant and to the point. Price, cloth, gold stamp, $1.50. Live agents can coin money from now until November 1st. Write for terms immediately. A. PENISTON, Sole Publisher, 33S Broadway, New York.

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER OR LESSEE of an established weekly trade journal; good arrangements made with responsible, active party. Address O 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY ADVERTISING MAN; must be a good one. Address, giving name and references, O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY MORNING routes; those attending school or doing light day work. Apply to M. C. RAMER, Room 4, Tribune Building.

WANTED—A BARN MAN; MUST TAKE CARE of horse and cow. Apply at 631 Adams-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT farm hand to work on Michigan farm; state experience and wages required; could accommodate man and wife. Address P 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 20 YEARS to act as collector; must have first-class references. Address S 111, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY ASSISTANT IN OFFICE; salary $60; position permanent; railway fare paid here; inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. MANAGER, Lock-box 532, Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR STATE-ST. OFfice of Weber & Pfeifer, dyers and cleaners; must live on South Side. Apply after 1 o'clock on Saturday at 111 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3007 Park View-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHand ironing; small family; best wages. 2343 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages to a competent girl. References. 4287 Greenwood-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in 8-room house; family of two. Inquire at 118 Forty-ninth-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework. References. 3311 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of 5. Apply at 92 18th-st., top flat, Saturday or Monday 11 to 2.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages. 1232 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; two in family; good wages. 1551 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; good home. 3119 Groveland-av

WANTED—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; PRIvate family. 3805 Lake-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY WHO LIKES TO FINISH musical education in Leipsic without charge. Particulars of MISS SCHROEDER, 1126 Demonbreanst., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—LADIES WISHING LIGHT, PLEASing work; quietly at home; send stamp; paid for by mail. Address Aquarelle Co., Fall River, Mass.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—HAVE A been engaged in the chattel mortgage loan business 8 years; have good standing and will furnish excellent references; would like to meet some one who has $5,000 to $20,000, and would be willing to invest in that line; will show him handsome profits; answers must be in party's correct name; no post-office addresses will be considered. Address B C 102, Tribune office.

A LADY OF SOME MEANS AND UNQUESTIONable character and ability desires to correspond with a gentleman of means who would like to join in furnishing a nice rooming-house, and by so doing secure a good home and an income from money so invested; no triflers need answer. Address S 4, Tribune office.

A TRUSTY MAN WITH $25 ($30 MONTHLY) CAN A have a successful position; sell sewing machines, plates, etc., worth $500; very cheap. 39 Dearborn-st.

A BIG PAYING BUSINESS FOR MAN WITH A small capital; exclusive right of Chicago. Room 10, 156 Van Buren-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—ROOMING AND BOARDing house, select locality, will bear investigation. Address S 117, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE OR PART STOCKS C of dry goods, clothing, furnishings, shoes; removed immediately; confidential. P 70, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GOOD CIGAR STORE NEAR BOARD of Trade; investigate. J. C. POLLEY JR., 94 Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED for small investment to take established dry-goods business, as advertiser would give whole attention to it; will bear investigation; no clerks. Address R 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF MODern house on South Side. R 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ALL OR PART OF furniture of an elegant office; will also sell a neat and desirable business, all or share; a new Columbia safety bicycle, and new typewriter; great bargain. 23 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—MERCHANT TAILORING IN WINOna, Minn.; population 18,208. J. BARBIE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LARGE ROOMY 50-ROOM house, $60,000; part cash, balance city or country property. The finest saloon on East Madison, $8,000. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, WITH OR WITHout premises; must sell on account of sickness. Apply to or call at JOSEPH WEIS, 1000 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3,500 TONS OF CLEAR CRYSTAL F blue ice, harvested in January at Winnebago Lake, Wisconsin. For information address A. C. HALLOCK, 19 Wonogo-st., Oshkosh, Wis.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED CORNER GROCERY N North Side; large, clean stock; fine fixtures; cash counter trade; best reasons for selling cheap; $2,000 takes it. Room 32, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, LOCATED ON S. Halsted and 58th-st., Lake View; doing a good paying business, but owners can't attend to it. Call at store, or Room 3, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY 50 MORE 20-ACRE LOTS IN Turnbull County, California; raisin land; cultivation nearer only required; price of land from crops; stamp for pamphlet. 506 Rialto, Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY HOTEL IN A TOWN OF 600 inhabitants; good location; first-class patronage; reason for selling, wants to retire from business. Address Lock-box 8, Erie, Ill.

FOR SALE—DESKS, SAFE, CARPET, ETC., AND lease of office. Address B C 118, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-THREE ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms and lease, located close in on South State-st.; must be sold; $2,000; if taken at once will sell on easy payments. There is a fortune in this house for a hustler. See MOODY & CO., 93 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, WITH OR WITHout horse and wagon, on the West Side. Address R 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL UNTIL MONDAY evening one nice stock of groceries; old established corner store. 62 Sedgwick-st., Lincoln Park.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING SAMple-rooms on South Side. GOODWIN & CO., 92 Washington-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASES OF FLATS AND houses to sell; bargains GEO. W. CARR & CO., 93 Rookery.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST AND LARGEST RE-tail drug store in Omaha by the Kinsler Drug Co. Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—CORNER GROCERY; BEST LOCAtion West Side. R. KOEPPE, 92 Blue Island-av.

GOOD CORNER GROCERY, OLD ESTABLISHED G business for sale. B. McDONOUGH, Room 28, 220 Dearborn-st.

LIVERY BUSINESS—PORTLAND, OREGON. L Large stable, fine horses, excellent rolling stock, central location, cheap rent, well established, good paying business; good reason for selling; price low; particulars and terms address D. D. LYNCH, Portland, Oregon.

PARTIES WANTING TO BUY A NICE BOARDP ing-house call at 629 West Adams-st.

THE ELEGANT HAT AND GENTS' FURNISHING T store, 211 E. Chicago-av., for sale; great sacrifice.

WANTED—BUILDER WITH CAPITAL TO build six houses; liberal inducements. C. G. & J. C. KELLER, 87 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN W an established iron, heavy hardware, and wagon stock business; an active and responsible position in store to go with it; advertiser feels himself entire master of the business, and a life-long experience in same. Address B C 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY CIGAR STORE; MUST BE in good location and cheap. Address P 91, Tribune office.

WILMINGTON, ILL., 2,000 INHABITANTS; NO photographer; rooms, corner, second floor; $10 per month. Address C. L. BENNETT.

WANTED—BUSINESS OF SOME KIND, LIVERY preferred. H. H. HELLEN, Saratoga Hotel.

WANT STOCK OF DRY-GOODS, BOOTS AND W shoes, or clothing for spot cash. R 32, Tribune.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call on J. F. BENNETT, 41 S Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute and Invalids' Hotel, corner Wabash and Van Buren-sts.—For the treatment of all chronic and surgical diseases, deformities, eye and ear, special and private diseases, etc.; a regular faculty of seventeen physicians and specialists.

DR. CARROLL—SPECIALTY, DISEASES OF women. Consultation free, 125 State-st., cor. Mad.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS TREATED SUCCESSfully; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, cor. Bannister and 27th-sts.; office, 20 State-st., R. 37-2; hours 2 to 4, 7:30 p. m.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 6 STATE-ST.—H CAN get a cabinet, one light, crayon, $1; 25 different and one life-size picture, for one of yourself and lady.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

FLATS FOR SALE.

Cottage Grove-av., bet. 29th and 30th, 4-story and basement brick, 6 stores and 26 flats, paying over 10 per cent. $90,000

Cottage Grove-av., bet. 35th and 31st, 4-story brick, 3 stores and 15 flats, paying 10 per cent. 60,000

LAKE VIEW-AV.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Near Graceland-av., 50x150	$ 100
Corner Belmont-av., 29ix—	
Corner Byron, 132x125	
Near Grace, 100x230	250
Corner Grace, 150x231	225
Corner Nelle, 100x200	275

NORTH SIDE LOTS

FOR SALE.

Aldine, near Evanston-av., 100x150	$ 125
Aldine, 111x180	110
Nevada, corner Evanston-av., 122x166	15,000
Nevada and Lake shore, 200x165	45,000
Belmont-av., cor. Pine Grove, 47x150	150
Belmont and West-court, 68x150	140
Barry-av., near Lake View-av., 50x125	200
Barry, west of Waubun, 50x196	175
Byron, east of Pine Grove, 200x140	125
Evanston-av., near Grace, 50x230	1,000
Evanston-av., corner Cornelia, 100x168	100
Wellington, near Lake View-av., 50x160	300
Wellington, near Evanston-av., 80x145	175
Oakdale, near Waubun, 50x140	140
Swift, cor. Frank, 135x150	150
Newport-av., e. of Evanston, 50x125	125
Newport-av., near Lake View-av., 50x140	150
La Salle-av., near Eugenie, 62x115	310
Superior, near Dearborn, 20x100	7,500
Lots on Byron, Grace, Southport, Ward, and Hamdon-avs. from $600 to	1,200

NORTH SIDE HOUSES

FOR SALE.

Cor. Addison and Pine Grove, lot 100x150, new 11-room house, hardwood finish, all modern and complete $25,000

Barry-av., near Lake View, lot 50x125, 2-story and basement brick, all modern 22,000

Barry-av., cor. Waubun, lot 94x196, 3-story brick house and barn, every convenience 30,000

Ontario, near St. Clair, 3-story and basement brick, all modern 35,000

Walton-place, near Rush, 3-story and basement brick 7,000

Dearborn-av., near Schiller, 3-story and basement, every convenience 25,000

State-st., near Goethe, 3-story and basement brick 12,500

La Salle-av., near Goethe, 3-story and basement brick; double house 12,000

Astor-st., near Burton-place, 3-story and basement brick 9,000

Astor-st., near Schiller, 3-story and basement brick 15,000

Pine, cor. Ohio, 3-story and basement brick 14,000

Elm-st., east of Lake, 3-story and basement brick; all modern 12,500

ACRES.

15 acres cor. Loomis and 110th-sts	$ 1,500
5 acres cor. May and 91st	2,500
18 acres, 95th-st., near Juniata	3,600
20⅞ acres, 95th-st., S. Park, and Indiana-avs	
20.1 acres, 63d, S. Park and Indiana-avs	
15 acres, 63d, S. Park and Indiana-avs	3,000
5 acres, Michigan-av. and 51th	1,500
10 acres, State and 92d	3,000
113 acres, Park Ridge	500
20 acres at Lake Forest	1,200
20 acres, 96th and Cleopalaines	2,150
34 acres, Sec. 1, Stickney	600
120 acres, Sec. 12, Stickney	900
80 acres, Morton Park; a bargain	
50 acres, Highland Park, on the shore and Sheridan-drive	2,000

DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 99 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE— CITY REAL ESTATE—

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,

119 and 121 La Salle-st., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

CHOICE VACANT CORNERS.

Two corners, 53d and Jackson-av., at $125.
S. w. cor. 43d and Oakenwald-av.
S. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.
N. e. cor. Forrestville-av. and 46th-st.
S. w. cor. Langley-av. and 66th-st.
S. e. cor. Grand-terrace and Jefferson-av.
N. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 57th-st.
N. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 54th-st.
S. w. cor. Berkeley and 62d-st.
S. w. cor. South Chicago-av. and Woodlawn-ave.
N. w. cor. Evans-av. and 64th-st.
N. e. cor. State and 54th-sts.
N. e. cor. State and 57th-sts.
S. e. cor. 63d-st. and Langley-av.
N. w. cor. Lake-av. and 58th-st.
N. e. cor. Greenwood-av. and 54th-place.
N. e. cor. Washington-av. and 54th-st.
N. e. cor. Myrtle-av. and 66th-st.
S. e. cor. 67th-st. and Evans-av.
N. w. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 44th-st.
S. e. cor. 63d-st. and Evans-av.

VACANT FRONTAGE.

48x150 feet, 62d-st., corner Evans-av.
150x133 feet, Greenwood-av., corner 62d-st.
100x133 feet, Ogleby-av., near 63d-st.
25x118 feet, Prairie-av., near 68th-st.
40x130 feet, corner Michigan-av. and 45th-st
80x171 feet, Cottage Grove-av., near 46th-st.
30x171 feet, Cottage Grove-av., near 45th-st.
50x124 feet, Ellis-av., near 63d-st.
25x124 feet, Maryland-av., near 63d-st.
124x176 feet, cor. South Chicago and Woodlawn-avs.
100x120 feet, Jackson-av., near 53d-st.
100x125 feet, Drexel-av., near 63d-st.
31x122 feet, Evans-av., near 64th-st.
50 feet frontage on Monroe-av., near 55th-st.
100x161 feet, Calumet-av., near 61st-st.
200x116 feet, Wabash-av., corner 33d-st.
160x141 feet, corner 61th-st. and So. Chicago-av.
34x125 feet, 52d-st., near Hoyne-av.; cheap.
24x118 feet, 56th-st., near Greenwood-av.
50x178 feet, Monroe-av., near 56th-st. Bargain.
130x183 feet, Madison-av., near 63d-st.
212x165 feet, corner Greenwood-av. and 54th place.
125x125 feet, South Chicago-av., near 91st-st.
100x150 ft, Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd.
S. w. cor. 43d-st. and Berkeley-av., 51½x125; $10,000.
Ellis-av., near 43d-st., 50x100, at $175.

The above is a selected list of choice property. Many pieces are offered below the market for quick sale. We look for a general advance in prices of property on South Side after May 1st. Now is the time to invest.

FOR SALE—

ELEVATED RAILWAY CORNERS.

PRAIRIE-AV.
CALUMET-AV.
RHODES-AV.
VERNON-AV.
On
43D-ST., 61ST-ST., 71ST-ST.,
and
ADJACENT STREETS.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES AND FLATS. Calumet-av., near 33d-st.; elegant home.
33d-st., near Rhodes-av.; mod. house.
Grand-av., near 30th-st.; mod. house.
41st-st., near Langley-av.; mod. house.
42d-st., near Vincennes-av.; mod. house.
Prairie-av., near 43d-st.; mod. house; large lot.
Langley-av., near 40th-st.; elegant residence.
Oakenwald-av., near 42d-st.; mod. house.
Brookdale, two blocks from Ill. Cent. station.
Hanaman-st., near 39th; mod. house.

WEST SIDE.

Washington-blvd., near Garfield Park.
Washington-blvd., near Lincoln-st.
Monroe-st., near Kedzie-av.
Adams-st., near Paulina.
Ashland-av., near Adams-st.
Taylor-st., near Asland-av.; flat bldg.

NORTH SIDE.

Wellington-av., near Evanston-av.; mod. residence; large lot.
Delaware-place, 3-sty. flat bldg.
Huron-st., near Dearborn-av.; flat bldg.
New houses at Austin; easy payments.
J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

Leasehold paying 10 per cent	$ 20,000
Four stores and flats, W. Kensington	14,000
Brick store and flats, W. Van Buren-st	11,000
Store and flats, Canalport-av., rent $70	1,000
Brick house, St. Lawrence-av., near 42d	4,200
Brick houses, near Stock-Yards	2,850
Brick house, Park-av., near California	4,500
Stone-front house, Waverly-place	1,500
Stone-front house, Adams, near Wood	1,500
Brick cottage, Albany-av., near Madison	2,700
Brick houses, Dickey-av., near Homan	2,200
Brick cottage, Norwood-av., near Kedzie	1,800
Brick houses, Carroll-av., near Kedzie	4,500
Frame house, Lake View, 9 rooms	1,000
Frame house, South Evanston, 7 rooms	5,000
Frame house, Morgan Park, 6 rooms	2,100
Frame house, Edgewater, 10 rooms	6,500
Apartment building, Jackson Park	100,000

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE. LA GRANGE.

21 MINUTES FROM CHICAGO, On the C., B. & Q. R. R.

Triple track, 42 trains daily. Choice residence lots in the Kensington Addition to LA GRANGE.

Every city improvement included in our price. A bargain for the investor or home-seeker. Those wishing to select lots should call soon, for PRICES WILL ADVANCE. Come and talk with us and get plats and tickets.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE
LA GRANGE.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
10 to 25 acres in a body in Hammond; can be subdivided at once.
4 lots in Hammond, platted; ready sale.
82 ft., vacant corner, West Side; all improvements.
State-st., near 35th, 66 ft. building; pays over 8 per cent.
Palmer and Coles-avs., 2 desirable corners.
EDWARD F. WHITE, Room 40, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— LA GRANGE.

Only two and a half blocks from station.
Very choice house of eight rooms.
Lot 50 feet front.
Good barn and good assortment of fruit.
Owner is going to leave the State and will sell at a sacrifice.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—32x129 feet, east front, between 64th and 65th-sts.; $150 foot.
LANGLEY-AV.—5 feet north of 64th-st., west front; lot 66x129 to alley.
PRAIRIE-AV.—25x south of 69th-st., west front; 25x128 to alley; street macadamized, sidewalk, water.
MADISON-ST., 50 ft., or larger, in alley; 115 feet east of 44th-st.; south front; bargain; $1,700 per lot.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property; valuations, sales, or exchanges. Taxes paid and assessments adjusted without cost. List your holdings with us. SOWER & CRUIKSHANK, 97 and 99 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES.

Drexel-blvd.; one of the finest houses on the street, with large grounds; finest location on the street.

Michigan-av., near 29th-st.; a beautiful home at a moderate price.

Michigan-av., near 28th-st.; a fine, modern house with all improvements.

Prairie-av., near 30th-st.; two fine, modern houses in this choice location at a moderate price.

Calumet-av.; two beautiful houses in the best location north of 31st-st.

FINE HOUSES OUR SPECIALTY.

We have most elegant homes in all portions of the city. A class of homes that owners will not have publicly offered.

Those wishing to buy a fine house call upon us.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT—

DREXEL-BLVD., NEAR 46TH-ST.,
100x382,
EAST FRONT.
Terms to suit buyer.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—BUNCH OF 8 LOTS; $350 each; easy terms; Address P 121, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY REA, MENDEL & CO.

SPECIAL.

Grand-blvd., n. w. cor. 51st-st., 200x150 ft., or lease. $100,000.

Grand-blvd., n. w. cor. 43d-st., 245x150 ft., or lease, $250 per ft.

Grand-blvd., near 42d-st., 50x150, e. f., $275 per ft.

Grand-blvd., near Oakwood-blvd., 22x140, w. f., $235 per ft.

Grand-blvd., near Oakwood-blvd., 50x150, e. f., $280 per ft.

Wabash-av., near 42d-st., e. f., 158x171, $125 per ft.

Michigan-blvd., near 42d-st., e. f., 100x161, $275 per ft.

South Park, near 63d-st., w. f., 100x125, $65 per ft.

Vincennes, near 64th-st., e. f., 200x125, $55 per ft

Drexel-av., near 59th-st., 75x130, e. f., $120 per ft

Drexel-av., near 53d-st., 100x130, e. f., $130 per ft.

Jackson-av., near 55d-st., 100x120, e. f., $105 per ft.

Everett-av., n. w. cor. 55th-st., 120x150, $150 per ft.

South Park, facing Washington Park, 75 or 100x178 ft., near 60th-st. $30 per ft.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Tel. 4027. 42 Rookery Rotunda.

FOR SALE— RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

Branch Office, 3116 Cottage Grove-av.

Now is the time to buy. We offer you the very best bargains in Chicago.

10 PER CENT PROFIT IN 6 MONTHS.

Lots on Drexel-av., $600, $650.
Lots on Ellis-av., $600, $650.
Lots on Storms-av., $600, $650.
S. w. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

Between Cottage Grove-av. and the Ill. C. R. R. 50th to 51st, 52d to 53d; the depot at 52d; Cottage Grove-av. to be paved and Electric R. R. from 51st to 60d. Choice lots, choice locations, and great streets. Do not delay in securing some of these lots. The price of these lots with all the improvements to be made around them and near them this summer proves the future success.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—

A fine modern home on Grand-blvd., near 42d-st., 100x382.

Containing 12 rooms finished in hardwood throughout, elegant mantels, slate board, and hall trees, sanitary plumbing, fine gas fixtures, all in complete order. Price $15,500 for a quick sale.

REA, MENDEL & CO., Exclusive Agents, 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

Tel. 4027.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BLVD., NEAR 37TH-ST., by elegant modern 9-room, tile and modern, 2-story and cellar, stone-front residence, 11 rooms, finished in hardwood throughout, beautiful carved hall tree, sideboard, bookcases, wood mantels, etc., best of plumbing and sewerage, marble floor and wood wainscoting in bath-room, artistic gas fixtures, polished hardwood floors, etc. This house I built for a home and is complete and perfect in all respects; will give a big bargain to prompt purchaser; price $17,500, 1-3 cash or any other reasonable terms. Address OWNER, R 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY M. R. BARNARD & CO., 209 CHIcago Opera-House.

Groveland-av., bet. 32d and 33d, elegant brick and stone residence; brick barn; all in fine order.

Wabash-av., corner 52d, two-story frame residence; good condition.
Lot 84x132. Price $10,000.
UNIMPROVED.
Drexel-av., 146 feet, east front, between 55th and 56th-avs.
Calumet-av., east front, between 50th and 51st-sts.; 200x180.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD—

NO. 4346.

An elegant detached new modern home, 2-story and cellar, containing 13 rooms, 6 large chambers, bath-room, finish; entire house finished in various hardwoods, elegant sideboard, mantels, bay glass and hall tree of special design built in, open sanitary plumbing, slate sinks and laundry tubs; bath-room wainscoted with Italian marble with mosaic floor, linen chute from bath to laundry in cellar; also large cedar storeroom, elegant gas fixtures, electric gas lighting, etc. This house is being erected by best system of low pressure heat; lot 30½x150 to wide alley. Considering the location and the advancing price on building lots in popular districts we will give the best bargain in a detached home in Chicago; price, $25,000. Open for inspection Sunday.

REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4027. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—
NEW HIGH CLASS RESIDENCES.

3223 and 3225 South Park-av. (the coming boulevard), adjoining 10 rooms, besides laundry, bathrooms, pantries, etc.

Price $18,500.00.

Finished in select hardwoods. Every modern improvement and convenience. The handsomest and absolutely best built houses on the market.

PERRY A. HULL, 3221 South Park-av., or Room 821 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE— CORNERS, ON STATE, WABASH, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, PRAIRIE AND CALUMET, And adjacent streets. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 102 La Salle-st. Tel. 1,811.

FOR SALE—

WABASH-AV., north of 12th-st.—30, 40, or 80 feet; price $1,500 per foot.
WABASH-AV., north of Harmon-court—40 feet; price $1,000 per foot.
WABASH-AV., north of Harmon-court—18 feet; price $1,200 per foot.
WABASH-AV., near 13th-st.—50 feet; price $1,200.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

2730 CALUMET-AV., good brick house of 11 rooms, with frame cottage on rear of lot; lot 25½x180 feet, cheap.
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., nice little modern house, 10 rooms, $6,500.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

WABASH-AV., near Auditorium, extra width lot, with cheap brick improvements.
MICHIGAN-AV., near Pullman Bldg., double lot.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EAST WASHINGTON BUSINESS property, 40x320, with 2 1-story buildings; bargain. A. D. HYDE & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. CORNERS—
150 feet, corner of 70th-st.
100 feet, corner of 72d-st.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 102 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9. Tel. 492.
The splendid tract of property northeast corner of Indiana-av. and 57th-st., being 264 feet west from Indiana-av., 264 feet east front, and 264 feet west front, Prairie-av., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—FRONTAGE AND CORNERS ON THE following streets, at a low figure, close to Park Manor Station, at the terminus of the Alley L.:

VINCENNES-AV.
CLEMENTINA-AV.
SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.
SOUTH PARK-AV.

REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4027. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—

WABASH-AV., just north of 18th-st., 25 feet, with frame improvements.
FOR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS.
THIRD-AV., north of Polk-st., one piece of 150 feet.
WABASH-AV., the best corner south of 12th-st., 152x178 feet.
FOURTH-AV., near Van Buren-st., 50x108 feet.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON-CT., 4 feet, east front, being 24x132. A QUICK BUYER CAN GET THIS AT A LOW PRICE. WILL BE OFFERED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
T. W. BLATTERY & CO., 121 LA SALLE-ST., EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. AND 39TH-ST., 75X 120; $65,000; will take $25,000 in other good property as part payment.
E. C. WARE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 12th and 13th-sts., 20 ft. with frame improvements, and 25 ft., with brick improvements.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., SOUTH OF 42D-st., 6-sty stone-front dwelling, 2-story and cellar, 9 rooms; strictly first-class; price, $11,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CORNERS.
Garfield-boulevard, w. of State, 47x125, only $ 5,000
Evans-av. and 46th-st., 50x125, only 1,500
Wharton-av. and 52d-st., 30x100, only 10 000
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 126 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—2 HOUSES ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH of 30th, $6,500; 2 houses on Michigan-av., near 12th, 20th, and 13th, and a nice one on Oakwood-av., $6,000. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK house, Grove-av., near 35th-st., $9,000 bargain. Address R 94, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—

PEOPLE OF BUSINESS THRIFT Will See
ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY IN OUR
NEW 10-ROOM, STONE-FRONT HOUSES,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE,
Located at
ELLIS-AV. AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.

SOUTH FRONTS DOWN OPEN STREETS. Macadamized streets, concrete walks.

NEAR CHARMING DREXEL-BOULEVARD. And is convenient to Illinois Central and Lake Shore boulevard suburban trains, and only two blocks from Cottage Grove cable cars.

These houses are in the heart of the best South Side residence district, and are only
TEN MINUTES' RIDE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

SIX GOOD BED-ROOMS in each house.

FURNACE HEAT AND ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES in every room.

Electric bells and speaking tubes.
Wood mantels, decorated walls.
Entire house wired for electric gas lighting.

FRONT AND REAR STEPS OF STONE.

PRICES ONLY $7,500 AND UPWARDS.
PRICES ONLY $7,500 AND UPWARDS.
TERMS: $2,000 CASH, BALANCE IN Monthly payments and long time, interest 6 per cent

FOR INVESTORS.

We can give you one or more of these houses under responsible lease at $60 per month, which makes them first-class investment property.

PLANS can be seen at our office. OUR AGENT will be at our BRANCH OFFICE at the property every day and evenings.

THESE HOUSES ARE $1,000 UNDER THE PRESENT MARKET. You can if you wish buy one of these houses and almost pay for it out of the house in the next three years.

SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF JR. & CO.,
OWNERS AND BUILDERS,
INTER-OCEAN BUILDING, INTER-OCEAN BUILDING.
N. W. COR. DEARBORN AND MADISON-STS.

NOTE—We have just removed to our new and commodious offices in Inter-Ocean Building, where our increased business facilities will enable us to still better serve the generous patronage extended to us in the past, and where, by industry and integrity we hope to make new friends, whom we shall endeavor to faithfully serve.
W. H. C. & CO.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE.

MODERN HOMES.

By BARRY BROS., Owners, Rooms 41 and 43 Inter Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st.

We wish to say a word in regard to our method of doing business. We sell only our own property and buy everything—land, material, and labor—at wholesale, employing skilled labor, which we employ by the year, as we have work for them all the time. We give our customers the benefit of all this, as well as of our personal experience in this line, exclusively for years. We are thus enabled to sell a better house for less money than can possibly be built by a private individual. This we can prove to you if you will give us the opportunity.

Owing to our extended operations we are enabled to sell our houses on easy terms, just as low as for all cash.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING LIST]

Nos. 3225 and 3227 Wabash-av.—3-story 10-room, rock-faced Bedford stone fronts, stone steps, finished in hardwood throughout, with polished hardwood floors in hall, reception-room, and dining-room, wood mantels, latest improved grates, elegant buffet with beveled plate mirror in dining-room; gas-fixtures wired for electric gas lighting; walls tinted and decorated; butler's pantry with sink, large kitchen; basement contains laundry with metal tubs; furnace, fruit room, etc.

In sewerage and plumbing we spare no expense, but use the best to be had.

This location is the best on Wabash-av.; frontage all built up with fine private residences; only one block from station on alley elevated, one block to cable line; cable cars 125 feet deep to 39-foot paved alley; price $11,500.

Nos. 3234, 3236, and 3238 Vernon-av.—Same as those described above; are convenient to Ill. Central station at 31st-st., also Cottage Grove cable cars; price, $11,000.

We are just completing 4 elegant private residences, Nos. 4301, 4305, and 4307 Drexel-blvd., which are well worth your attention; they have been pronounced by experts in building very cheap at the price, $18,000.

Our houses are all open for inspection week days and Sundays.

FOR SALE—

SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS.

Calumet-av., south of 61st-st., 50 ft. $ 80
Prairie-av., near 61st-st., 50 ft. 80
Calumet-av., n. w. cor. 46th-st., 256.6x125 110
Indiana-av., e. cor. 50th-st., 256.25x161 200
State-st., south of 57th, 50x160 300
61st-st., cor. Calumet-av., 150x119 400
Langley-av., Langley, 24 ft. 100
47th-st., cor. Vincennes-av., 120 ft. 250
47th-st., cor. Calumet-av., 128x100

SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK AND STONE RESidences on Drexel and Oakwood-blvds., with 50 ft.; $20,000, $24,000, $25,000; new brick houses, near Oakwood, for $5,500 and $8,000; 302 61st. Sunday.
B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 703.

FOR SALE—
BIG 83D-ST. BARGAINS.

STEWART-AV., cor. of 83d, 300x125, at $12 ft.
HARVARD-AV., cor. of 83d, 300x125, at $12 ft.
WEBSTER-AV., cor. of 83d, 300x125, at $12 ft.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, Exclusive Agents, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD.—20 FEET IN ONE

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS.
SOUTH CHICAGO. SOUTH CHICAGO.
100TH STREET.

Get location and then you are sure to make money. You have it right here on one of the main thoroughfares.

Rock Island R. R. depot two blocks, street-cars one block from this property.

Who are the prosperous men? Those who buy real estate in good locations.

South Chicago will be one of the largest manufacturing centers in the States.

Lots are selling on easy terms.

Shade trees and sidewalks will be put in FREE.

Call and get a plat.

WILLIAM LAING & CO.,
R. 302 Opera House Bldg.,
S.W. cor. (112) Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—
ERIE, CALUMET-AV., CORNER OF 97TH-ST.
ERIE, CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN 97TH AND 98TH-STS.
ERIE, CALUMET-AV., NEAR 67TH-ST.
ERIE, CALUMET-AV., CORNER 67TH-ST.
ERIE, INDIANA-AV., CORNER 97TH-ST.
ERIE, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 57TH-ST.
ERIE, PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER 97TH-ST.
ERIE, PRAIRIE-ST., NEAR 67TH-ST.
ERIE, INDIANA-AV., CORNER 61ST-ST.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
BROOKDALE, PARKSIDE, I. C. R. R.
Four elegant new houses, built last summer, complete in every respect: big stone cellars with concrete floors; furnace and laundry; first floor finished entirely in oak; second floor in clear pine.

These houses have bath-room, water-closets, mantels; all papered in artistic style; are each situated on 25-foot lots near the station; streets are paved and everything is first-class throughout.

Prices $6,000, $6,500, $7,500, and $7,900, and will be sold for small amount down and monthly payments thereafter.

If you cannot call write for illustrated circular.
WALTER C. NELSON,
99 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—CHOICE JACKSON PARK PROPERTY—
Lot 100x166, east of Woodlawn-av., Ellis-av., 100 feet. all improvements, $75. Harvard-av. corner, only $4,000; cheap. Harrison-av. and 42d-st., 100x174, $115. Woodlawn-av., near Midway, 50 feet. Cottage Grove corner, only $100; bargain. 38th-st., near depot, choice corners, $80. 38th-st., just south, inside lots, $800. Terms easy. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First Nat. Bk.''

FOR SALE—
5025 LAKE-AV.,

Near 3 room modern dwelling, brick and stone, hardwood finish, furnace, laundry, gas, electric bells, range, etc.; will sell at a decided bargain.

O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Tel. 1,817. Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV., near cor. of 43d, 75 feet, and only $125 foot if sold at once.

CALUMET-AV., north of 44th-st., 50 feet, at $120 foot if taken at once.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5133 PRAIRIE-AV.—A MODERN 8-room stone-front house, finished in hardwood; price only $5,500; terms easy.

C. B. OTT, Owner, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—80X180 TO ALLEY, NEAR 3RD-ST. 2 fast front; suburb limit offer.
ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER,
167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Block on 67th-st., near Illinois Central road; splendid site for large improvement.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV., corner 48th-st.; 150 feet.
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO.,
104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
TWO MODERN HOUSES.
On Lake-av., near 42d-st. (Kenwood District); 8 rooms, every convenience; very easy terms; prices, $6,500 and $7,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—
200X125.....$67.50 PER FOOT.
NORTH OF 67TH AND EAST OF STATE-ST. THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$6,500 BUYS 2-STORY AND BASEment 7-room house; lot 30x187; also 2-story barn; house modern, streets all improved; must have $1,000 cash. Flower-av. is a place where lots are sold at $5,500 today; one block from street-cars, two blocks from 63d-st. Station on Rock Island R. R. Call and see for yourself. 6313 Perry-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES -NEW, MODern 6-room houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $2,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in person to M. A. PURCELL, Room 11 Ashland Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6543 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—HOME AT A BARGAIN—
Desirable 5-room house. All modern conveniences —lot 32x125 feet to alley, on 62d-st., near Wright-st.; choice part of Englewood; $6,500.
A. H. LORD,
149 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—
Flat-st., 140 feet east of Halsted, 100x125, a-front; choice for apartment building; only $35 per foot, including improvements; also 100 feet on 62d-st., adjoining above, at $30. These are genuine bargains. Address R 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF NEW HOUSES, ALL modern improvements, located on one of the finest corners in Englewood; cheap at value $45,000. The owner must have a few thousand cash at once, and has authorized us to sell the entire block for $42,500; only $6,500 cash required, balance in two and five years; income from rent guaranteed 10 per cent.
MOODY & CO.,
92 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$4,320 ONLY—HANDSOME NEW MODern 6-room dwelling, 62d-st., near Dearborn-st.; all improvements; easy terms; go see it.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Lots 225 feet deep in the best part of Austin. This subdivision is conceded by all to be the best and most improved in the market. Streets 80 feet wide, alleys 20 feet wide; building line 40 feet back; all sewers, sidewalks, sewers, streets paved with macadam, water pipes all in under stone curb. A splendid water supply from Oak Park; pure drinking water. Every house in the subdivision is worth from $4,000 to $6,000. Convenient to cars on Wabash and N.W. Railroads; also Electric Railway on Madison-st. connects with cable.

Our agent in office in the Franklin-st. depot (Randolph-st.), on the premises, will show the property daily.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—SPLENDID HOME, 60 feet, east front lot; good location; house of ten rooms, bath, furnace, large closets, etc.; $1,500 less than value.
J. D. VANDERCOOK,
215 South Park-av., Austin, or 186 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; one on Harrison and Twelfth-sts. Lombard and Austin-aves. and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER.
GOODWIN-ST., corner 50th, 100x150 feet, cheap.

ROGERS PARK.
A LIST OF DESIRABLE CORNER AND INSIDE FRONTING ON SHERIDAN-DRIVE.
BRYAN-AV. and SHERWIN-AV.
One block from the Birchwood Beach Depot.
$35 to $65 per foot.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ONE OF THE FINEST BUSINESS CORNERS ON NORTH CLARK-ST.,
NEAR THE JUNCTION OF HALSTED.
When fully improved will pay 12 per cent net.
NOW RENTS FOR $2,250 YEAR.
PRICE, $38,000.
Lot 82x99; 35 ft. inside on Clark-st. unimproved at present.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE FRAME RESIdences on Dunning-st.; convenient to Lincoln-av. cable and C. and N. W. R. R. Station; $2,500 each required; balance monthly same as paying rent.
HAAKE BROS., 45 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Evanston-av., near Buena.
Diversey-park, Belle Plaine-av.
Belmont, cor. East Evanston-av.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
167 Dearborn-st., Tel. 916.

FOR SALE—$5 FEET ON EVANSTON-AV., NEAR Diversey; cheap if taken soon; Perry-st., near Belmont-av., 46x190. HAAKE BROS., 45 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—WE MAKE A SPECIAL ty of EVANSTON and NORTH SHORE property; can offer some choice houses and building sites.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN AT HARVEY—
Two Block east of street-car shops, on 150th-st. and Vincennes-road; convenient to the Grand Trunk R. R.; access; easy terms. Don't fail to look this up. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st., R. 33 and 34.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN AT NEW STOCK-YARDS—
Four blocks west of Western-av. Depot; 10 acres, in Sec. 1, 38, 14. This price is $50 an acre under the market. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st., Rooms 33 and 34.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—A BARGAIN.
11 blocks depot; brown house, lot 165x200 feet.
W.A. HOVEY, Owner, 14 Traders' Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE—NEW HOUSE WITH 7 rooms; barn; large lot; best of neighbors.
RALPH H. MILLER, Glencoe, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW, MODERN 10-room house, 2 minutes' walk; all conveniences; near depot and schools. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Berwyn, on C. B. and Q. and Ill. Central 23d.
Only 25 minutes' ride.
15 trains daily.
Persons desiring to locate in one of Chicago's ideal suburbs should visit Berwyn before purchasing elsewhere. Call at office for details.
C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 218 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—15-ROOM NEW HOUSE; first location; all improvements.
ALLEN VANE, 204 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE OAKLAWN INVESTORS' ASSOciation is being formed for the purpose of purchasing 200 lots at the junction of the Wabash railroad and 95th-st.

Shares, $25. Terms, $25 cash; balance $10 per month. This beautiful tract of land is partially covered with large oak trees, is 30 minutes' ride from the city on the suburban trains of the Wabash railroad. The land is high, with perfect natural drainage. Depot only one block away, and a more desirable location or a more pleasant place for a home cannot be found.

The Calumet electric road, connecting South Chicago and the Stickney tract, will run along the south side of this property, and in a short time these lots will be very desirable. You had better arrange to go out and look at the property at once, as all of the shares will soon be sold. For plats and full information call at our office.
REED BROS.,
Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY AT SOUTH EVANSTON.
JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, price.....$5,500
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, price..... 3,500
HINMAN-AV., 8-room house, price..... 3,250
MAPLE-AV., 8-room house, price..... 3,500
JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, price..... 5,000
HINMAN-AV., 9-room house, price..... 4,500
LINCOLN-AV., 5-room cottage, price..... 1,500
BENSON-AV., 5-room house, price..... 3,500
CHICAGO-AV., 9-room house, price..... 5,500
RIDGE-PLACE, 7-room house..... 3,500
RIDGE-AV., 11-room house, price..... 14,000
Also several new houses with all modern improvements ranging from $5,000 to $7,500 on favorable terms and vacant lots on and near the Sheridan Drive.
O. Y. GIBBS, 335, 85 Dearborn-st.
Branch Office, 620 Lincoln-av., S. Evanston.

FOR SALE—JOIN THE RIVERSIDE LAND ASsociation now forming for the purchase of a beautiful tract of land at Riverside, C. B. & Q. railway through the center; 12 trains daily; 25 minutes' ride; land to be subdivided, improved, and depot built without extra cost to shareholders.

Shares $250 each, $125 down, balance easy; one share equals 2 lots; large profit assured.

Apply to CHAS. T. GILBERT, Secretary,
Room 540 Rookery Building,
FRANK W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Cashier Corn Exchange Bank,
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
C. C. H. FUPPER, Attorney, 85 Dearborn-st.
H. F. VICTOR, Marshall Field & Co., wholesale.
OTIS JONES, Hicks Stock Car Co., Rookery.

FOR SALE—SUMMERDALE—
BARGAIN.
Two blocks from depot. A bunch of 10 desirable lots, fronting on two streets: 8 lots, 25 ft. front; 2, 22 ft. front; all full depth. Price, $4,000.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—A NEAT COTTAGE and large lot for $1,400; small payment and very easy terms.

Others at $2,200, $2,500, $2,700, and $4,000. All in good neighborhood, one block from station. These are all special bargains. Terms will be made very easy.

Also have some desirable vacant lots for sale at very low prices—$9 to $12 per foot. If you want a bargain in a house and lot or a vacant lot it will pay you to call on the owner and get further particulars.

C. F. HUNTING, 815 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
Riverside, on C., B. and Q. Ry.
Riverside, only 25 minutes' ride.
Riverside has 15 trains daily.
Riverside has 600 acres of shaded parks.
Riverside has 20 miles of boulevard.
Riverside has sewer, water, and gas pipes laid.
Riverside has a splendid set of people.
Riverside invites your inspection at once.
CHAS. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 218 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—DON'T FAIL TO BUY A LOT IN THE Ashland-av. and 90th-st. subdivision
On Rock Island suburban railroad; 28 trains daily; Adjoins Longwood and Beverly Hills; 2 depots; Sidewalks, shade trees, graded streets.
$250 per lot and upwards. Easy terms.
Buy at first prices for speculation or a home.
For plats and particulars apply to
CHARLES T. GILBERT, R. 540 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE — THE OAKLAWN INVESTORS' ASsociation enables you to purchase lots at about the prices acres are worth. Call for plats and information.
REED BROS.,
Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GLEN ELLYN HALF ACRE LOTS—$50 EACH; ONE-FIFTH CASH, balance at 6 per cent. This property is high, rolling, and picturesque, having an elevation of 230 feet above the lake; plats and particulars furnished.
W. H. & W. A. PRIDMORE,
125 Dearborn-st., Rooms 128 and 124.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—
9-room frame house, 50 ft lot, Benson-av., $5,000.
9-room brick house, 66 ft. lot, Church-st., $4,500.
11-room brick house, 36 ft. lot, Church-st., $6,000.
IN WINNETKA.
Some choice building sites; prices low.
KING & TITCOMB, 21 Tribune Bldg.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE 9-ROOM MODern home in La Grange; corner; four lots; abundance large shade; great sacrifice; good masonry; terms $1,000 cash, balance out; 40 trains daily. Address R 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON BARGAINS—8 Houses and lots at $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, and upward. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE HOUSES AND LOTS. E. BUSHNELL, Owner, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $225; payable $3 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-Yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 117 La Salle, Room 4

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME IN ELMHURST; below cost. Address R 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW EIGHT-ROOM house, bath, furnace, etc., $4,500; on easy terms; good location. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 11-ROOM HOUSE IN Hinsdale, with either 100 or 114 feet front. Beautiful view, fine modern house. Owner has to leave city, only reason for selling. Possession given in April. Inquire of N. C. KING, Room 85, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST CORNERS IN BERWYN and La Vergne at $15 per foot, on easiest terms.
CHARLES S. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—7-ROOM house, large lot, $1,800; very easy terms. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LA GRANGE AND CHIcago Lawn houses, $2,500 to $6,000; hardwood finish; very desirable. L. EBERHART & SON, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—EVERGREEN PARK LOTS—LOTS and acres at cor. 95th and Kedzie-av., at bargains.
G. C. WHIPPLE, 94 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
2½ ACRES AT ARGYLE,
COR. LAWRENCE AND EVANSTON-AVS.
Will subdivide to splendid advantage; price, $6,000 per acre.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—TOLLESTON—
Several choice acre tracts, 5 to 20 acres, in Secs. 7, 8, 9, below market for quick sale.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Tel. 1817. Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES
On Stony Island-blvd, ¼
8 acres cor. 57th-st. and Halsted.
20 acres cor. 107th and Halsted.
20 acres near Beverly Hills; bargain.
5 acres near Beverly Hills (subdivided.)
17 acres at Harvey. 67 acres at Lombard.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Tel. 1,817. Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES N. E. COR. KEDZIE-AV. and 83d-st., 4 blocks east of Clarkdale, at crossing of Wabash and C. & G. T. R. R.; ripe for subdivision; bargain; $1,500 per acre.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SECTION 19 AND 19 acres in section 13, between Gibson and Tolleston near city-garden; price, $250 and $325 an acre. 415 S. State-st., in barber shop.

FOR SALE—THE 1¼-ACRE BLOCKS WE ARE selling at $1,000 and upward are going rapidly; now is the time to buy while you can get them at low prices, with graded streets, trees, and sidewalks, 10 miles from Court-House on I. C. R. R.; 12 abstracts with each; have a subdivision of your own.
CLARK & POTTINGER, R. 25, 106 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND AT $15 per acre; on Wabash Railroad, south of Worth Station. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—18 ACRES CLOSE BY DOUGLAS Park; $108,000. DAVID WILLIAMS, 127 La Salle.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, WINNETKA STATION only half mile; price $250; a snap. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
A 100-acre tract lying on two of the principal West Side streets, fronting east on section line street. Very accessible and ripe for subdivision. Lies high and dry. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
AN ESPECIAL BARGAIN.
5 acres at Washington Heights, near depot. This tract will be sold at cost of a trifle more, 10 per cent under prices paid for the 5 next Morgan tract one mile south. Owner MUST HAVE MONEY.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
20 acres, cor. 87th-st., near Stony Island-av.....$1,750
40 acres, near Harvey and near railroad..... 250
These require prompt action.
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE money—I have 111 acres in Lyons, near the Stickney transfer, that can be bought, if taken this week, for $150 per acre, but must be bought at once and $20,000 paid down on or before April 1, as the contract expires on that day; the balance can run 3 and 6 years at 4 per cent interest.

This property could have been sold last year for $600 per acre; and the only reason it is offered for the present price is the short time left to raise the $20,000.
WM. REED, 1209 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 23 acres finest high, rolling land, ready for subdivision; 3 blocks from new depot on Ill. Cent. R. R.; 15 miles from Court-House; cheap at $450 per acre; look this up soon. Address owner, R 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-ACRE SUBDIVISION, $45,000; ADjoining property selling at $6,000 per acre.
C. S. & J. O. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL SNAP IN HARVEY ACRES, 2 acres adjoining 155th-st. Vincennes-road, Harvey Land Association's land, and land held at $1,000 per acre; price $1,000; immediate sale. J. S. KING, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
19 acres west of Cheltenham, on 79th-st., $5,000.
20 acres between Grand Crossing and South Chicago, $1,500.
5 acres 86th-st. and South Chicago-av., $2,250.
10 acres 95th-st., in South Chicago, $1,750.
2 acres West Cheltenham Beach, on 92d-st., $5,000.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 61 115 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE ACRES.
NORTH-AV.—10 acres, Sec. 4, Cicero, 660 feet frontage on Archer.
GRAND CROSSING—10 acres, 1 block from depot.
GRAND CROSSING—10 acres; 1 block from depot.
LA VERGNE—5 acres; 1 block from depot.
ARCHER-AV. AND 67TH-ST.—2 acres; 150 ft. frontage on Archer.
67TH-ST.—5 acre corner Sacramento-av.
WESTERN-AV.—Several 5 acre pieces, 47th-st. and vicinity.
STONY ISLAND-AV.—5 acres corner of 76th-st.
JEFFERY-AV.—20 acres at 91st-st.
STONY ISLAND-AV.—20 acres corner 87th-st.
CALUMET—Brainerd; 5 acres; 1½ blocks from depot.
STATE-ST.—40 acres corner of 45th-st.
WENTWORTH-AV.—20 acres at Fernwood; will sell RIDGE ROAD—Corner of Kedzie-av., 5 to 40 acres.
CALIFORNIA-AV. AND 87TH-ST.—7-acre block; cheap.
COLUMBIA CAR CO.—40 acres adjoining, at Wis.
SHERIDAN ROAD—5-acre block, between Edgewater and Rogers Park.
FULLERTON-AV., Corner Central Park-av., 10 acres.
NORTH-AV.—80 acres between Edgewater and Rogers Park.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES. ACRES.
1 ACRES, STATE-ST., NEAR 83D. 5 ACRES.
9 ACRES ON 87TH-ST. AND PRAIRIE-AV.
20 ACRES ON 87TH-ST. AND JEFFERY-AV.
20 ACRES, STONY ISLAND-AV. AND 87TH-ST.
20 ACRES, STONY ISLAND-AV. AND 88TH-ST.
10 ACRES, SOUTH PARK-AV. AND 98TH-ST.
5 ACRES ON THE BELT LINE, NEAR LAFLIN-ST
10 ACRES, 87TH-ST. AND CORLISS-AV.
20 ACRES, 87TH-ST. AND OGDEN-AV.
20 ACRES, 87TH-ST. AND KEDZIE-AV.
20 ACRES, CHICAGO AVE., 3D TO 6TH-ST.
20 ACRES, 3D-ST. AND REESE-AV.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL ACRE BARGAINS.
10 acres terminus Cicero and Proviso Electric road.
8½ acres at Beverley Hills. Ripe for subdivision.
5 acres at Clyde, 9 blocks from depot; two suburban lines.
20 acres 67th-st., just west of Crawford-av.
20 acres s. w. cor. Crawford-av. and 67th-st.
20 acres at Washington Heights. Ripe for subdivision or manufacturing site.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 3 MILES FROM the Court-House, Chicago; inside the city; at $140,000; ½ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. If not sold in 30 days from Feb. 18 price will be $2,000 per acre, or $160,000 for all. Address for 30 days A R 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., AUSTIN—10 ACRES, all subdivided into lots; very choice; must be sold in ten days; will take $1,000 less than asking $20,000 to invest may address P 128, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARVEY ACRES—45 OR 80 ACRES close to the last purchase of the Harvey Association at $100 per acre less than market value.
A. H. LORD,
149 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—TOWN SITE—100 ACRES NORTHWEST of the city; high land; R. R. runs right through the property; must be sold. W. H. WELLS, 203 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
100 acres at the new station called "Sherman," formerly Alpine, on the Wabash R. R.
Depot and telegraph station on the ground; post office and general country store.
Take map and observe, it is parallel with Harvey. This is the place for a great manufacturing town.
The land is high and rolling; drainage perfect.
Not for sale at $1,000 or $2,000 per acre as in Harvey, but the modest sum of $150 per acre will take the whole business, including a number of houses and barns, etc.
Terms to suit. Address JULIUS WAHL,
Exclusive Agent,
Telephone 1318. 45, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
40 acres in Worth, Sec. 3.
20 acres in Worth, Sec. 1.
10 acres in Worth, Sec. 1.
10 acres in Worth, Sec. 2.
10 acres in Worth, Sec. 4.
120 acres in Worth, Sec. 10.
5 acres in Palos, Sec. 24.
REED BROS.,
Suite 416, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
AT ONE-HALF VALUE.
80 acres adjoining the city.
MORGAN TRACT.
S. E. cor. 119th-st. and Ashland-av., at $1,250 per acre. The Morgan Tract has just been sold for $650,000, or $2,000 per acre.
20 acres near the MORGAN TRACT with 2,000 FEET ASHLAND-AV. FRONTAGE, at $1,250 per acre; one-third cash, balance in four years.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, Exclusive Agents,
90 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE FARM; EXCELLENT IMprovements; 286 acres fenced and cross-fenced; 2 houses, barns, ice-house, and smoke houses; never running spring water, 1½ miles from Rock Island and Santa Fe R. Rs.; best improvements in Lee Co., Iowa; cost $50,000; a bargain at $30,000; a solid bargain at $7,500; no trade. KEELER & CO., 425 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WANTED—PARTIES TO INVEST IN 2,000 acres choice fruit land, with water, near Riverside orange belt; Southern California; $50 per cent can be made in two years; a bargain. Address O 108, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXTENSIVE GRAVEL PIT, WITH farm, near Joliet, on railroad; great bargain. J. D. BEST, 1 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF LAND WITH OVER 12,000,000 feet choice timber, such as black walnut, ash, w. oak, etc.; 2 veins of coal; near river; price, $15,000. Also 1,000 acres in Kansas, 320 trees, $10 each. F. H. BRISTOR, Martinsburg, West Va.

FOR SALE—TYPICAL SOUTHERN HOME ON the gulf; Pass Christian, Miss.; grounds 200x2,500; orange, magnolia, and olive trees in abund ance FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—I HAVE A MESSAGE for experienced fruit growers and capitalists and owners in California for any one who will make the most of a 10, 20, or 40 acre tract, fruit-growing; a beautiful home in a independent living in sight; excursion April 6; call between 9 and 10 o'clock. H. M. GWINN, Room 29, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL RENT—BAR HARBOR, Maine—Fully furnished for season, the well-known residence "Chanfrau," fronting its own grounds of 20 acres; one of the finest properties ever offered at any of the East Coast watering-places; has water front and magnificent lawn and shade; ample accommodation for horses and carriages. Full particulars from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 41 Liberty-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GENERAL stores in Southern Wisconsin; $15,000; no fluid take part in good real estate. Address P 100, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WILL PAY UP TO $15,000 CASH FOR modern residence, 6 bed-rooms, east of Wabash-av., bet. 30th and 40th.

Want bargain in vacant South Side; will pay cash and clear unincumbered lots and assume.

Want 5 to 6 room cottage, east of State, north of 51st, $3,000 to $4,000.

Want good South Side residence, pay for same in Sheridan-drive frontage at $50 per foot, worth $75.

Want $40,000 worth vacant, north of 50th, for a builder; will pay in Kenwood 10 per cent income property.

Want acre tract 8 miles out, worth $65,000, for brick block, South Side, rent $6,500.

Owners who want quick sales please call on
PETTIBONE & CO.,
161 La Salle-st., Ground Floor.

WANTED—DAUPHIN PARK LOT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., bet. 35th and 41st-sts. S. f.; must be cheap. ROBBINS & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 616.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCE AND VACANT property on the South Side from owners; we will advertise free and push it; no sale no commission.
REAL MENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery, Rotunda.
Tel. 4921.

WANTED—VACANT NORTH SIDE PROPERTY from owners; we will push it and advertise free of charge; no sale no commission.
REAL MENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery Building.
Tel. 4921.

WANTED—ACRES—WE HAVE A CLIENT WHO wishes to purchase a tract of from 5 to 10 acres on North Side, not over one mile from station where there is good suburban service; will go as far out as twenty-five miles; will not pay over $300 an acre.
REED BROS., Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owner; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn. S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED FARM; DEscribe fully and lowest price. P 99, Tribune.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

Wanted—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—A modern home south of 22th-st. and east of Grand-blvd., from $5,000 to $7,500. Will buy three desirable residences. Might make small cash payment. Address R 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY—THE CHEAPest lot on Washington-blvd. or W. Monroe-st. bet. Sacramento-av. and Park. Address R 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT 300 ACRES IN COOK COUNty not to exceed $100 per acre. Address P 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MODERN RESIDENCE of about 10 rooms, east of Clark, north of Chicago-av.; price not to exceed $25,000. Address R 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE—ENGLEWOOD, NOR mal or Auburn Park; 40 or 50 foot lot. Will give part cash; balance clear lots.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—2 TO 20 ACRES—MUST BE WELL located and not above market price; owners answer. Address R 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—DWELLING EAST OF STATE-ST.—$4,000; will pay $1,500 cash, balance monthly. East front preferred. Answer quick. R 58, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD CORNERS ON LEADING streets, south; won't pay fancy price; must be at market value. Owners or agents answer. Address R 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$200,000 TO $800,000 IN down-town business property; must have full particulars. Address R 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM OF ABOUT 80 OR 75 ACRES with a house, within 150 or 200 miles of Chicago; must be cheap. WM. L. GILL, 103 S. Clark-st., city.

WANTED—I WANT A HOUSE AND LARGE lot on or near Lake-av., north of 31st-st.; send on your description; I mean business. Address R 89, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN IMPROVED BUSIness property of about $40,000 for vacant; will assume. O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Tel. 1817. Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A BUSINESS CORNER ON TALEot, for $2,000 worth of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, or vacant lots; 5% fixtures; the balance of consideration in a monthly payment; 6% stock in building association 6 years to run. A good thing for some one to occupy the place for his own business, the monthly payments being what he would otherwise squander in rent; 2 flats above. Address R 44, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—THROUGH SICKNESS—A well-improved farm of 160 acres, Holt County, Neb.; also a house, barn and 3 lots, Centralia, Ill.; 4 lots in Algona and two on Main-st., Cedar Rapids, Ia., value $6,000. Will trade all or part for good house or equity, Englewood or suburbs. Address R 38, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—600 ACRES GOOD, CHEAP Western land for suburban property. What have you? Address O 104, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—LOT, VICINITY OF TOLLESton, free and clear, for fine sulky or buggy horse.
BURGE, 53 Portland Blk.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF ABOUT $20,000 IN 8 acre property for good improved business property.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Tel. 1817. 17, 162 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS AND FIRST mortgage paper for $2,000 stock of goods; can make a quick deal; cash and clear lots for good South Side residence; choice clear Los Angeles property for Chicago equity.
PETTIBONE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., ground floor.

TO EXCHANGE—420 ACRES IN WINONA AND 1 county; merchandise in part payment. J. BARKER, Winona, Minn.

WANTED—TAILOR TO MAKE TWO SUITS AND 1 overcoat for equities in good lots. Address R 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REPUTABLE COURT REPORTER to give his transcribing in exchange for free desk room. Address R 66, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—
Charming location for an apartment building, 125 ft. square, corner Ray and Calumet-av.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 104 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AMOUNTS OF $20 TO $50,000
LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
A special fund. No delay.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Lowest rates. Money ready.
Call for my rates.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor,
85 Washington-st., near Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate; funds on hand; lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

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MRS. CRUSOE WILLIAMS.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN CAST AWAY ON A DESERT ISLAND.

She Built Her Own House, Killed a Borneo Castaway Who Attacked Her with a Cutlass, and Lived Alone for Four Years—Her Narrow Escapes from Death by Murder and Her Superhuman Pluck in All Emergencies.

Toronto *Truth:* On the 26th day of October, A. D. 1871, the trading schooner Little King sailed out of the port of Singapore, bound for the Kinderoon Islands, to the north, and only one of her crew was ever again met with. For five years before the schooner had belonged to and been commanded by Capt. Ezra Williams, a Canadian from Halifax. He traded between Singapore and Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and the smaller islands of the Java Sea, and in May, 1871, died at Singapore of fever. He had been married for three years to an Englishwoman, whose maiden name was Danforth, who had been a domestic in an English family in Singapore. She had accompanied him on all his voyages and had secured much experience and information. As she could not readily dispose of the schooner she determined to continue in the business, acting as her own supercargo.

Mrs. Williams secured an Englishman named Parker as Captain, another named Hope as Mate, and with three Malays before the mast and a Chinese cook, and with about £1,400 in specie in the cabin, she sailed away on her first voyage and it was four years later before she was again heard of. The purpose of this narrative is to chronicle her adventures in the interim as I had it from her own lips.

While it was a bit queer to start on a voyage with a woman virtually in command of the craft, Mrs. Williams had nothing to fear from her crew. The officers were good navigators and the men willing, and all were anxious for a profitable voyage. She had no complaints to make until the islands had been reached. The group lies between the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Borneo, about 100 miles off the coast of the former and from 250 to 300 miles from Borneo. There are nineteen islands in the group, covering a length of 120 miles by about forty broad.

There are only seven or eight which are inhabited, and at the time of which I write the people were a lawless set, and a share of them out-and-out pirates. The products were dried fish, sea shell, cocoanuts, dye stuffs, various herbs and roots for medicinal purposes, and several sorts of spices. The schooner had been there once before and made a profitable trip of it. She had clothing, powder, shoes, axes, and a great variety of notions and where none of these were wanted she paid cash.

The Crew Got Drunk.

On this trip the schooner worked to northward and made her stop at the Island of Quewang, being the third one from the northermost island of the group. She met with a cordial reception, and at once began bartering for and receiving cargo. She was anchored in a sheltered bay within 500 feet of the beach, and had been there five days before anything occurred to arouse Mrs. Williams' suspicions that all was not right. She then observed that the entire crew were drinking deeply of a native liquor which the natives were supplying in a liberal manner, and that some of the fellows were becoming impudently familiar. When the Captain was spoken to he laughed at her idea of trouble and promised better things, but the drinking continued.

On the afternoon of the seventh day several women came off in the canoes. One of them who could speak English pretty fairly was presented with some ornaments by Mrs. Williams, and in return she hinted to her that it was the intention of the natives to capture and loot the schooner that night. They had discovered that there was a large sum of money on board, and they had found the crew an easy one to handle. The native women hadn't time nor opportunity to say much, but no sooner had the crowd of natives left the schooner at dusk, as was their custom, than Mrs. Williams set out to sound the alarm.

Imagine her feelings when she discovered that every single man on board, from Captain to cook, was so much under the influence of liquor as to be unable to comprehend her words. She doused them with sea water and pounded them with belaying pins, but all to no purpose. The entire lot were stupidly drunk, just as the natives had planned for.

It was a perilous position for the woman to be placed in. If the natives captured the schooner they would murder every one of the crew as a natural sequence, and the first step toward capturing it had already been taken. The step she took showed sound judgment. The schooner's yawl was down, having been in almost hourly use. The native village was about forty rods back from the beach, and as the schooner swung to the ebb tide it presented its broadside to the village. When the yawl was pulled around to the port side it was out of sight. Mrs. Williams' first act was to step the mast; her next to supply the craft with provisions and water. There was an unusual number of lights burning in the village, showing that something was on foot, but she had no fear of an attack until a later hour. The natives would wait until certain that all the people were helpless.

She Escapes in a Yawl.

Mrs. Williams had determined to slip away from the doomed craft in the yawl, although she had no experience in the management of a small boat. After water and provisions she brought up all her money, which was in boxes she could handle. Not a penny of it was left behind. There was a rifle, revolver, and double-barreled shot-gun belonging to her husband. These she took, together with powder, shot, and fixed ammunition. Then she gathered up all her bedding and clothing, took three or four spare blankets, two suits of clothes belonging to the officers, and when these were in the boat she took pots, pans, dishes, and cutlery, bundled up a lot of carpenter's tools, secured two axes, a lot of small rope, several pieces of canvas, and in brief loaded the yawl with whatever was portable and handy, including the clock, compass, quadrant, sextant, and a lamp and four gallons of oil. She worked for upward of two hours getting these things into a boat, and the last articles taken aboard were meat, flour, beans, tea, and provisions from the lazarette.

It was about 10 o'clock when Mrs. Williams took her seat in the yawl and cast off from the schooner, and the tide at once drifted her out of the bay and to the north. The only thing of consequence she had forgotten was a chart of the Java Sea, which she could have put her hand on at a minute's notice, and it was the want of this which made a chance of her for several years. As the yawl went to sea after its own fashion Mrs. Williams lost the points of the compass at once. Indeed, had she kept them in mind it would have been no benefit just then, as she had not studied the chart, and could not have told which way to steer to reach another group or the land.

She heard nothing whatever from the natives, but several years later it was ascertained that they did not board the schooner until midnight. The men, all of whom were still drunk and asleep, were stripped and tossed overboard to drown, and then the absence of the woman and her money was discovered. Five or six native crafts were at once sent in pursuit, while the people who remained looted the schooner of everything of value to them, and then towed her out to deep water and scuttled her to the evidence of their crime.

After drifting three or four miles out to sea the yawl got a light breeze, and after a few trials the woman learned how to manage the sail and lay a course. She had no idea which way she was heading, but ran off before the breeze and kept going all night and until afternoon next day. She must have passed the Cunong in the early morning, but so far to the westward that she could not see it. The wind hauling at midforenoon altered her course by several points, and the northernmost island of the group, named Poillo, was thus brought in line. The island is seven miles long by three in width at its widest part, well wooded and watered. The woman landed on the east side, at the mouth of a creek which forms a snug little harbor. She was convinced that this was one of the islands of the Kinderoon group, but she did not know that it was the most northerly one. By consulting the compass she got the cardinal points, but not having studied the chart she could not say in what direction any other land lay. She had seen the sails of two traders that morning, but as they were native crafts she had every wish to avoid them. The boats which were sent in pursuit of her must have taken another course, as she saw nothing of them.

When Mrs. Williams landed on the island she had no idea of stopping there for more than a day or two, or until she could decide on some plan. She had scarcely gone ashore when a gale came up which lasted about thirty hours, during which the yawl was so damaged that it must undergo repairs. She intended her goods on the shore, covered them from the weather, and then set out to explore the island, pretty well satisfied that it was inhabited, and hoping, if it was, that her money might secure assistance. Before night she was satisfied that she was all alone, and she made a shelter out of the blankets, and slept the night away as peacefully as if in her cabin on the schooner. Next day she exchanged her apparel for a man's suit, and began the erection of a hut. In a grove about 200 feet from the beach she erected a shelter, 10x20 feet, which withstood the storms of almost four years. While the sides consisted of canvas and poles, the roof was thatched with a long grass which she found on the island in abundance.

It took the woman about a week to construct her hut and move her stores into it, and this had scarcely been done when her boat, owing to carelessness on her part, was carried off by the sea, and she now realized that she was a prisoner until such time as the crew of some trading vessel might land and discover her. After her house was completed she made a more thorough exploration of her island home. There were parrots and other birds, snakes of a harmless variety, Borneo rats, and a drove of about 300 Java pigs, which are about the size of the American peccary, but are wild instead of fierce.

Variety and Plenty to Eat.

The woman had clothing to last her five or six years, but the provisions she had brought from the schooner would not supply her needs more than a few months. While hoping and expecting to be taken off almost any day, she wisely prepared for a long stay. She had fish hooks and lines in her outfit, and with fish from the sea, meat from the woods, and bananas and wild fruits from the groves, she had a variety and a plenty. Six months after she landed, a native craft put in about a mile from her hut, but creeping through the woods she saw that all were Malays, and so savage in appearance that she did not dare make herself known. Seven months later a second craft sent men ashore to fill two water casks, but she was also afraid of these. She lived quietly from that time until nearly two years after her landing, having remarkably good health all the time, but naturally lonely and cast down at times.

One afternoon as she was in the forest about half a mile from home, having her shotgun with her, a Borneo sailor suddenly confronted her. He was entirely alone, and whether he had been marooned or cast away she never learned. As she was dressed in a man's suit, he naturally took her for a man, but his first movement was a hostile one. He advanced upon the woman with a club in his hand and uttering shouts of menace, and to save her own life she was compelled to shoot him.

Now and then, all through her stay, trading vessels were sighted in the offing, with now and then a craft known to be manned by Englishmen, but the signals made to the latter by means of smoke were never heeded. Her main hope was that the loss of the schooner would in some way reach her friends at Singapore, and that a searching party might be sent out to her rescue.

One day, when she had been on the island four years, lacking about fifty days, the British survey ship Sahib, then engaged in resurveying the group, dropped anchor off the mouth of the creek, and sent a party ashore to explore the interior. I had the honor not only to head the party, but to be the first to see and speak to Mrs. Williams. We found her in excellent health, although tanned and roughened by exposure to the weather. When she had donned her own proper apparel and had time to tidy up no one could find fault with her appearance.

After a few days we sailed for Singapore, where Mrs. Williams was safely landed.

STREET NAMING IN THE WEST.

An Alphabetic and Arboreal Scheme from Lincoln, Neb.

Nebraska State Journal: A few years ago it was proposed to make a systematic addition to the names of the streets in the old portion of the city, and Dr. Bessy, now Chancellor of the University, was asked to prepare a list of the names of trees that would suit this purpose. He did so, and although the public seemed to favor the change, it was nobody's business in particular to push the matter, and it was allowed to drop. Here is the list as it is recalled by Dr. Bessy:

A—Ash, Apple, or Alder.
B—Beach, Balsam, Butternut, Birch, or Buckeye.
C—Cedar, Cottonwood, Cherry, Cypress, or Chestnut.
D—Date.
E—Elm.
F—Fig or Fir.
G—Grape or Greenbrier.
H—Hawthorn.
J—Juniper.
K—Kalmia.
L—Linden, Laurel, Locust, or Larch.
M—Maple or Mangolia.
N—Nettle.
O—Oak or Olive.
P—Pine, Pear, Plum, or Poplar.
Q—Quince.
R—Redwood.
S—Spruce, Sycamore, Sandalwood, Savin, or Sassafras.
T—Tamarack.
U—Ulmus.
V—Vine.
W—Walnut, Willow, or Wahoo.
X—This is a sort of "unknown quantity," anyway.
Y—Yucca.
Z—Has apparently been obliterated.

An arrangement quite similar to the foregoing has been given a trial in Philadelphia, with good results. Some of the names are not satisfactory, but it will be easy to go outside of the strict classification to get better ones. Possibly the people will refer the names of American soldiers, sailors, and statesmen, or the names of Indian tribes, or names taken from general literature. Readers who have lists to suggest are asked to send them to this office. The only thing it is necessary to insist upon is that the lists be made strictly alphabetical, to correspond with the street names as they exist at present.

THE CALIFORNIA GIRL.

The Maiden of the Sierra and Some of Her Traits.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* The Siskiyou girl is not safe to trifle with, either in an amatory or jocular way. Her life has been spent esthetically. She is conversant with nature from early childhood, and having nothing else, probably, to do she reads her lessons in mountain streams and storm-beaten rocks. Miss Siskiyou is a healthy and strapping dame. She has remarkable strength and her powers of endurance would shame a San Joaquin mule into committing suicide. Generally she is a capital shot, and with her brothers and father has assisted at the slaughter of bear, which abound in the mountains. She is expert with the rod, and as a rider she could give points to the most daring queen of the circus. She comes of a predatory race, for these mountains are inhabited by a class of people who declare that they would die of suffocation in a village and that God intended man for the mountains and wild beasts for him to forage upon.

Under such conditions we find a tall and sinewy girl, with a foot ample in its dimensions, long but not broad, an ankle thin and well set, and an enormous length of limb. Her body is slight and willowy, her shoulders broad and straight, the chest but little developed, the throat thin, supporting a small head with very marked features. Her hair is generally tawny, her eyes blue, coldly blue, her nose hooked, her mouth thin but large and furnished with strong white teeth. Her voice is metallic, and it has a queer ring in it as one accustomed to command. She pays no attention to her dress, and is unguilty of any attempt to make herself attractive.

Her flirtations are limited and so is her acquaintanceship. She admires the festive cowboy, while she has a wholesome contempt for the lumberman, whose occupation she deems girlish. But her whole soul—at least that portion of it which, poor girl, she has—is given up to the professional hunter, for in these mountainous wilds there live men whose business it is to hunt, as the rancheros offer respectable rewards for the skins of coyotes, bears, and mountain lions, and a skillful shot can make more money at this pursuit—which to him, after all, is pleasure—than can the man who herds stock.

Why Big Men Have Little Wives.

There is a very general and ancient impression that big men in choosing wives prefer small women. At first glance this would appear to be true, because the number of big men with little wives is certainly in an overwhelming majority as we see them. In the five years I have held my office I have learned a thing or two through the medium of the marriage license office, and it is my impression that it is not that big men prefer little women, but that little women prefer big men, and it is the experience of the world-wise that what a woman wants and starts out to get she generally captures.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Silk Culture in California.

A number of Japanese, direct from Tokio, have purchased land in San Diego County, California, and will engage in silk culture. The business annually amounts to $600,000,000 throughout the world, but Americans do not take much interest in it.

GENTLE BOWSER'S MONEY.

HALF OF IT WAS HIS DARLING WIFE'S WHEN THEY WERE MARRIED.

The Proportion Has Been Steadily Decreasing Since Then, Though, Until Now Mrs. Bowser Has to Make a Pretty Stout Bluff to Get Thirty Cents—The Incident of the Window-Blind and the Loss of the Wallet—A Story of Domestic Happiness.

Detroit *Free Press:* I suppose eight out of every ten wives go through the same experience as to money matters. When we had returned from our bridal tour Mr. Bowser said to me:

"While half of what I have belongs to you I do not propose that you shall be obliged to beg for your half. Being the head of the house I shall carry the wallet, but I propose to hand you over a certain sum every Saturday night. It will be pin-money."

"How good you are!"

"I think it is only just and right. I know a dozen married men whose wives have to almost get down on their knees to get a dollar. I could kick such a man. How much do you think you can use a week?"

"A-a-a-dollar, perhaps."

"A dollar! My wife trying to get along on a dollar a week! Why, you little darling, you shall have at least ten, and if that is not sufficient I'll make it $20 or $30."

It was the old story over again. He cut me down to $8—$7—$5—$4—$2—and at length, when we had been married about four months and I asked him for a dollar he turned to me with:

"What! More money! Do you think I've got a gold mine? What on earth do you want money for?"

"I've got to get a few little notions."

"But you can't want a dollar's worth—a whole dollar's worth. Here's 30 cents, and I hope you will remember that these are hard times and money is money."

One evening, when we had company, the talk fell upon this very subject, and Mr. Bowser promptly observed:

"A wife has just as much right to the family wallet as the husband, and there ought to be a law to enforce this right."

"You make your wife an allowance, of course?" queried one of the ladies.

"Certainly, and I never ask what use she makes of it. That reminds me that this is Saturday night and I owe her two weeks' salary."

He opened his wallet and handed me three $10 bills, and five married ladies exclaimed in chorus:

"How—I—wish—I—was—Mrs.—Bowser!"

Before the evening was over I had the money hidden away, and our company had scarcely departed when Mr. Bowser held out his hand to me.

"What is it?"

"Hand over."

"What do you mean?"

"That $30."

"That is my allowance. You said so before all the people, and now you won't be Injun enough to take it back."

"You know very well why I gave it to you. It was to show off over Thompson and Jones, who never allow their wives a cent."

"Well, I'll see about it."

After we had been in bed half an hour and he thought I was asleep he got up and searched about for two long hours after that money. I had tucked it behind the clock in the sitting-room and he found it at last, and when he got into bed I heard him chuckling:

"The idea of any sane husband giving his wife $30 all in a lump! Why, she'd have just wasted two-thirds of it!"

We had been married about a year, and I remember what a shock it gave me when Mr. Bowser returned to the house one morning about half an hour after he had started downtown. He came rushing up the steps, unlocked the door and banged it open, and his face was as pale as death as he gasped out:

"My—my wallet!"

"Your wallet? Why, I found it under your pillow and left it on the mantel there."

"And you—you've looked inside of it!"

"No, I haven't. It's there, just as I found it."

He seized it and sat down and counted the contents over thrice, and as he uttered a great sigh of relief I asked:

"Is your money all right?"

"It seems to be."

"And suppose I had opened it and counted your cash?"

"W-what!"

"Suppose I had even helped myself to $5 or $10?"

"You—you help yourself!"

"Yes. Didn't you tell me that half your money belonged to me, and that I had just as much right to the family wallet as you?"

"Never!"

"Mr. Bowser!"

"Never! Never did! Never said anything which could possibly be construed to mean any such thing! Never, under any circumstances, Mrs. Bowser, do you dare to lay a finger on my wallet!"

"I never will—not even after you are dead!".....

"See that you don't."

After that it was interesting to note the care he took to dispose of that wallet at night. He would slyly leave it down-stairs—drop it into the umbrella jar in the hall—hide it in the spare bedroom, or under our own bed. Once he made a dreadful mistake, and I didn't feel a bit sorry about it. Not knowing that our bedroom window was up from the bottom, he slipped his wallet down behind the inside blinds. It went down to the sill and rolled to the ground, and some one picked it up the next morning before we were awake. I was yet asleep when Mr. Bowser, having sneaked out of bed to look after his wallet, suddenly shouted out:

"By the great horn spoon! but you want to give me that wallet before you breathe two more breaths!"

"What on earth is the matter?"

"Don't think to bamboozle me by putting on such an innocent look! Where's that wallet?"

"I haven't seen it."

"You got up in the night and stole it! I remember now of hearing you crawl out of bed. Produce that wallet or I'll leave the house!"

"Where did you leave it?"

"Behind the blinds here."

"Then look on the ground."

"There on four private papers were lying on the grass, and by and by he got it through his head how it was. He had $130 in the wallet, and the loss dazed him for several days. I thought it a good time to "get even" with him, and one day anxiously inquired if he had yet found any trace of the missing wallet.

"I may have," he evasively answered, at the same time giving me an awful look.

"Well, why don't you tell me about it, and why do you look at me that way?"

"It's all right, Mrs. Bowser—all right! I've got my suspicions as to where that money went!"

"You—you can't possibly suspect that I even knew where it was?"

"It's all right—all right! Pretty sharp game to throw those papers down on the grass, but justice is sure!"

As near as could be found out a milkman got the money, but there was not enough proof to warrant an arrest, and whenever I allude to the incident in any manner Mr. Bowser blurts me by saying:

"It's all right—all right! I wouldn't have a certain person's conscience for all the money in Detroit!"

Why Women Marry.

An article in the *North American Review* asks: "What Makes Women Marry?" Why do the flowers bloom? Why does water run down hill? Why does the sun rise and set? And why does the world turn round? There would be just as much sense in asking these questions as why women marry. They marry because it was so ordained from the beginning of creation; because marriage is a part of the divine plan; because, as a rule, women are safest and happiest in the married state; because it is right and proper that they should marry, and because a natural, normal, well-balanced girl turns to wedlock as the flowers turn to the light. As Artemus Ward said in reply to the query "Why do summer roses fade?" "Because it's their biz."—*Indianapolis News.*

No Indians Down-Town.

Americans in Europe are sometimes asked funny questions, as everybody knows who has been abroad. A young Chicago girl of much refinement was plied with many inquiries in regard to the Indians by some chance girl companion de voyage. This foolish foreigner said in quite a chummy fashion:

"Do tell me something about the Indians."

"About the Indians?" replied the Chicago girl. "I don't know much about the Indians."

"Don't know about the Indians?" exclaimed the young foreign girl with a look of surprise.

"No, I have only seen a very few in my life, and they were civilized."

"You don't mean it!" was the reply.—*New York Sun.*

PRETTY WOMEN ARE GOOD, TOO.

But Somehow the Homely Ones Get Most of the Credit for Goodness.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Why is it that only the homely, unattractive girls receive praise for their virtues? There are just as many good pretty girls as there are ugly ones, yet one seldom hears much about the good deeds of pretty women.

Yet how much more credit pretty women deserve for doing acts than ugly ones. Nobody expects much of pretty women. They can be selfish, tyrannical, almost anything they like, without being blamed very much, while the ugly girl must be good to be endured by her fellow creatures.

Still it's rather hard for the pretty woman who practices a few virtues never to get credit for them.

I was struck by this recently when the name of a girl came up for discussion and a number of racy stories were told about her. One man, who had known her all his life, said that he liked her anyway; that at her home she nursed the sick and the wants of the poor were relieved by her generosity. I had heard stories about this girl for many years and this was the first kind one. If the girl had been homely she'd have had no temptation; she would have led a sedate life, and nursing the sick and feeding the poor would have been all to be said of her. But the pretty girl's shortcomings were blazoned abroad and her kindnesses untold.

There's another handsome woman whose name is spoken with a sneer, whose life has been full of kindly deeds; who has nursed her friends' sick children night after night; who has always thought of the comfort and happiness of the people she loved—but these things are never mentioned.

And still another, whose ungodly church shunning ways are a by-word, and whose daily charities are so large as to make the church-going miser grasp his purse strings in terror at the thought of them.

And what do you think of a pretty girl who has been at the beck and call of her friends' convenience for many years, who is willing to stay with friends and nurse their children just from pure heart kindness, who greased with her own dainty hands three little children with measles, who nursed the same night after night, and who is always the most comforting, kindly, loving body to be found when sickness and sorrow come?

And another pretty woman I know and whose life I would extol has spent her days in the fulfillment of hard duties and sacrifices to the comfort and happiness of those about her. She has no vanity, no love of self. Her mind is as brilliant and attractive as her face, and she loves all the good things and pretty things she has been denied, yet with a cheertul spirit she lives well and nobly every day of her life. This is true greatness.

Everywhere that I turn my thoughts I find women as good as they are fair to look upon.

HOW OLD IS AN OLD MAID?

A Woman May Be One at 20 and Not One at 40.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* When does a maiden become an old maid?

Ah, there's the rub!

If somebody will determine this point the social world will feel a shock of relief and then go whirling on more smoothly than ever.

You who have never been old maids, and never will be, have no idea of the worry a certain class of women endure. As they approach the 30-year-old period they begin to get nervous and show signs of impatience. They will not admit that they are scared, but by their eagerness to attract attention and the earnestness with which they discuss matrimonial and kindred topics it is quite apparent they are merely whistling to keep their courage up.

If they only knew that worry and anxiety bring wrinkles, irritate the nerves, and dis turb the circulation they would try to be calm. Nervousness ages them more than hard work, while disturbed circulation is a sure destroyer of good complexion.

It used to be thought that a girl had lost her best opportunities if she were not married before reaching the age of 21; but that notion has been effectually upset. She may sail along safely until she is 30 and if she doesn't fret and worry herself into a fright she can even go several years longer without being branded with the obnoxious letters, O. M.

There are old maids who haven't seen twenty summers and there are maidens who have seen forty winters who are not old maids. It is a condition of mind and heart rather than a question of years.

The records of the License Court show that a very large majority of American women marry between the ages of 20 and 30, with more over the latter age than under the former.

With foreigners it is different. The women marry anywhere from 14 to 20. Hungarians and Poles are given to early marriages. Old men marry young bits of girls, but old women rarely young men. The Hungarian laborer wants a wife to help him make a living, and he wants her to be strong and healthy. Their wives know what is expected of them, and assume the burdens of wifehood with the feelings of one entering upon a lifelong servitude.

American women look upon it as the beginning of the best and most enjoyable part of life.

MEN ARE WORSE THAN WOMEN.

They'd Sooner Part with Their Lives than with Their Old Clothes.

Evening Sun: A comparison between men and women in their love for many possessions when it comes to clothes will show always that it is men who cling to their old clothes and not women. Why, most men are perfect magpies about their garments. No matter how frayed, or shabby, or soiled a garment is, no matter how impossible it is that he should ever want it, he would no more think of parting with it than he would with his scalp-lock.

And as for getting clothes enough, no man ever did that. The Woman knows one man who has eighteen overcoats and forty-three pairs of shoes and he couldn't be induced to sell, give away, or pawn a blessed one of the coats or pair of the shoes. And he's no fop, either, but a sensible business-man. And the Woman knows another man, a stout, middle-aged man, beyond the time of vanities in dress, who hoards his clothes like a perfect miser. He gives liberally to all kinds of charities, public and private; he couldn't pass a beggar on the street without giving him a dime if he tried; he even gives his best cigars and liquors to his wife's relatives, who never approved of the match, when they came to call. But if, at any unfortunate moment, a ragged, necessitous-looking beggar asks for a pair of worn-out shoes or a coat to keep out the winter's cold, that poor fellow gets the door banged in his face with an emphasis that is wickeder than any words could be. His wife says it would be easier for him to divorce himself from her than from any one of his old suits of clothes.

Girl's Names.

Frances is "unstained and free";
Bertha, "pellucid, purely bright";
Clara, "clear" as the crystal sea;
Lucy, a star of radiant "light";
Catharine is "pure" as the mountain air;
Henrietta, a soft, sweet "star";
Felicia is a "happy girl";
Matilda is a "lady true";
Margaret is a shining "pearl";
Rebecca, "with the faithful vow";
Susan is a "lily white";
Jane has the willow's curve and "grace";
Cecilia, dear, "is dim of sight";
Sophia shows "wisdom on her face";
Constance is firm and "resolute";
Grace, delicious "favor meet";
Charlotte, "noble, good repute";
Harriet, a fine "odor sweet";
Isabella is a "lady rare";
Lucinda, "constant as the day";
Marie means "a lady fair";
Abigail, "joyful" as a May;
Elizabeth, "an oath of trust";
Adelia, "nice princess, proud";
Agatha "is truly good and just";
Letitia, "a joy avowed";
Jemima, "a soft sound in air";
Caroline, "a sweet spirit hale";
Cornelia, "harmonious and fair";
Selina, "a sweet nightingale";
Lydia, "a refreshing well";
Judith, "a song of sacred praise";
Julia, "a jewel none excel";
Priscilla, "ancient of days."

Expense No Object.

I am not permitted to give my authority for this anecdote, but it is true. A woman who is not unknown in fashionable society, where she reigns by right of riches over a little queendom of loyal admirers and admirenses, had an affection of the throat, but was not too ill to see her physician. After making an examination he said:

"Madam, I shall have to touch two or three of the affected spots with nitrate of silver."

"O, doctor, please don't do that," she said. "Use nitrate of gold. The expense is immaterial."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Indian Deposits.

The Indian boys and girls at the Indian school have $11,000 on deposit in Carlisle, Pa., banks.

YOUNG MARRIED FOLKS.

TWO STORIES TO SHOW HOW KINDLY PROVIDENCE REGARDS 'EM.

The Girl Housewife, the "Spanish Cream," and the Advertiser Who Hit It Right and Chased Sorrow Out of the Lot as Sunshine Bounces the Fog—The Man Who Got Home Late and Overslept, and Regretted It and Was in Big Luck.

Yesterday morning young Mrs. Housewife was making Spanish cream for young Mr. Housewife's dinner. Young Mrs. Housewife knows her business. Young Mr. Housewife knows good Spanish cream as far as he can see it. Therefore, when young Mrs. Housewife proceeds to concoct Spanish cream she wants it to be a success.

Now, the process of putting together Spanish cream is not a job for a 'prentice hand. The hand needs to have all its cunning and things must go just about right. If the depravity of inanimate things gets its work in it does not take much to make a fearful and wonderful mess of Spanish cream.

When, therefore, young Mrs. Housewife arrived at a critical point in the manufacture of her Spanish cream and found that she had just half enough gelatine she groaned in bitterness of spirit and spoke unkindly to the maid servant.

Just at that moment the bell above her head rang. It was no timid ring, either. The maid servant, smarting under the blame that belonged to the grocer's young man, put on a cleau apron and went to the door. She reported that it was an expressman with a package for young Mrs. Housewife. Young Mrs. Housewife went to the door. The expressman was brief and business-like. In one hand he held a package. In the other was a receipt book.

"Mrs. Housewife?"

"Yes."

"Mrs. J. M. Housewife?"

"Yes."

"Please sign here."

With that the expressman tendered the package and the book.

"Any charges?" asked young Mrs. Housewife, suspiciously. She wasn't expecting an express package.

"Nope; paid."

Young Mrs. Housewife took the package, signed her name in the book, and proceeded like any curious woman to tear off the cover. It was a neat pasteboard box with a pretty colored label that read:

SAMPLE PACKAGE
PUDDINGTON'S GELATINE.
UNSURPASSED FOR FANCY DESSERTS.
TRY IT.

Young Mrs. Housewife hastened back to the kitchen and administered to the Spanish cream the requisite dose of Puddington's gelatine. That night young Mr. Housewife said she was a jewel.

Now, some people will say that this is a yarn. That is where some people will be wrong. For this thing happened exactly as the foregoing is set forth. Verily, it is the unexpected that happens.

Late for the Matinee.

Waking was usually like pulling teeth for him, but he found himself wide awake feeling that he had overslept. He looked at the clock; it said 1:05. He looked again; 1:05 it was. Under ordinary circumstances it was not late for him; for he worked nights and went to bed at 4 a. m. But that afternoon he had agreed to go to a matinée with his wife, and to meet her at 2 o'clock at the door of the theater. There was but one way to make it—to catch the 1:30 train. He lived in the suburbs, 20 minutes' ride from down town. The 1:30 train must be caught.

And then began a race against time. He jumped into his bath and out again and into his clothing. As he put on his overcoat the remorseless clock pointed to 1:25 and his watch confirmed the clock. By running he could catch the train. A hollow feeling within him pointedly called his attention to the fact that he had had no breakfast, but he did not weaken, and started for the back door to save time. He opened the door from the dining-room and nearly ran into the servant bringing in his breakfast. The fragrance of the hot, strong coffee saluted his nostrils. It was a temptation worthy of Monsieur le Serpent himself. He fell. And as he sat guiltily gulping down coffee and swallowing muffins the 1:30 train went whizzing by.

At 1:35 he was on his way toward the cable line. All the way down-town he was on pins and needles. Would the cable break? How would his wife take it? Of course she would make allowances and forgive him, but that only made it the meaner to keep her waiting—and at the door of a theater, too. And she was not like most women, for she always kept an appointment to a minute.

You see, this husband loved his wife and hated to fall short in her eyes—eyes that were loving, but none the less keen for all that.

It was 2:20 when he arrived panting at the theater. She was not to be seen. He was genuinely distressed.

And the man in the box-office was giving people their money back and explaining that he was sorry, etc., but there would be no matinée as advertised, etc.

SHE MISSED THE "DARKIES."

The Wail of a Southern Woman Housekeeping in the North.

New York *Sun:* A young Southern woman, married and recently settled in New York, says that housekeeping in the North is a much more difficult problem than in the South. "Why," said she, "there is no such thing as being able to get hot bread here, and I have finally given up trying to have it, and buy bakers' rolls instead, horrid as they are." Then she continued: "I suppose everybody else has the same trouble about servants, but I really did not know how to endure the ignominy I experienced when I was choosing my first maids at the intelligence office.

"'Do you expect me to do your washing?' said one of the cooks I interviewed.

"'Certainly,' I replied.

"'How many have you got in family?'

"'Two grown people and one little girl,' I said, with a submissive spirit.

"'Well, I suppose you'd be having some fine washing. How many pieces do you have?'

"As I did not propose to account for the exact number of pieces, the conversation proceeded no further.

"Another cook said, when I touched on the subject of hot bread:

"'Do I make it? An' shure and I do make it, but I charge more if I furnish hot bread, and if I make waffles and tea-biscuits I have a still larger price,' said the relentless creature.

"O! Don't I miss our dear darky cooks!"

Nero's Occupation.

A certain librarian declares that one day a visitor pointed to a bust which adorns the reading-room of the establishment with which he is connected and asked: "Is that anybody about here?"

The librarian, supposing that the questioner was simply attempting to guy him, answered: "He has been dead too long for me to presume to say where he is."

"I mean was he a man who lived here," corrected the stranger; and then, without waiting for a reply, he added: "What was his name?"

"Nero," the librarian answered.

"Nero," the other repeated thoughtfully; that don't seem just like an American name. What was his business?"

"He was at the head of the fire department," the librarian replied unblushingly.—*Boston Courier.*

The Promise of Spring.

Slow dies the wintry day, the winds of March
Break with their icy breath the evening hush,
And snowclad hills reflect the sunset flush
That paints with purple all heaven's western arch;
But, from the laden branches of the larch,
Upon the frosty air a happy thrush
Pours floods of melody, and flings a gush
Of gladsome music to the winds of March.

Thus when our life's drear winter lingers long—
When with the eye there comes no vision sweet
To our sad eyes, and hope has taken wing—
O, may some distant strain of seraph-song
Burst forth, and tell us that our faltering feet
Stand on the threshold of a joyous Spring!
—*J. T. F. Nicholson.*

She Stopped the Train.

A train in Georgia was lately held up by a lone woman. It had got about 200 yards from a station when a negro woman was seen running frantically after it. The conductor saw her, pulled the bell, and the train came to a stop. A colored brakeman stood on the steps and reached his hand out to help the woman on. But she ran on by, and a negro boy hung himself out of the window and kissed her. The conductor was naturally a little wrathy, and told her so. She told him that her boy was going off, and they didn't give her time to tell him good-by, and she had to do it if she would have to follow the train ten miles.

WHAT IS A LADY?

It Is Hard to Draw the Line In—in Milan, Say.

Kate Field's Washington: What is a lady? That is what I am trying to find out, and I am having hard work at it, writes Lena L. Pepper from Milan.

A friend informed me, when I first came abroad, that no lady was allowed to carry a package in the streets of Milan. If she made the attempt, a guard would immediately approach, politely relieve her of her self-imposed burden, and carry it to her destination.

Now, here comes the rub: I have carried many a package in the most crowded thoroughfares of this ancient city, and no resplendent guard has ever offered me his services.

Everyone who comes to Italy studies either music or painting. Considering that when a song is sung it is ended, but when a picture is painted it endures for ages—more's the pity, perhaps—I concluded to study painting.

Well, whenever I have needed materials, such as brushes, paints, drawing-paper, etc., I have walked around to the store, got them, and brought them home myself. The only thing that prevented me from bringing the necessary canvas was that it was a little too large to handle with grace and skill.

Each day when I have ceased painting, as a little dissipation seems necessary after such wearing brain-work, I travel around the corner to the chestnut man's and get two cents' worth of hot roasted chestnuts. But no guard, with spurs on his heels, red stripes down his legs, a sword at his side, golden fringe on his shoulders, and waving plumes on his head, has ever offered to assist me in carrying them. And so the question naturally occurs to me: Am I a lady?

The guard evidently thinks not, and places me on a level with the bare-headed, wooden-heeled, slipper-shod peasant women who go clicking along the streets, carrying the necessaries of life tied up in a square of cotton cloth.

But, according to Webster, they may be ladies.

On shipboard, where so many people are thrown together, and where forced companionship is, for the time being, a necessity, I encountered during my recent voyage three persons who interested me greatly.

One was an opera-singer whose name had appeared in the leading journals for months, whose costumes had exhausted columns of print, and whose minutest actions had been duly chronicled and read by the masses with absorbing interest.

Besides a maid, a dog, and three parrots for traveling companions, there were a train of cavaliers. There was also a husband somewhere on the ship, or at least his name figured in the passenger list.

Another woman whose name had appeared often in the daily papers, in type a little larger, perhaps, than the opera-singer's and with a few more startling adjectives and flaming headlines was a little trapeze-performer. She was quiet, modest, and industrious. While the opera-singer spent her time in wine-bibbing and flirtation the gymnast's small hands made yards and yards of delicate white edging.

The third person who interested me was as well known to the reading public as either of the other two. Her artistic gowns had been duly described in the fashion columns, and her dinners and teas and receptions formed the leading items in the society notices. In charitable philanthropic movements she had always taken an active part. Her husband is well known as a "great and good" politician.

Strange as it may seem, a strong friendship was formed between the leader of aristocratic society and the belle of the circus-ring.

I overheard a conversation between them, a part of which at least is worth recording. The one, true to her philanthropic instincts, was remonstrating with the other on her mode of life.

"Madam," answered the trapeze-performer, "you have given to your children the best educational advantages in your power. My parents have done no less for me: they gave me all the advantages they were able to in their own walk of life. I take as much pride in doing well a difficult acrobatic feat as your daughter might in rendering well a beautiful symphony or in producing a brilliant bit of literature."

The two parted with warm expressions of friendship and a desire to meet again.

Each of these women—the opera-singer, the queen of society, the athlete—takes to herself the title of lady, and the world smiles its sanction.

What *is* a lady, anyway? Am I one? Are you one?

Who can tell me?

THOSE GIRLS.

There was never a girl so homely that she could live happy without a looking-glass.—*Somerville Journal.*

Girls are but weak creatures, but the most ethereal of them can throw a man over with the greatest of ease.—*St. Joseph News.*

It was said that the McKinley bill would send dress goods up, but opera and ballroom dresses do not seem to be any higher.—*New York Press.*

Sanso—"There is one thing that every woman likes to have a finger in." Rodd—"What's that?" Sanso—"An engagement ring."—*Harper's Bazar.*

He—"Are you going to the Easter ball, Celeste?" She—"How can I? I've nothing to wear." He—"Well, isn't that enough?"—*Washington Star.*

She—"You won't want me to give up my typewriting after we are married, will you?" He—"No, indeed! We have to live, haven't we?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mr. Staylate—"Talking of queer accidents, Miss Clara

The Chicago Sunday Tribune.

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WAS A BARREN VICTORY.

Cregier Nominated After Many Delegates Have Bolted.

CARTER'S FOLLOWERS LEAVE

They Desert the "Dead Duck" to Support the "Stuffed Eagle."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONVENTION.

Many Exciting Scenes Inside the Hall and at the Door.

NAMES OF THE OTHERS ON THE TICKET.

For Mayor.....D. C. CREGIER
For City Treasurer.....GEORGE A. WEISS
For City Attorney.....JACOB KERN
For City Clerk.....JAMES C. STRAIN

What THE TRIBUNE has predicted for several days has come to pass. As will be seen in another column there are two Democratic candidates for Mayor in the field. Both claim the regular nomination of the party. Both are loud in their professions of loyalty to the Democratic party and to Democratic principles, and the local Democracy seems to be divided, though not evenly, in support of either.

Cregier obtained the nomination for Mayor in a convention manned by City-Hall employés. Carter H. Harrison obtained his nomination from a convention consisting in the main of representatives of the Democratic Germans, Bohemians, and Poles and several officeholders.

The Cregier convention was run by the police with the assistance of the Chairman. The Harrison convention was run without the aid of a solitary policeman, and was as orderly, peaceable, and good-humored as the Cregier convention was turbulent, riotous, and viciously disposed.

The program for the Cregier convention had been arranged in the early morning at the Sherman House by an official caucus, at which ex-officio Superintendent Marsh and two of his police captains were present. The arrangements for the convention had been intrusted entirely to city officials. A water office functionary named Brown had the giving out of the tickets. He refused point blank to admit any of the contesting Harrisonian delegates. He took on himself to regulate the reportorial staff for the newspapers. He had a long array of City-Hall employés to carry out his instructions and about 400 policemen to behave as impudently and arrogantly as his instruction gave them warrant to behave. Through their assistance he managed to pack the galleries and the stage with members of the bread-and-butter brigade.

It was a queer commentary on the spirit of fair play which characterized the Cregier management of the Turner-Hall convention that while Jim Appleton and Joseph Chesterfield Mackin were honored with front seats Carter H. Harrison, four times Mayor of Chicago, would not be admitted to the galleries, and was rudely hustled from the door of the convention hall by a rough policeman.

How It Was Managed.

The cut-and-dried manner in which the convention was managed also showed the evidences of machine work. The convention was delayed until the slate had been arranged. Senator Duncan was put in the chair to carry out the behests of the caucus. The wire-pullers were well distributed through the hall. Chairman Duncan would hardly recognize any but Cregier men. His committee lists had been prepared for him. He made but one change, the appointment of McNally on the Committee on Credentials. He managed things with a firm hand, but he was good-humored. He did his work well and deserves well of the party.

Ald. Cullerton, who had been rejected in his own precinct, got a proxy and assisted the Chairman from the floor. Mr. McInerney came up from Springfield to help out. The Chairman had the manhood to acknowledge that his rulings were wrong in the matter of allowing delegates whose seats were contested to vote on the validity of their own credentials. As the names of Griesheimer, Asay, and the other members appointed to consider the contests were read out there was a loud guffaw. It was clear that Mr. Duncan had been well coached. Until this time there was a hope among certain Democrats that Cregier might be dropped and a new man taken up. A City-Hall man suggested Lambert Tree for Mayor and Peter Fortune for City Treasurer. This proposal was discussed for a time and then suddenly dropped at the instance of Mr. Cregier.

Mr. Kraus, Frank Wenter, Ald. Gaynor, and Charles Thornton made a good fight for the Harrison contesting delegates, but it was no use. The Duncan committee of seven was against them. Six of the seven refused to hear evidence about fraud in the election of delegates. Tailor, Griesheimer, and Asay and the other fellows would not listen to argument, to reason, or to facts.

The Harrisonian bolt was forced by the tactics of the Cregierites. The presiding officer jauntily laughed at his own rulings, acknowledged they were unfair, communicated across the room with his floor lieutenants, and hardly made concealment of his purpose to run the convention at the City-Hall.

Made Light of the Bolt.

After the bolt the remaining delegates attempted to make light of the bolt. But there is no getting over the fact that nearly every German, Polish, and Bohemian delegate withdrew from the convention and went over to Uhlich Hall to shout for Harrison and to indorse him. The Cregierites filled out the delegations with City-Hall officials, some of whom voted for Harrison, though only for form's sake. The Cregierites also gave it out that the Harrison convention at Uhlich Hall was but sparsely attended. This was not true. Every delegation was full, and every inch of space in the hall was filled. Harrison's nomination, too, was made amid great enthusiasm. His supporters are confident and aggressive. There is no doubt that he is going to fight it out to the bitter end. The general impression seems to be that the fight will be between him and Hempstead Washburne. Cregier's hopes for success depend on his getting Palmer here. Even if Harrison should not be a candidate Cregier could not win with the strong opposition of the Germans, Bohemians, and Scandinavians. The Republicans, it may be added, were jubilant last night over the split.

There was more than one bolt from the Cregier convention yesterday. When George A. Weiss was nominated for Treasurer John Mc-Nun's friends left the convention. Mr. Bransfield's friends were quite indignant also.

Of the candidates for Mayor it is not necessary to speak. Mr. Harrison has been giving various and entertaining biographies of him self for several weeks. So has Cregier, who is only too well known to the public.

George A. Weiss is a native of Germany, about 45. He was in the hop business. He is now in the brewing business. He lives in the North Division and is a son-in-law of George Schneider, the banker.

Jacob Kern used to be a newspaper stereotyper. He is now a lawyer and member of the General Assembly. He is of mixed Irish and German parentage. He is the protégé of Ald. Powers.

James C. Strain is an Irishman of strong Democratic proclivities. He used to be Committee Clerk of the County Board, a position which he obtained through the assistance of the late John Mattocks. He was next agent for a brewery, then Warden of the County Hospital, and afterwards became business manager for the official Democratic organ, the *Globe*. He is about 42.

ALL WANTED TO GET IN.

But Care Was Taken to See That Only Those Desired Were Admitted.

Dante's idea of the Inferno was mild and simple compared with a Harrison man's notion of the convention. Not alone did all who entered abandon hope, but hundreds lost it without getting beyond the first squad of police.

Orders had been issued by John P. Hopkins, of whom it may be observed, incidentally, that he was defeated by Frank Lawler for the nomination last fall, to admit none unpossessed of cards or badges. Great care was taken to see that none of the cards went to Harrison's contingent.

From 10 until 3 o'clock there was warfare in the hallway. The door was but three feet wide, and when a large man came it went ill with him. After getting by the Chicago Avenue Station detail—and the precinct had every man on hand—he was taken by two officers on the door and forced through with much energy. Within the hall was the full strength of the Harrison Street Precinct. One of the saddest sights of the day was the rudeness with which Michael Miles McFadden, the parent of "the Patch," was received. One of the most awe-inspiring was his wrath.

"You can't get in without a badge or a ticket," was the regular story the officer had with him. Mr. McFadden was disguised in a slouch hat and a silk umbrella.

"I am a delegate and the convention doesn't begin until I'm in my seat," replied Mr. McFadden with wild insistence. "It would be a singular Democratic convention without one Michael McFadden in the Second Ward delegation."

And again he essayed to pass. The officer knew his business and did not recognize the delegate from the "Patch."

Mr. McFadden's hot Southern blood became a few degrees higher. He elevated his voice and swung his umbrella in air.

"Am I to be deprived of my rights as an American citizen by a blue-coated hireling," he desired to know. "Send for John Hopkins till I inquire into this outrage. Send for John Hopkins and tell him Michael McFadden wants to know why he's barred from a convention to which an admiring constituency sent him."

Hopkins was brought, and with him a beautiful blue decoration for Mr. McFadden's heaving bosom.

The mad clamor for admission continued with vigor. Hundreds who came to shout for "Kyarter" in the hall remained outside and relieved their emotions and worked off their superfluous enthusiasm railing at Cregier and Cregier's police in the hall.

Charley Crain, wearing a new red polka dot scarf, was looking out with a true mindful son-in-law's solicitude for his father-in-law's interests. Whenever in the crowd outside he recognized any of the City-Hall gang or those of whose fealty he had no question he procured tickets of admission taken up by the patrolmen and distributed them again. Thus he kept down printing bills, disarmed suspicion, and filled the hall with men who were all right and had good voices.

At 10:45 a report was circulated that Harrison had opened a little brokerage business in votes down-stairs. There was a zealous rush of delegates for the door. Those who had fought each other and defied the police to get into Turner Hall shortly before became feverish and energetic gluttons for fresh air. Some few attained it. Charley Crain and James Cooper, who is street contractor, pressed the effective "Big Sandy" Walters into service and reached the door in time to head off the end of the exodus. They told the police in the halls not to permit any one to leave the hall, and every man who came in later was "close-herded."

SOME OF THE DEMOCRATS PRESENT.

Local Political Lights Who Were in the Convention Hall.

The convention was made up of the most distinguished Democratic lights in the city so far as prominence and activity in party work is concerned. Among the prominent Cregier supporters were:

Charles Walters, alias "Big Sandy"; Michael J. Bransfield, Joseph C. Mackin, Edward McDonald, Jacob W. Richards, candidate for another term as South Town Assessor; Walter Bogle, ex-candidate for Drainage Trustee; the Hon. Thomas Jefferson McNally, the Hon. Michael W. Ryan; also another Ryan known as "Michael the Diminutive"; Millard Bonaparte Herley, the Hon. Mr. Howser and his understudy, D. D. Dawson; Charles S. Crain, closely related to the Mayor and Oil Inspector's office; the Hon. Michael McInerney, with his 101 badge conspicuously displayed; Justice May of the Judiciary, Thomas Gahan, Harry Gohegan, City Draper Griesheimer, Contractor Cooper, Street Foreman Kennedy, Frank Kennedy, fresh from his victory over Lawler in the Nineteenth; Jermiah Daly, Eugene Bassler, who runs the saloon in the alley; William Devine, Moses Solomon, the Hon. Sol Van Praag, Edward Fenelon Dunne, the partner of Mr. Hynes; Bishop Joseph O'Donnell, with a 101 badge; the Hon. S. A. Lewinsohn of the outer bar; Austin O. Sexton, bearing his voice along; the Hon. James J. Townsend, Probate Clerk Roger Sullivan, "Wah-nah-ton" Asay, Wheelhorse Dan Root, Contractor Jim Wallace of Hyde Park, Capt. "Willum" Buckley, Capt. Michael Brennan, the Hon. James Charlemont, Clarence Sunarrow Darrow, James McKenna, known to fame as "Hinkey Dink"; John Spellman, Grand Juryman E. F. Cullerton, bearing signs of defeat; "Redacteur" Michael C. McDonald, Attorney Ikey Abraham, Coal Contractor Corkery, the Hon. Miles McFadden of the "Patch," the Hon. Joseph Cahill, who owns the Democracy of the Cottage Grove car barns; John J. Caughlin, him of the bathhouse and the turf; James O'Neill of the mock auction shop, Candidate John Moran, Con O'Brien of the lost ballots, Ald. McAbee's brother, part owner of the Twenty-fourth Ward; Henry Herculaneum Hildreth; Ald. Billy Murphy, chewing gum; Park Commissioner Billy Best, with his best tile; Frank Agnew Jr., a chip of the old block; the Hon. Michael McNamara, from Capt. Buckley's own town; Senator John F. O'Malley and several other O'Malleys, Justice Prindiville, John M. Dunphy, and facile princeps, Thomas Jefferson Dolan.

Among those who had affiliated themselves with Carter Harrison's cause were:

The Hon. Adolph Kraus, bearing a large package of contests, which was supposed by the hungry delegates to conceal some superior stuff; Ald. Jerry Mulvihill, John Gaynor, Archibald Donaldson, Michael Lawler, and W. W. Quinn, well known on the West Side.

Numerous legislators, wearing "101" badges, were present, notably:

The Hon. Thomas B. Carson of Champaign, the Hon. John T. Norsworthy of White, and the Hon. Luther Dearborn of Kane.

The quality of the First Ward delegation was unfavorably compared with the crowd which "Billy" Whelan used to lead and always occupied a prominent, not to say aggressive position in the conventions of the past. Whelan led the delegation from the First at the county convention last fall and conducted a memorable battle with Carter Harrison. The glory of Whelan's leadership had failed from the First, and the representation was a tame one except for an occasional lively personal encounter. Whelan was missed from the convention, for he was a character on such occasions.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

After Some Delay Order Is Secured and a Temporary Presiding Officer Installed.

It was 11:20 o'clock when Capt. Farrell rapped the convention to order with a hickory club with the urbane remark, "The delegates will please be seated." The delegates proceeded to do this in a way to suit themselves, seeming to be in no great hurry. While they were straggling into their seats in a "go-as-you-please" fashion Capt. Farrell called out to Walter Bogle to summon two strong men and make a search for the dilatory delegates. Mr. Bogle selected two of the most stalwart, stern-looking men on the floor and marched out just as a street band came marching up playing "The Night Before Larry was Stretched." Henry Gelder, with a voice borrowed for the occasion from Resolution Burke, shouted to the "boys" to "get in off the street." A frame of policemen lined the hall on the outer edges to keep the walls from falling in.

Meanwhile Capt. Farrell continued to rap the table and call for order, of which there was much need. There was not so much noise as if half a hundred men had been beating on anvils, but there was enough to keep any one from going to sleep.

At 12 o'clock sharp Capt. Farrell in a manner that meant business pounded harder than ever on the table, and again ordered the delegates to take their seats. With the aid of a number of policemen this was at length accomplished and comparative quiet established.

"By virtue of authority vested in me as Chairman of the City Central Committee," said Capt. Farrell, "I call this convention to order. It is assembled to nominate a Mayor, City Treasurer, Attorney, and Clerk. The Secretary will read the call."

Secretary Rosenbaum then started to read the call, but Senator O'Malley interrupted him with a motion to suspend with this formality. Capt. Farrell put the motion, and it was carried with a shout. He appealed to the delegates for assistance in preserving order, and then announced that the City Central Committee had selected ex-Senator James W. Duncan as temporary presiding officer. He then brought his stick down on the stand before him and called for silence. Mr. Duncan then marched to the platform, and, after having been presented, said:

At this time it would be idle, indeed, to express by words my gratitude at this recognition. The proof of gratitude will be in the degree of fair play and square dealing with which the Chairman administers his position. It is a matter of the greatest importance that this convention be not conducted by doubtful methods, and if our deliberations are characterized by fair play we can lave our souls with the unction of having done right.

Standing as we do, the earnest Democrat is beat only on seeing that the affairs of the party are so shaped as to secure the best government. Democracy, by its unbroken pledges, has earned the approval of the people at large. That this convention may have a similarly clear record is every wish. I ask your assistance in furthering this.

To candidates I will say that no better indication of this spirit can be shown than by a graceful acceptance of results. [Applause.] Let us conduct ourselves so as to inspire a feeling of harmony and challenge the respect of opponents. Respecting the agreement that the Chairman has made in regard to surrendering the hall at an early hour, I will desist from general remarks and ask your cooperation in observing the best possible methods.

TO DISPOSE OF ALL CONTESTS.

Committee on Credentials Appointed to Take Them Under Advisement.

J. M. Quinlan of the Third Ward, Frank J. Gaulter of the Thirty-fourth, E. J. Hannon of the Twenty-fifth, and James C. Strain were selected as Temporary Secretaries. Representative McInernay and Adolph Kraus both claimed the attention of the Chair. Mr. Duncan recognized the Town of Lake man, and Mr. McInerney moved that a committee of seven, composed of three from the West Side, two from the South, and two from the North, on credentials be appointed.

Adolph Kraus went up to the Chair and demanded one man on the committee of seven. Moses Solomon moved that the names of contests to be sent up to the Secretary before the Committee on Credentials should be announced. He afterwards amended his motion to read that announcements be made from the floor of all contests. The motion prevailed.

The roll of the wards was called for contests. The First Ward was called and the Chairman of the delegation said there were none. Mr. Kraus was quickly to the front.

"There is a contest in every district in the ward," shouted Mr. Kraus. He then handed up the credentials of the contestants. The Second Ward was called and he handed up the credentials of two districts.

Michael McInerney then moved that no notice of contest be received except from a sitting delegate on the floor from the precinct where the contest exists.

The Chair decided that Mr. McInerney's motion was out of order. There was no way of preventing any person from appearing before the Committee on Credentials, he said, and presenting the grounds for a contest. Mr. McInerney arose to explain that he did not wish to "gag" debate or to choke off contests; he only wanted to choke of one man and compel the contestants to appear in their own behalf.

J. W. McNally moved as a substitute that one man be appointed from each delegation in which there was no contest.

Ald. Cullerton moved to table the substitute. The Chairman declared Cullerton's motion carried. McInerney's motion was then carried by a storm of "Ayes."

The Chairman announced the Committee on Credentials as follows:

McInerney of the Twenty-ninth, Attorney Asay of the Thirty-second, Fred Griesheimer of the Twenty-fourth, John F. O'Malley of the Twenty-third, Ald. Powers of the Nineteenth, William McNally of the Twenty-first, and W. S. Boyle of the Twelfth.

When the name of Fred Griesheimer was mentioned as a member of this committee there was a howl, "Give us an honest man."

At this tribute to his integrity Mr. Greisheimer arose and bowed his acknowledgments.

A Committee on Resolutions was next appointed as follows:

Moses Solomon of the Twelfth, Jacob J. Kern of the Nineteenth, Frank Bina of the Fifth, Ald. Burke of the Sixth, and Adam Barr of the Twenty-sixth.

It was decided to refer all resolutions to the committee without reading.

The Committee on Credentials withdrew, led by the doughty McInerney. The Committee on Resolutions followed.

A young man came upon the stage wearing a silk hat and was much derided. A hoarse voice roared from the rear of the house: "Put Hayes out." What Hayes it was—Mike Hayes, Roswell Hayes, or Martin Hayes—the voice neglected to say, but the sentiment was thoroughly indorsed by the convention.

A man at the door seized the ear of another man at the door with his teeth and the two rolled on the floor while a police officer beat them with great impartiality. Solomon Van Praag, a man of rare judgment, placed his rubies and his other gems within his waistcoat.

The young man with the hat put on his hat again and Barrister Keough came in wearing another tall bonnet. The jeers that arose for the young man and the jeers that arose for Barrister Keough mingled and amounted to a riot. Editor McDonald moved through the throng with the air of one easily sure of his position. An old gentleman with a long beard came in and sat among the 101. Meantime the encounters between Cregier men who are in the Water Office and Harrison men who want to be in the Water Office went cheerfully on.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the roll be called by wards, and that where there were no contests the committeemen be named. Frank Wenter claimed that the motion was out of order, and made a point of order to that effect. The Chairman ruled that the point was not well taken, as, no matter what the report of the committee was, the body would pass upon the questions. Wenter protested and moved that the motion be laid on the table. It was put and was so close the Chairman wavered. The Cregier people, as he hesitated, shouted "No." Cullerton said he simply made his motion to facilitate matters, and as there was

[Continued on second page.]

HARRISON LEADS A BOLT.

HIS DELEGATES BREAK AWAY FROM THE TURNER-HALL CONVENTION.

They Organize Another at Uhlich's Hall and Nominate the "Stuffed Eagle" for Mayor—The Rest of the Ticket Left Blank—Carter Has an Encounter with Cregier's Policemen—Platform and Resolutions Adopted—Some Spirited Speeches Made.

For Mayor.....CARTER H. HARRISON

Carter Henry Harrison nailed the pennant of defiance to the masthead early yesterday morning. It swung saucily in the March breezes and signified that Carter Henry was prepared to give battle to the end. The Democrats who had fostered the hope that he would be too "loyal" to fight his party, or that Cregier would withdraw in favor of some less objectionable candidate, or that a providential storm would intervene to wreck this warlike intruder, quailed a little before the challenge of the streamer. Some of them eagerly pulled down their bunting and accepted a convoy from the privateer; the others made a stand and drove the enemy into his own waters, where he could prepare his crew for the big battle.

Mr. Harrison was commanding in person. He took the helm out of the hands of First Mate Austin J. Doyle and steered straight for the enemy's rendezvous. Any one familiar with the appearance of this able seaman could easily see that he was out for a fight. In the piping times Mr. Harrison is a sedate person, and his scarf is dark in hue. When his blood is up he arrays himself in a crimson necktie. He wore a crimson tie when he was wrestling with Otto Young at the first meeting of the stockholders of the World's Fair. He wore a crimson tie yesterday. Moreover, the old gentleman's slouched hat was tipped over at an acute angle to the crown of his head, his cigar was elevated, and his face wore such an expression of lofty contempt as that other gallant mariner, John Paul Jones, must have assumed at times. He hove to at the North Side Turner-Hall about 10 a. m., when the delegates to the convention were just beginning to gather on the sidewalk and in the saloon conducted by a German beneath the hall.

His first encounter was with a tall, red-haired man from Ireland, who wore the little copper badge that looks like a half-pfennig and is the distinguishing badge of the local Democratic secret society. This man tapped Mr. Harrison on the chest and said:

"Carter, I'll bet you $1,000 that if you are not nominated you cannot be elected."

Mr. Harrison was not engaging with every craft. He tacked, passed under the bow of the red-haired man with the copper button, and sailed up to where the policemen stood guarding the way. The first row of policemen saluted and let him pass. Presently he ran into the form of an enthusiastic Democrat who had recognized the streamer and was indignant.

"Harrison," he said in a voice stirred by emotion, "I think you are a trailor."

"It makes no difference to me what you think," shouted the Captain through his trumpet and sailed on. Then he ran into Michael C. McDonald, who hailed him with: "Good morning," to which Mr. Harrison made no reply, but went on his way to encounter the second row of policemen stationed to keep any one from getting in without a ticket or any one getting out with other people's badges.

Cregier's Policemen Mu[illegible]

"Where's your ticket?" [illegible] policeman.

"I have none," bawled Mr. Harrison; thereupon he held the policeman with his glittering eye and went on.

The policemen at the last entrance were tougher. When Mr. Harrison came booming down the hall they did not quail. One of them placed his fist against Mr. Harrison's chest and pushed Mr. Harrison away.

"Where's your ticket?" said the policeman.

"Here," replied Mr. Harrison, showing the bit of pasteboard which had been quietly handed to him by a friend.

"That's fer the gall'ry," said the policeman.

"But I want to get on the floor of the convention to see my delegates."

"Ordhers are shtrict," said another policeman. "Ye can't go in. Thim chicks is fer th' gall'ry. Get a move on you."

"I just wanted to test this thing," said Mr. Harrison. "I want witnesses to this—that I have been refused admission to a Democratic convention."

Just at this moment Solomon Van Praag floated up and entered without question. The last of the Vikings flushed and turned away. Then he went aloft and put another nail into the streamer and clinched it on the other side of the mast-head. He had a consultation with Mr. Kraus and Ald. Goldzier, and then announced:

"It is admitted by my opponents that one-third of the delegates bearing credentials are for me. I claim a larger number. But Mr. Cregier has not anything like the number he claims. He does not own the majority by any means. If justice and fair play are allowed to rule in the convention, and the delegates who are fairly elected are seated, then I shall have an overwhelming majority in the convention. If good political sense governs, why I will certainly be nominated. Every prudent policeman in that convention knows that Mr. Cregier cannot be elected.

"I can be elected, I will be elected, for I will run anyway. I am bound to make the race because of my pledges to the Personal Rights League. I carried every German, Bohemian, and Polish district of the city yesterday. The Democrats have depended on the voters of those nationalities for their victories since I was first elected Mayor. Are they going to ignore them this time, flout their wishes, and treat their indorsement with contempt? It will be a most dangerous thing to do. I repeat, Cregier cannot be elected if nominated, and I can be elected even though I am not nominated by the convention in there."

On to Uhlich's Hall.

While the convention was organizing Mr. Harrison remained moored in a quiet shelter. When the result of the vote on the report of the Committee on Credentials was announced he hoisted sail and made for Uhlich's Hall. People in his path recognized him and knew the fight had begun. Some of them shook hands with him and others jeered, but he did not alter his course. Presently his crew followed.

When Mr. Kraus arose, and in a voice strained by anger and excitement called for the Harrison men to withdraw for consultation, a scene unlike any former one furnished by Chicago politics was enacted. The delegates arose and filed down the stairs, replying to the taunts of the fellows lined along the walls with shouts of "Hurrah for Harrison" and "This is what the people sent us here to do."

At the foot of the stairs they were joined by the contesting Harrison delegations and for fifteen minutes after that the west side of Clark street was thronged with men whose grim faces under dripping umbrellas showed relentless determination. The sidewalks were sloppy and the wind pelted the procession with icy raindrops, but the line did not waver even for the allurements of the big yellow and red beer glasses which fanciful Teutons had painted on the windows of numerous taverns. Down they came in a solid line and tramped up the steps of Uhlich's Hall, just across the Clark street bridge. In fifteen minutes they

THE "STUFFED EAGLE" AND THE "DEAD DUCK" AFTER THE SMOKE OF BATTLE.
Harrison—"I——!" Cregier—"I——!"

were ready to sign articles to ship with the ancient mariner.

THE CONVENTION AT UHLICH'S HALL.

Some Who Were There—Mr. Kraus Makes a Speech.

Adolf Kraus climbed to the platform and pounded the table with vigor. He looked down upon a far more orderly and, taking it all together, a great deal more respectable looking gathering than that which ex-Senator Duncan was trying to whip into order half a mile north.

Frank Wenter occupied a seat near the front of the hall. William Mangler, who said he never had been in a convention before and knew nothing of politics, was near by; Commissioner Brandt, Ald. Goldzier, Charles S. Thornton, Robert H. Cowdrey, and T. P. O'Connor represented diverse interests. The practical politics of the movement was impersonated by Col. William Fitzgerald, County Clerk Michael Ryan, Ald. Dahiman, John Gaynor, John McAllen, ex-Commissioner Maloney, and others. Young Carter Harrison had a seat on the platform.

In calling the convention to order Mr. Kraus said:

Yesterday we submitted our rights to the people of Chicago, but the election judges and the police force robbed us. We were counted out. People came to me asking me to sign a contract allowing a challenger from each side in each precinct. This was agreed to. We expected to carry delegations honestly, and when challengers from the other side asked admission to our precincts they were allowed to enter. Were our challengers given similar privilege? No.

The Election Commissioners instructed judges as to the right of each party to one challenger. I will show an example of how this instruction was regarded in Carter Harrison's district. The window where the ballots were cast was boarded up to such a height as to obscure the view. There was a hole in the barricade four inches square and large enough to admit a hand, but too small to give a view of what was going on inside. The judge could throw ballots on the floor or change them without fear of detection. Our challenger demanded admission and was refused.

I went there with Mr. Harrison and demanded an explanation. A man named Townsend, who, I am sorry to say, is a member of the Legislature, said that he was running the district and refused us any explanation. They counted us out, although we legally returned one vote delegation. In the Second Precinct of the Eighth Ward we carried the day and had a majority of thirty-eight votes. When this was found out the judges deliberately took out and tore up forty votes, giving them a majority.

These are two striking examples which show the methods that were used yesterday. In other instances we have evidence to show that we carried precincts but were counted out. I am prepared to show by good Democrats that if votes had not been cast aside we would have carried the city. What was the result? The Cregier men had seven of their representatives on the Committee on Credentials in this morning's convention. A motion was made to appoint me on the committee, but the Chair refused to recognize me. I said that we must have a representation of one, and on my demand Mr. McNally was put in.

Talk about political tricksters! Those men would not listen to any grievance or charge and would not take any proof that we were prepared to submit, but took judges' certificates without any inquiry. That is the reason of this assembly, and I pronounce it the only Democratic convention.

FRANK WENTER INTENDS TO RESIGN.

He Declares He Will Not Hold Office as a Democratic Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Kraus was repeatedly interrupted by wild cheers. Then he appointed a sergeant-at-arms.

"Let no policeman enter here," he said.

"I assure you none shall," replied Mr. Mangler.

"Close the doors and let no man in."

"No one but Carter Harrison."

Then there was another yell. Frank Wenter was named for Chairman and unanimously elected. He made an impetuous speech that stirred the blood of the delegates and set them cheering like mad men. He said:

This morning I started for the convention with no idea of being placed in my present position. I expected to attend a Democratic convention worthy the name of true Democracy and composed of men who love the dearest prerogative of the party—free speech. When I rose after the Committee on Credentials had formulated its report and the precedence of the previous question was allowed. I said that a scheme had been concocted to overrule any motion which might annoy the Cregierites and that such action meant the nomination of a man to whom the majority of Democrats are opposed.

I was elected Drainage Commissioner by the Democrats. Tomorrow I will hand in my resignation to the proper authorities. Nothing induced me to take the position from personal motives. I made no effort to get it, but when it was tendered to me I took it. I am opposed to Democracy that is for revenue only, and do not think that this convention is composed of Democrats of that stamp. I believe in justice and free speech.

This convention will nominate a candidate around whom we can rally, and whom we can elect April 6 by the largest majority in years. He led the party in 1884 for the Governorship and cut down the Republican majority to 14,000. He made the Legislature Democratic, and how was any gratitude shown him? He was cast aside. Do you call that principle? No.

When Carter Harrison was mentioned four or five weeks ago, abuse was heaped upon him and he has been vilified ever since. You have come here this afternoon because you are independent to stand up for fair play. Cregier can't be elected and Carter Harrison is the man. Look over the registration lists in the city and you will see that there is a large vote among naturalized foreign-born citizens. Do they want Cregier? No. Do the true sons of the green isle want him? No. Then stand by the nominations made in the convention and we will win.

Mr. Wenter's announcement of his voluntary withdrawal from the Drainage Board in proof his fidelity to principle was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst, which he quieted by pounding on the table with a poker. Messrs. Cooper, Brady, and Kehoe were elected secretaries, and after considerable confusion, resulting from the desire of everybody to be heard at once, on motion of Col. Fitzgerald the following were named a Committee on Resolutions and Platform:

Messrs. Thornton, Gaynor, Irving, Brandt, Knott, Knuckem, and Krau.

While the committee was out a number of speeches were made. Mr. McNally, the minority of the Turner Hall Committee on Credentials, denounced the Cregier methods as an affront to Jeffersonian Democracy, and Dr. Brandt spoke in the same lines. Robert H. Cowdrey, who was once a candidate for President of the United States on the Labor ticket, denounced the Mayor and his methods.

President Kliver of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners said:

I may be considered a kicker. I am generally classed as such. But I have been kicking on just such action for two years as prompted you to convene this afternoon. I am glad to see a following returning to the old principles of the Democratic party, and to see that you are determined not to be dictated to by the machine.

I want to say that the result of the meeting called by the Cregierites at Bricklayers' Hall is not to be accepted by the people of Chicago in the light which was thrown upon it. Our organization prevents us from entering into politics.

We don't require the presence of police to help us out. And speaking of police, do you know who placed the police beyond scrip payment? It was Carter Harrison, and they refused to recognize that fact yesterday and today, although it may be because they're afraid of their scalps.

In the Thirty-fourth Ward dirty work has been carried on, and all that we of the minority could do was to make an occasional kick. We didn't carry our point, but we showed that there were a few men above selling themselves for a paltry sum of money. We could have elected an Alderman in the Thirty-fourth but for the fact that Jacob O'Neill furnished $2,500 for Cregier and the Democratic Alderman was stabbed in the back. But we are not going to slack up in our efforts until justice prevails in the ward. Take united action and select Carter Harrison as your nominee.

CARTER NOMINATED UNANIMOUSLY

The Convention Adopts a Brief Platform and a Series of Resolutions.

Mr. Mangler, who is connected with the Adams & Westlake company, said J. McGregor Adams had said to him: "I want to see Carter Harrison elected." Mr. Mangler sat down after that effort, but when he arose again it was to perform the task of the day.

He said he was not a politician. He knew nothing of political meetings. He had never before spoken in public, but he felt that he had a duty to perform in placing in nomination one who had been an honor to the city, a traveled man, and a financier.

"It is not necessary to speak further of him," concluded Mr. Mangler, rising to a chair. "I nominate for Mayor of Chicago Carter H. Harrison."

A roar that might have been heard at Turner Hall ascended at the mention of the name.

"Gentlemen," shouted Mr. Wenter, bringing the poker down with terrific force on the table, "are there any seconds to this nomination?"

A roar of "I second it" came from all sides. The nomination was put and carried with a yell.

"The ayes have it," said Mr. Wenter, "and I now declare Carter H. Harrison the nominee of the Chicago Democracy."

Then everybody climbed upon a chair and roared except Mr. Wenter, who mounted the table and waved his poker. When the convention settled down the report of the committee was read. This is the platform:

The office of Mayor shall be conducted upon the principle that it is a public trust, and not for personal or political benefit.

We condemn the principle of a Mayor who will employ thousands of men just prior to the primaries, and pay them good wages for no work out of the public treasury solely for the purpose of perpetuating himself in office. We brand such breach of public trust as a crime against the people. We are willing to pay all taxes properly levied without a murmur, but we demand that the money of the people be used for the purposes for which it is levied and none other.

3. We declare it to be an admission of wrong-doing when a Mayor refuses permission to members of the Common Council or the reputable press to inspect the pay-rolls of the city, and we declare it to be the duty of the Mayor to permit members of the Common Council the privilege of inspecting such pay-rolls. We further declare that an honest administration should not be ashamed to show what it does with public funds at any time.

4. We declare for clean streets and alleys, good pavements and bridges and viaducts, and all necessary public improvements.

5. We are in favor of the fullest personal liberty of the individual consistent with the public good.

The resolutions as amended are:

WHEREAS, It has become apparent to a majority of the delegates elected to the Democratic convention that the old party machinery, constituted at present of city employés, has deliberately attempted to override the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls, by the intimidation of voters, by causing certificates of election to be issued fraudulently to those who were not elected and by refusing even to give a hearing either in committee or convention to those who had been legally elected to sit as delegates and who were contesting the right of those who sat in the convention by fraud, and

WHEREAS, It has become necessary for the majority of said delegates, in order to voice the wishes of the Democratic voters, their constituents, to withdraw from the convention of those illegally seated and to adopt such measures as shall be free from the taint of corruption, and

WHEREAS, The time has arrived for declaring in favor of such reformation in the party machinery that it shall be impossible in the future for one man to throttle the wishes of the people and perpetuate himself in office to the great scandal and disgrace of the organization which may have elected him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the majority of the delegates legally elected to the convention and now here assembled, that the assemblage this day at the North Side Turner-Hall is not a convention representative of the Democracy of Chicago and that all Democrats should disregard the action of that assembly. Be it

Resolved, That this convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Mayor and that the completion of the ticket be referred to the Campaign Committee.

Resolved, That each election precinct elect five committeemen, who shall have charge of the interests of the Democratic party within said precinct, and that the precinct committeemen of each ward elect two city central committeemen, who shall be recognized as the representatives of the Democratic party and who shall be authorized to call the next city convention. Be it further

Resolved, That we ignore any and all action taken by the alleged Democratic convention held at the North Side Turner Hall and that we call upon the Democratic voters of the City of Chicago to support the candidates placed in the field by the delegates honestly and fairly elected by the people.

BOUND TO BREAK THE CORRUPT RING.

Carter Says It's a Small Matter Whether He's Elected or Not.

The Chair was instructed to appoint a campaign committee of 100 to complete the city ticket. This completed the work. The separation was complete even to the formation of a permanent political organization.

Where was Carter? The committee had gone for him and pretty soon yells in the outskirts of the crowd indicated his approach. He climbed on the platform, doffed his sombrero, waved his hand deprecatingly at the noisy crowd, and made something like this speech:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Four years ago near this spot I performed one of

[Continued on second page.]

LAST EDITION.

TAKE THE FIELD TO WIN.

Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting of Republican Business-Men.

ADDRESS BY MR WASHBURNE

His Explicit Declaration of Principles Warmly Received.

A LETTER FROM MR. TIEDEMANN.

The Nominee for City Treasurer Gives a Formal Pledge.

SPEECHES BY SIDNEY SMITH AND OTHERS.

Every seat in Central Music-Hall was filled last evening by enthusiastic Republicans. The gathering was a representative one, composed of 4,000 solid business-men and citizens who have something at stake in the proper administration of municipal affairs.

Mr. Washburne made a telling speech, which was received with a warmth which betokened an entire absence of any apathy toward the party leadership in the present campaign, and exemplified the unequivocal approval of the Republican voters and all good citizens of the platform of the city convention of March 14, and of its elaboration in the personal declaration of principles by the nominee of that convention for Mayor.

The stage was decorated with the American flag in festoons and in semi-circles at the rear of the speaker, the central piece being the United States coat of arms.

S. W. Allerton presided, and James Nye performed the duties of Secretary. Among those on the platform with the speakers were:

S. W. Allerton,	Sidney Smith,
Ald. Arthur Dixon,	Justice D. J. Lyon,
Graeme Stewart,	R. C. Givins,
Ex-Com. Spafford,	Ald. R. C. Martin,
Stephen A. Douglas,	Joel M. Longenecker,
Ex-Ald. Gunderson,	John M. Clark,
Ald. Madden,	Ald. Mills,
William Boldenweck,	Alex. White,
R. W. Dunham,	Ex-Ald. Chapman,
Col. John S. Adair,	Jacob Newman,
James R. B. Van Cleave,	John Jewett,
George Bass,	Judge Gary,
C. P. Waugh,	George M. Howe,
Andrew Theaning,	H. S. Parkhurst,
Adolph Loeb,	Joseph Badenocli Jr.,
Ex-Supervisor Shanughan,	Col. W. R. Thompson,
James W. Nye,	Eugene Cary,
Charles Kozminski,	George H. Taylor,
Theodore G. Case,	

**HE

...ge lies in this declaration, "I am a citizen of Chicago."

Two thousand years ago the greatest boast that could be made was, "I am a Roman citizen. To be a Roman was to be greater than a King. Rome was a proud city, proud of its culminating powers in conquest and in glory.

We citizens of Chicago may also be proud of this the greatest city of the age, the result of the best human energy, enterprise, and labor. We may also be proud on account of a still greater advantage, the intellectual and moral condition of the city. But while we may be proud of all this, the impulse of pride should be accompanied by a municipal patriotism, a prick of duty, a sense of welfare for the city and its people. Whom shall we select out of the many candidates? First, of course, the most clamorous and the most persistent is Carter H. Harrison. In 1879 Harrison was elected Mayor and held the office continuously for eight years. Of the four terms embraced in that time nobody can say that he was honestly elected for more than one. During his service the municipal elections were turned over to a coterie of gamblers and fine-workers. What crimes against the people were committed in his and their joint interest no one can tell. They won the election for him and he set aside existing laws for them. In 1883 he was elected in pursuance of an agreement by which he was to have a specified majority no matter how many votes were cast. In 1888 we all knew that Judge Smith received a majority of 30,000. Still by manipulation Harrison was given the election. In return the laws of the city were suspended, and Chicago became a Mecca for gamblers and thugs. The morals of the city took on a color which will never fade, and were tainted with a virus which no time can cure.

And now this man has the effrontery to come forward again in this election. Carter Harrison is the greatest calamity this city ever knew. This city will always suffer from permitted lawlessness prevalent in the Harrison régime. No man cognisant of his record can support him. But my especial objection to Carter Harrison is that in the event of his election he would try to be reelected during the World's Fair season. There will be many wonderful exhibitions at that time, but I hope no such exhibition as that of such a colossal ass in the Mayor's chair.

We have another Democratic candidate, De Witt C. Cregier. [Hisses.] I can't support Cregier because he is like Harrison. [Cries of "He's a good deal worse."] My statement was too mildly severe, and I will alter it. I can't support Cregier because he tries to be like Harrison. He, too, has sought continuance in office by giving immunity to gamblers and is in every way like Harrison except in falling short of his bombastic presence and display.

We also have a Citizens' movement. As a citizen of Chicago I advanced these reasons for not supporting it. There is no reason and this is not the time for a Citizens' movement. It has no better candidate than our own; and a movement to represent a possibility of the continuance of Cregier or Harrison. In favor of Hempstead Washburne it is to be said that he is the fittest man for the place. I like him for his platform and his honest way of standing on it. He also has in his keeping a great name to defend by his official career.

MR. TEIDEMANN'S FORMAL PLEDGE.

He Will Put the Interest on the Public Funds Into the Public Treasury.

Jacob Tiedemann, the Republican nominee for Treasurer, who is confined at home by illness, sent the following letter, which was read:

To the Republican Campaign Committee—I am unable on account of illness to be present this evening and personally say, what the taxpayers of this community may rely on, if I am elected to the office of City Treasurer I pledge myself as follows:

The question of the interest on city funds in the hands of the City Treasurer has never until this campaign received the attention that it ought to have had for many years from the voters of this city.

The interest arising from deposits of city funds placed in the various banks selected by the Treasurer has always inured to the particular benefit and profit of the incumbent. The amounts so realized have amounted to many thousands of dollars annually. The abuse still continues unchecked.

The Republican party of this city, realizing the importance of the question involved and the apparent need of reform of this abuse, at its late convention adopted as one of the cardinal principles of its clear and comprehensive platform the following declaration:

"11. That the interest on the public funds belongs to the people and should be used for their benefit; the City Treasurer is entitled to a fair salary and nothing more. We demand the unqualified acceptance of this plank of our platform by the Republican nominee for City Treasurer."

This particular section or plank of the platform directly concerns myself, as such nominee. I desire to say that I indorse every word of the platform as adopted by that convention, and it would not be amiss for me to state that the principle enunciated above with reference to interest on public deposits has always found in me an ardent and hearty advocate, as is evidenced by my every act and vote as a member of the City Council. I have always maintained that the custodian of public funds who receives interest on the same should not convert these funds to his own use, but that those earnings should inure for the use and benefit of the public.

These funds for the use of which the different banks of this city are willing to pay interest belong to the people. The City Treasurer simply holds them in trust and in such fiduciary capacity has no moral or legal right to use or hypothecate them for his own private gain. My convictions on this question are now and have always been, unequivocal and clearly defined.

The nomination was accepted by me only upon that express condition and understanding, and I take this opportunity to inform the voters and taxpayers of this great city that I hereby pledge my honor and manhood if elected to this high office by their votes to honestly and faithfully attend to the duties of the office; and, further, that every cent of interest received by me during my term of office shall be placed to the credit of the principal in the public treasury, so that the public shall receive the benefit thereof. And I further desire to state that this action on my part will be done without any compulsory statute or city ordinance requiring me to do so; it is with me simply a question of right and principle. You have my unqualified pledge as to what I will do if elected. I assure you it will be sacredly kept and honored.

Faithfully yours, JACOB TIEDEMANN.

ANOTHER SORT OF MAYOR WANTED.

Time for Men of the Cregier-Harrison Type to Retire.

B. F. Richolson was introduced as the next City Attorney. Mr. Richolson said there were plenty of candidates at this election, but the main issue was, "Is Chicago to have an honest, clean administration of city affairs or is the tax-eating gang to remain in power?" Under Harrison it was made a misdemeanor to sprinkle grass plots before 6 o'clock in the evening. Mayor Roche allowed the people to use sprinklers at all hours. Under Cregier's administration it was about the same as under Harrison, except that half the time no water came through the sprinklers.

Harrison was going around telling how the Cregier forces beat and defrauded him at the primaries. The saying that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues was strikingly exemplified here. The speaker, if elected, would enforce the laws as they existed. He indorsed every line and word of the Republican platform. Hempstead Washburne he knew to be a man who, when he said a thing, meant every word he said.

Chairman Allerton introduced, in response to calls from the audience, Stephen A. Douglas. He said: "When I was a young man this young man's father used to set the prairie on fire."

Stephen A. Douglas asked the audience whether he looked like a torch. Judge Smith seemed to be at a loss why that particular city had been selected to bear the banner. It might have been that he had had the penitentiary at his back.

Resuming Mr. Douglas said:

"At this time as a good Republican and a good citizen I think every man ought to vote for Hempstead Washburne. Elmer Washburn isn't in it in this campaign. He has fallen out of the balloon before he got in. The Kilkenny cats are unfit to be elected from top to bottom. Harrison is a gentleman. He can talk more nonsense and do more sense than any man I ever knew. The sense was dollars and cents for himself. Cregier is Harrison naked. He is Harrison before the people without Harrison's mannerisms. The reason why both are running now is because they couldn't agree which it should be, Carter or De Witt. Cregier has spent two years in making a poor imitation of Harrison.

"Harrison has the merit of originality. He first sat with his elbow in the window sill and heard the rattle of chips and said there was no gambling. Cregier has not the refined Paris (Kentucky) air of his prototype. He has ceased to be amusing; he is distressing. If Carter was to be asked tonight whether God Almighty knew more now than he did he would admit that God knew more at this minute than himself, but he would insist that he knew more than God Almighty did at his age. He took the Mayor's chair believing he knew it all. This was the failure of his administration. This young man Washburne has all the Washburne faculties. We don't want any brilliant Mayor to discover new laws for us. We want an honest citizen for Mayor, who will enforce a few of the laws we have got. And Hempstead Washburne will do this. His platform is the statute-book. His policy is 'your will as shown through the various acts of your Legislature.' The man who has a broader policy is a knave, and the man who has a narrower policy is a knave. I am against the Citizens' movement and I'll tell you why. That movement has no abler man than we have. It has no cleaner man than we have. Don't be led away by this Citizens' movement talk. Your candidate for Mayor says: 'Gentlemen, here is my platform. I will do this, I will not do that.' There is no substruct about it. There is no "presto change" about him, 'now you see it and now you don't.' All is clean and above board with Hempstead Washburne. He will stand or fall by what he does and be despised or respected according to the measure of his adherence to the platform on which he stood before election-day.

SIDNEY SMITH ON ELMER WASHBURN.

Some Sharp Words for the Citizens' Movement and Its Candidate.

When the applause following Judge Gary's remarks had subsided and three more cheers for Hempstead Washburne had been given the next speaker, Sidney Smith, was introduced. His speech was briefly as follows:

Fellow Citizens: There are some considerations I want to call your attention to. The City of Chicago is a Republican city and yet for years in local municipal elections it has gone Democratic. There is something wrong, some lack of interest. It is over thirty years since Abraham Lincoln was nominated. During that thirty years, with the exception of four years, the country has been under Republican government. During that same thirty years the City of Chicago has been under Democratic rule for all except nine years.

For twenty-one years have the Democrats ruled this city. Now, why is that so? It is because the Republican citizens of this city do not turn out at the polls at our local elections. It is because some of our citizens are diverted by the hue and cry of some citizens' movement or citizens' ticket. They say that they intend to conduct this city's affairs on business instead of political principles. Who is this business-man candidate? I affirm here tonight that Elmer Washburn is out of a job. What is his business? I say that he is not engaged in any business, except running for office at the instigation of Stiles and Cooper.

Something About Elmer Washburn.

That is not all, so far as I'm advised. He never had for any considerable length of time any legitimate business. Years ago, for a little while, he was Chief of Police. He was a failure. Then he went up to the Town of Lake, and was a failure. Then he was elected Supervisor. Ex-officio he held other small places. As Treasurer he was a failure. He was attached to the secret service branch of the Government to detect counterfeit coin and forgeries. He was a failure. His excuse for not finding any counterfeit coin and forgeries was that his subordinates went back on him.

Those wise men that assume superiority of citizenship over us have put this man before us and say this is the citizens' candidate. Are we not citizens, and is not this just as much a business movement? But we propose to run this city according to the organization of the Republican party. What is the Republican party as a successful business organization? Who put down the Rebellion except that organization known as the Republican party?

They Were Good Business-Men.

What was the matter with the late Secretary Windom and John Sherman as molders of financial policy, and other statesmen in the Republican party?

I have made these remarks for the benefit of those by who may think it would not be wise on business grounds to elect Hempstead Washburne. I will not waste time referring to the two Democratic candidates and their Kilkenny-cat time and their monkey-and-parrot time. I say, "God speed them!"

Was there any dishonesty about Hempstead Washburne's nomination? As Judge Gary said, he has a family reputation to sustain. I believe a good deal in breeds. There are breeds of men and there are breeds of horses. Now, young Washburne comes of a good breed. His father before him came from the people and of the people. He was a wheelhorse in the House of Representatives during the war. He was Lincoln's confidential man. Our candidate comes of a successful family. They always do things on business principles.

No Relation of Hempstead.

The question came into my mind as to whether this Elmer Washburn was any relation to our Hempstead Washburne. I looked up his pedigree and I found that he was not related in the slightest way to our Washburne except through Adam. Franklin MacVeagh located the ground over and declined the nomination of the Citizens' party. Mr. MacVeagh is a man of sound business principles, but in politics he is a crank. [Laughter.] Politically he was dropped on the wrong planet. Novalis describes Utopia, an imaginary island possessed of greatest perfection in politics, law, and the right. MacVeagh, Stiles, and Cooper imagine this is the island.

Their crowd was in the greatest haste to get out of Battery D. They fluttered down the doors to escape. They were beguiled there by brass bands and drums, but soon had enough of business principles. I have said what I have about this Citizens' movement because I didn't know but some of our Republicans would be coaxed out of the party and vote for the candidate. I am not afraid they will vote for the monkey or parrot.

Now, all we have to do this spring is to go to the polls and vote and get our neighbor to go to the polls and vote, and this Republican city will roll up a big, old-fashioned Republican majority.

SUCCESS LIES *IN* CO-OPERATION.

How the City Can Be Reclaimed by Republicans.

Cries for Van Cleave arose when Mr. Douglas concluded, but the coming City Clerk was not in the hall. Mr. Ellerton introduced Joseph Badenoch Jr., who said:

I am very proud of an opportunity to speak for the Republican party. I don't believe there is much fear of many of you leaving the party. What do the heads of the "Citizens'" movement promise to do? They all claim to be Republicans. I believe the reason why they are sore is because they or their friends have failed to get office.

I claim it the duty of every loyal Republican to fall in and work for the success of the party, believing that success lies in cooperation. I believe that the Government that is good enough for this Nation is good enough for this city. Like Judge Smith, I think that this city can be reclaimed by Republicans.

You have heard a good deal tonight about our candidate for Mayor. Being "well-born and kindly bred" fits him preeminently for the position, and honesty is an hereditary trait with him —a trait which distinguished his father as the "watchdog of the Treasury."

He is the true son of his father. He is well supported on the ticket. You have seen Nicholson, candidate for City Attorney; I wish Van Cleave were here so you could see our Treasurer, and Colonel Tiedemann would be here so you could see him. Combine on all of these. Vote for the ticket. Permit no dissensions to creep in and you will elect Hempstead Washburne our next Mayor.

When the applause which followed the closing words of Mr. Badenoch had died away Chairman Allerton said: "I am one of those people who believe that speech is silver and thought is rich; but I believe in action. I say to you, go home with the thought of electing Hempstead Washburne Mayor of Chicago."

The assemblage expressed its approval in vigorous hand-clapping and then dispersed.

MUST BE IN THE CENTER OF THE STREET

How Electric-Car Poles in Milwaukee Are to Be Located.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—[Special.]—The Council Committee on Railroads this afternoon decided to recommend Chief Foley's suggestion that hereafter all street railways building electric lines in the city shall erect their poles in the center of the street instead of on the side, as heretofore. The committee will report favorably the granting of a franchise to the Milwaukee Street railway company to build a new line on Pleasant street to connect its Walnut street line with its Farwell avenue line at the corner of Jackson and Ogden streets.

John Redmond of Chicago, who brought habeas corpus proceedings to secure his 5-year-old son from Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Curtis of this city, was this afternoon denied the custody of the child by Court Commissioner Koehr. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had the custody of the child for nearly two years, having secured it from the St. Vincent's Asylum, where it was placed after the death of its mother.

A new steamship named the Pueblo was launched from the Milwaukee yard about 11 o'clock this morning. It is owned by a Milwaukee syndicate of vesselmen, John B. Merrill being the managing owner. Superintendent Michael Fitzgerald, formerly in the Nahant, will sail it. It has a capacity of about 70,000 bushels of corn and cost $90,000.

INVESTIGATING THE HELEN POTTS CASE.

The District-Attorney Looking Into Harris' Connection with the Affair.

NEW YORK, March 21.—[Special.]—Carlysle W. Harris, the young medical student who is suspiciously involved in the death by morphine poisoning of the pretty Ocean Grove schoolgirl, Helen N. Potts, has been suspended by the authorities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons pending the investigation of the terrible charges made by the dead girl's mother and uncle. His case has also been placed in the hands of the District-Attorney, who will decide by Monday whether the evidence is strong enough to bring to the attention of the grand jury. The accused young man came to the District-Attorney's office today, in company with a rich aunt, the moment he heard of the charge, and offered bail in any amount, but Mr. Nicoll told him to go home, and said that if he wanted him he would be summoned in due time.

In an interview today young Harris said that Mrs. Potts was certainly crazy.

"It is true," he said, "that Helen and I were recently married, and it is true that a criminal operation was performed on Helen last summer, but it was done by Dr. Treveston, her uncle, without my consent and against my wishes."

WAS A BARREN VICTORY.

CREGIER NOMINATED AFTER MANY DELEGATES HAVE BOLTED.

Carter's Supporters Leave—They Desert the "Dead Duck" to Support the "Stuffed Eagle"—Proceedings in the Convention —Many Exciting Scenes Inside the Hall and at the Door—Names of the Others on the Ticket.

[Continued from first page.]

some feeling he withdrew it. This relieved the choice of being forced to decide against the Harrison delegates, as he undoubtedly would have done.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Adopted After a Bitter Fight—Contesting Delegates Retire for Consultation.

The Committee on Credentials reported through Mr. McInerney after Chairman Duncan made a desperate effort to secure order with the assistance of the big policemen. Mr. McInerney was warmly applauded by the Cregierites. The committee recommended that all delegates holding credentials signed by the judges and clerks appointed by the Election Commissioners be seated except in the Second District of the Twenty-second Ward, where each delegate be allowed a half a vote each.

Of course, the Cregier people cheered, and after the noise had subsided Delegate McNally claimed the attention of the Chair in behalf of the contestants in the shape of a minority report. He said he was highly pleased with the remark made by the Chairman on opening the convention that he desired to have peace and harmony in its deliberations. Some members of the committee were high-minded men, while others showed a disposition to deal with technicalities. It was claimed that there existed no right to go behind the report. The speaker had pleaded for tranquillity and concord. There was a disposition to seat all the sitting delegates whether elected by fraud or not. This was unworthy of disciples of Jackson. They refused to hear their brethren, but rushed blindly to a course which must lead to defeat. The speaker said he pleaded for no man, but for the principle that made the Democratic party. He was not personally acquainted with either Cregier or Harrison, but was for harmony. It might have taken two or three hours to listen to the complaints, but the contestants ought to have been allowed to present their cases. The charge that this convention was to be bought was a libel on every Democrat present. The Thirty-first Ward had not been mentioned in the committee.

Chairman Duncan hastened to put the motion for the adoption of the committee report, and was about to declare it carried by a viva voce vote, in which the gallery participated, but a roll-call was asked and the Chair could not refuse. The roll was then called. The Chairman received the vote in accordance with the report of the Committee on Credentials; shutting out the Harrison people on perpetuating the power of the Cregierites. Every time a delegation voted favorable to the report the City-Hall people set up a great howl, and when Ald. Powers announced twenty-four votes for the adoption of the report there was the wildest confusion.

As soon as the vote was closed there was a scene of the wildest excitement. Adolf Kraus arose in the most excited manner and shouted to all the contesting delegates to adjourn for consultation to another room. Amid the greatest confusion, when the report of a cannon would not have been noticed, the disaffected withdrew, their seats being immediately filled from the outside. The Chairman kept up the monotonous pounding with his hickory stick, but no one paid any attention to him. Finally he announced the vote: yeas, 303; nays, 113. And a terrific yell went up.

Representative McInerney made and put a motion that the temporary organization be made permanent and declared it carried.

NOMINATION OF D. C. CREGIER.

Some of the Harrison Men Remain, but Cregier Secures 309 Votes.

The roll of wards was called for nominations for Mayor.

When the First Ward was called Moses Solomon arose and with much dignity said:

In obedience to the primary law we have gathered from every section of this great city representing the voice of the people, and the people will ratify our choice election-day. We will do our duty fairly.

I have the honor on behalf of the First Ward of nominating a man whose name and acts and doings are not unknown to the people of Chicago, a man who is fearless of and unprejudiced by corporation influences, and who will carry out the wishes of the people in the interest of all.

In behalf of this ward I ask the hearty indorsement of this convention for De Witt C. Cregier.

The name was greeted with shouts, and the throwing up of hats. Miles McFadden of "the patch" at once stood up on his chair waving his hat in one hand, and his umbrella in the other, and in a voice that sounded like a foghorn moved to nominate Cregier by acclamation.

Frank Walker in his high treble voice said he wanted a man who would secure the nomination of John M. Palmer for President in 1892. He wanted the man who had announced that he would abide the result of the convention's action. Mr. Cregier was a man who never sought anything but the welfare of the Democratic party, and ought to be nominated.

Mr. Burns of the Seventh said: "The Seventh Ward has got seven delegates for Carter H. Harrison." [Hisses and cheers.] Chairman Duncan shouted: "I want it distinctly understood that those hisses come from the gallery. Not a man on the floor has hissed."

Mr. Burns continuing said: "These seven men represent not any one man but the Democratic party. We will ratify the nomination of this convention. I will stand by the convention. We want Chicago to be a Democratic city in the National campaign of 1892." [Cheers.]

Ald. Cullerton of the Ninth said that the convention represented the grandest Democracy ever assembled at the primaries. He rose to second the nomination of a man who had served in the interests of the people—of a man who was a Democrat and who had given a fair and honest Administration. That man, he said, was D. C. Cregier. [Cheers.]

Emil Hoechster pledged the German-American vote of the Twenty-second Ward for Cregier. M. B. McAbee of the Twenty-fourth Ward told about the primary in Mr. Cregier's ward. He said men of wealth were arrayed against Mr. Cregier, but the people of the ward were for him, and he seconded the nomination.

Representative McInerney was warmly applauded when he got up on his chair and stated that he had been requested on behalf of the Twenty-ninth Ward, the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth to second the nomination of De Witt C. Cregier. He said there never were any bolters in those wards, and when there was one they made it so hot for him that he soon moved to some other locality. The roll-call was then proceeded with. Cregier received solid delegations from most of the wards. The breaks for Harrison were as follows:

Second Ward, 4 votes; Third, 4; Seventh, 7; Ninth, 4; Eleventh, 6; Twelfth, 4; Thirteenth 1; Fourteenth, 1; Seventeenth, 6; Twentieth, 7; Twenty-second, 5; Twenty-fifth, 4. Total, 53.

Cregier received 309.

The nomination was made unanimous and then the convention tried its lungs for a few minutes. There were cries for Cregier, and Fred Griesheimer moved that a committee go after the nominee. This was carried with a whoop, and the Chair appointed Delegates Griesheimer, Victor Bardonski, and Senator Thiele.

THE ADMINISTRATION INDORSED.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions Adopted Without Dissent.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read by Head Secretary Rosenbaum. It was as follows:

The Democratic Convention of the City of Chicago congratulates the party upon its magnificent victories for commercial freedom and good government achieved last fall throughout the United States, and especially the Northwest. They congratulate the Democracy of Illinois upon the election of a Democratic Legislature, Democratic State officials, and majority of the Congressional delegation and a Senator of the United States, and they urge upon the Democracy of Chicago the necessity of keeping this city, the metropolis of the West, in the Democratic column.

This convention heartily indorses the administration of Chicago's present Mayor, DeWitt C. Cregier, and it commends his faithful discharge of public duty and watchful care of the rights and interests of all classes of our fellow-citizens. We especially indorse his strict enforcement of the eight-hour law and his adherence to the principle that the streets of the city belong to the people and that no rights or privileges in them should be granted to any person or corporation except upon the payment of an equivalent for their use.

It declares its adherence to the principle that all Governments exist for the benefit of the people alone and that individual conduct should be left as free as consistent with public order and the common good.

It favors all legislation that tends to better the condition of the masses, and contends that the welfare of the masses of the people should be the first concern of a progressive people.

The Democratic party declares its opposition to those forms of unjust taxation and unjust laws, monopolies, and trusts, which tend to increase prices, reduce wages, and force a conflict between the favored classes and the great masses of our fellow men. They declare in favor of all legislation, National and State, which tends to hinder and prevent their formation and serves to give equal rights to all.

The Democratic party declares its opposition to all interference in the functions of government by private corporations or outside agencies of any kind. It declares that the regularly constituted authorities of the city and State should alone be intrusted with the protection of liberty and property and that those authorities should be used for no other purpose whatsoever.

The Democratic party of Chicago believes that much of the service now performed with great profit by the private corporations should be done by the city for the benefit of the people; that the city's electric plant should be rapidly extended and used for the purpose of furnishing light to private consumers as well as the public; that the city should establish gas works for lighting and heating and should manage and control business of a public character. It urges upon the present Legislature that power be given to the city to carry on these public works, and in the meantime, granting such grant of power, insists that no franchise shall be granted except upon a full consideration to the public, and upon condition that the city may revoke it when the necessary authority to own and operate shall be granted to the city.

The Democratic party contends that the introduction of machinery has rendered it necessary to reduce the hours of toil, and it pledges its sympathy and support to labor in its efforts to obtain an eight-hour day and all other just demands; and it declares that all city work should be performed in strict conformity to the eight-hour law.

It declares in favor of the strict enforcement of all factory and tenement-house laws and ordinances, especially those forbidding the employment of children of tender years in all industrial institutions.

It declares that the City Treasurer should receive only such compensation as shall be fixed by the ordinances of the city, and that all interests on public funds shall be paid to the people, to whom it rightfully belongs. The acceptance of a loose construction for Treasurer upon this platform shall be held to pledge the incumbent to the payment of interest on the city funds into the Treasury for the benefit of the people.

In view of the fact that a large amount of money has been raised by taxation for the carrying on of the World's Fair, we demand that the city shall have representation upon the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Moses Solomon moved the adoption of the platform and it was so ordained without dissent.

ACCEPTS WITH MANY THANKS.

Mr. Cregier and a Live Duck Brought in by the Committee Appointed.

After the nomination of Weiss had been duly made unanimous the committee delegated to inform Mayor Cregier returned. They had not had much difficulty in finding their man. He stood before the crowd with a background of the committee, with Street Contractor Jim Cooper in the middle-ground and a trifle to the left. Cooper had with him what was believed to be a live duck.

The gentleman at present Mayor of Chicago stepped to the front of the platform and the convention yelled. Thrusting his right hand deep into the pocket on the right-hand side of his trousers he waited patiently for the subsiding of the tumultuous greeting. When some semblance of order was restored he said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I should belie my feelings should I neglect to say to this grand representation of free Democracy that I am deeply touched by this manifestation of esteem. As an individual I claim nothing save that which belongs to an humble citizen, but, as your representative for the last two years, and as one selected to be your representative for the next two, I owe you much—much more than I can express, and I am not here to trespass on your time. I am here only to renew my expressions of appreciation uttered two years ago. I was notified by the committee of the honor conferred on me today, which I desire to acknowledge.

I know not what your platform is, but anticipate what it is, coming as it does from this body of the Democracy of Chicago, and feel sure that I can stand squarely on every plank. To use the words of a great man, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," shall be my motto.

I accept your nomination as candidate for Mayor the next two years. I promise to devote my time and such talent as God has given me; first to Chicago and all her people [applause]; next to the Democratic party. My first ambition is to aid the great tidal wave which has swept over this country. I am not egotistical, but I may say that two years ago in this hall you sowed the seed. [A voice, "Good boy, Old Man."] I ask you to assist in perpetuating Democratic success and in the work of wiping Illinois into the column of Democratic States. You of Cook County constitute the orb, they the satellites. [Cheers.] Remain in the concrete, in the crystallized form, and carry the Democratic banner to Washington in March, 1893. [Applause.]

I pledge myself to do all in my power to secure success. Subordinate me to this plan. I am but a man, you the representatives of a great party. Today the Democratic party stands unmoved, and it will last as long as American institutions exist. When it falls the institutions of the country will fall.

I have no platform to offer you. I ask your aid in perpetuating a City Administration, Democratic from scrub-woman to Mayor. If there have been shortcomings in the past give us an opportunity to improve. We intend to hold the Mayor's chair as long as our strength lasts, although there are four or five persons seeking the same position. You have received a practical illustration that we are not dead ducks. [Laughter.] The domestic bird that hovered over you was far from dead.

OTHER NOMINATIONS MADE.

Quite a Fight Over the Appointment of Central Committeemen.

The roll of wards was called for nominations for City Treasurer. Frank Walker of the Fourth Ward placed the name of John Moran before the convention. The Fifth named M. J. Bransfield and the Twenty-second George A. Weiss. The ballot resulted in Moran receiving 58 votes, Bransfield 15, and Weiss 266. Before the vote was footed there was a grand scramble to get into the band wagon, as Weiss was more than a length ahead of either Moran or Bransfield.

For City-Attorney Ald. Cullerton named Jacob J. Kern of the Nineteenth Ward. Barrister Kehoe claimed to represent the Twenty-first Ward by right of citizenship, and named M. L. Thackaberry. A delegate on behalf of the Tenth seconded Kern's nomination. The Third Ward came in a little late and proposed John A. Moy, but a delegate jumped up and said Mr. Moy would not have it, could not take it, owing to previous engagements. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards voted for Sugg on the roll-call, as did a portion of the Twenty-second Ward delegation.

Kern received 306 and Sugg 64 votes, and Kern's nomination was made unanimous.

C. S. Darrow nominated James C. Strain of the Twelfth Ward for Clerk. Ald. Burke of the Sixth said he had a candidate who possessed many qualifications entitling him to indorsement. His man had a strong following. He was a good speaker, and, above all, had the coin wherewith to pay his assessment for campaign purposes. His candidate was Miles Conway. George S. McDonald of the Eleventh was named by Nic Sennott, and William Burke nominated Charles Clifford of the Eighteenth. Before the ballot was over it was clear that Mr. Strain had the nomination. There was much changing before the result of the ballot was announced. Mr. Strain received 273 votes and was declared the nominee. The nomination was made unanimous.

The selection of Central City Committeemen from the different wards was all that remained to be done. This occupied nearly an hour, most of which was consumed in quarrels between rival Cregier Democrats. It was a succession of rows and resembled a Donnybrook fair more than a convention. Men shook their fists in each other's faces and yelled at the top of their voices. The result of all this fighting was the selection of the following committeemen:

Ward.	Name.	Ward.	Name.
1.	John S. Sturges.	18.	J. J. Brenon.
2.	T. F. Scanlan.	19.	J. F. Quinn.
3.	W. Gavin.	20.	T. E. Barrett.
4.	P. White.	21.	J. H. Thone.
5.	Charles Clutch.	22.	W. J. Donlan.
6.	John Kelleher.	23.	J. W. Mallory.
7.	John O'Neill.	24.	J. W. Crawford.
8.	Joseph Kramm.	25.	F. Wenderhod.
9.	Joseph Corley.	26.	M. Fitzgerald.
10.	Hugh Curran.	27.	P. Thompson.
11.	J. J. Townsend.	28.	C. W. Hanahan.
12.	W. R. Thompson.	29.	Thomas Ward.
13.	Edwin Goodwin.	30.	James Ware.
14.	A. Van Teffell.	31.	Otto Miller.
15.	Charles Pearson.	32.	James Wallace.
16.	{ M. Conley. { August Kowalski.	33.	John Ryan.
17.	Charles King.	34.	

Pullman Parlor Cars, Chicago to St. Louis.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad is the only line running Pullman parlor cars between Chicago and St. Louis.

WEST TOWN CANDIDATES.

DISCORD AND BAD LANGUAGE MARK THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Timothy E. Ryan Secures the Nomination for Assessor—Hansen Wins in the Fight for the Collectorship—The Gathering Adjourns in Confusion—German Lutherans Discuss the Mayoralty Candidates and Finally Decide to Indorse Hempstead Washburne.

Assessor.....TIMOTHY E. RYAN
Collector.....OLAF HANSEN
Supervisor.....FRANK NIEHOFF
Clerk.....MORTIMER SCANLAN

There were 185 delegates present at the West Town convention, but the confusion that reigned would have been a credit to the lungs of a much larger organization. Although not one-half of the members of the convention heard the names, all unanimously voted to make John O'Callaghan Chairman and James McAndrews Jr. Secretary. Frank Kinnan and Richard Welsh were elected Assistant Secretaries.

Somebody made an effort to announce that it was time for the convention to proceed to business, but William Burke of the Eighteenth Ward moved to adjourn until 7 o'clock amid shouts of approval and dissent. B. F. Fly Jr., a City-Hall employé, moved that the convention adjourn until Monday forenoon. Then there was pandemonium until the Chair announced that a motion to lay the other motion on the table had been carried.

Charles Bary, who is known as a "floor-walker" in Treasurer Charley Kern's office, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms. The call of wards for nominations for Assessor was finally reached and Daniel Considine, Timothy E. Ryan, Thomas Cantwell, and Maurice O'Connor were placed in nomination.

Neither the Chairman nor any of the three Secretaries could hear the announcements of the delegations, and when any delegate announced the vote of a ward some other delegate would shake a fist in his face and deny the declaration. The first ballot was finally announced as follows: Ryan, 66; Considine, 59; Cantwell, 34; O'Connor, 26. The third ballot resulted as follows: Ryan, 140; Considine, 33; Cantwell, 14; O'Connor, 4. Ryan's nomination was made unanimous.

For Collector Olaf Hansen, the present holder of the position, Michael Irrman, E. J. Clark, and Peter Kiolbassa were nominated. Hansen received ninety-five votes on the first ballot and was declared nominated.

For Supervisor the nominees were: Frank Nieloff, Albert Sedlacek, John G. Pannock, and — Wilson. Nieloff received 111 votes and was declared the choice of the convention.

There were six candidates for Town Clerk—viz.: James O'Donnell, William Carmody, Mortimer Scanlan, Richard R. Cullen, P. J. Hickey, and George McConnell. After the second ballot Scanlan was declared unanimously elected.

This concluded the business of the convention and adjournment followed.

INDORSE HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE.

German Lutherans Meet and Discuss the Mayoralty Candidates.

At St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Superior and Franklin streets, there was last night a gathering of representatives of the German-Lutheran Citizens' Clubs, which are political organizations formed within the membership of the several churches of that organization, and which are an outgrowth of the movement last fall in connection with the "Little Red School House" and compulsory education issues. There are eighteen of such clubs in this city already, and each was represented last night.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the present political situation and take action regarding the city election. John Krehlow was Chairman and T. C. Diener Secretary of the conference.

The platforms of the different parties were first read and discussed, and then the availability, characteristics, and surroundings of the several candidates for Mayor were considered. The probabilities as to which of the candidates was most likely to be elected were also duly weighed, and the general opinion was that the contest lay between Hempstead Washburne, and Carter H. Harrison.

W. H. Tatge, a prominent Lutheran lawyer, spoke earnestly in favor of Elmer Washburn, and insisted that in spite of his surroundings he was neither a bigot nor a know-nothing.

Nearly every one present had something pointed to say, though no serious attention was paid to Cregier.

Julius Lense, Representative in the Legislature from the Fifth District, spoke strongly in favor of Hempstead Washburne, as did also Mr. Ullrich, and the conference was brought to a close by the unanimous passage of a resolution indorsing Hempstead Washburne. The membership of the various clubs amounts to over 4,000, and all are voters.

Used Names Without Authority.

In an emphatic letter to THE TRIBUNE P. S. Grosscup objects to the insertion of his own name among the Vice-Presidents of the Citizens' meeting Thursday night. Neither is Mr. Grosscup a supporter of Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cregier. He is a supporter of Mr. Washburne. He says that he is for Washburne, first because he himself is a Republican, because there is no occasion for a Citizens' movement, and because he does not wish to aid Cregier or Harrison, either by a direct vote for them or by throwing away his vote on Elmer Washburn. Mr. M. Bandon also states that the use of his name among the Vice-Presidents was unauthorized and that he, too, is for Hempstead Washburne. Everingham wishes it understood that the use of his name was entirely unauthorized. He will support the Republican ticket.

Hempstead Washburne Not a Catholic.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state through your columns whether or not Mr. Hempstead Washburne or any of his family or relatives are members of the Catholic Church? W. L. MILLER.

[Mr. Hempstead Washburne is not a member of the Catholic Church. None of the Washburnes are Catholics. It is understood that his wife is a Catholic, and that fact is made a ground of attack on him by certain parties, who ought to be ashamed of themselves.]

Political Notes.

After the Central Music-Hall meeting last evening Hempstead Washburne, State's-Attorney Longenecker, ex-Congressman R. W. Dunham, A. H. Revell, and others went over to the Marquette Club and addressed the members of the club. The club has organized committees in each of the North Town wards for active campaign work.

The Chicago Union Veteran Club will hold a ratification meeting Monday evening, March 23, at Clubroom 4, Grand Pacific Hotel, to ratify the nominations of the Republicans for the city offices.

AGAINST ARMY AND NAVY BANDS.

A Protest from the Musicians in Session at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—[Special.]—Two nights in Milwaukee were too much for some of the delegates in attendance at the meeting of the National League of Musicians, and at roll-call this morning many of them were absent. To the names of the absentees their colleagues responded, "Dead."

While waiting for a quorum Mr. Kline of Chicago in a rousing speech proposed Chicago as the place of meeting in 1893, and every one agreed with him. That there should be no traveling army or navy bands the delegates agreed by unanimously adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National League of Musicians of the United States, in convention assembly, does hereby protest in strongest terms against the engagement or management of army or navy bands by any civilian manager or contractor, for any proposed concert tour through the several states of the Union, as the same are detrimental to the interests of all civilian musicians, inasmuch as they are deprived of so much of their necessary income as will be received by the paid employés of the United States Government.

Further, that it is beneath the dignity of a Government created by the people to allow its own employés to be placed in the hands of any manager to the detriment of civilian musicians throughout the country.

Resolutions were also adopted protesting against the wholesale importation of musicians, and declaring against the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury by which imported musical instruments are classed as workingmen's tools and are therefore subject to duties under the McKinley bill, while the foreign musician is called an artist and thus escapes the alien contract law.

The convention extended a vote of thanks to the musicians of Chicago for courtesies extended during the stay of delegates in that city and also to the musicians of Milwaukee for their hospitable entertainment of the delegates. This afternoon the delegates were given a carriage drive about the city.

CARTER LEADS A BOLT.

[Continued from first page.]

the most painful acts of my life. Four years ago by acclamation the City Democratic Convention nominated me for Mayor, although I had said I did not wish to run again, and that I couldn't accept. I was obliged to decline. Afterward, car

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MASONS IN A QUANDARY.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THEIR TEMPLE TORN APART.

Unfortunate Result of an Error in the Plans—A Young Woman Ties a Stone to Her Foot, Opens an Umbrella, and Jumps Into the Water—Malcolm McCulloch Run Down by a Grip-Car—Other Local News.

The corner-stone of the Grand Masonic Temple lies in ruins on the sidewalk at the corner of State and Randolph streets. Friday afternoon at about 6 o'clock a gang of workmen were engaged in raising the massive iron columns that will form the structural supports for the first story of the monster building. The corner column was to pass through a square hole in the center of the stone, but when the heavy column had been lifted and swung into position by means of rope and windlass it became evident that through some miscalculation the hole in the corner-stone had been made too small to admit the column.

Plans and specifications were consulted, and the bosses, having convinced themselves that their material had been made according to drawings, ordered the workmen to take the stone down. The corner-stone was built in sections, and, in spite of the fact that the Grand Master had reported the work of laying it as truly and skillfully done, it was found to be in crumbling and unsound condition. In a few minutes the unskilled laborers had undone what had taken skilled craftsmen hands to complete. Sections of the stone were scattered over the sidewalk and the heavy column was lowered and bolted into place. It was 6 o'clock before this work was accomplished and in consequence a guard was detailed to watch over the dismantled granite.

DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO.

Annie Hincey Tries to End Her Troubles by Jumping into the River.

A novelty in attempting suicide came to light yesterday. A young woman neatly clad walked to the docks at the foot of Van Buren street and stood looking at the waters below for some time. Presently she stooped down and picked up a large stone, to which she attached a stout rope, then tied it to her foot. She opened an umbrella and then, with a scream, plunged into the water.

Hugh J. Boyle of No. 7 North Clark street and Adam Mauer of No. 4430 Atlantic street jumped into the river after the girl and succeeded in rescuing her.

The Harrison street ambulance was called and the girl conveyed to the police station. After being cared for the girl said that her name was Annie Hincey, and was employed as a domestic by Mrs. J. Leopold of No. 3601 Prairie avenue.

"I have only been in this country for one year," she said, "and my sister, Mrs. Charles Krane, who lives at No. 229 Washington boulevard, has treated me wrongfully. I did not know what to do and concluded that the best thing I could do was to drown myself."

RUN DOWN BY A GRIP CAR.

Malcolm McCulloch Receives Injuries That May Cause His Death.

Malcolm McCulloch, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at No. 11 Wabash avenue, was run down by a grip car on State street at the intersection of Adams, Friday evening, and received injuries that may prove fatal.

A cable train going north had just passed and Mr. McCulloch started across the tracks when he was struck by one going south. The train was, he says, going at full speed and he was dragged beneath the car nearly half a block before it stopped. His collar bone was broken, his face badly cut, and he was terribly lacerated about the thighs. Mr. McCulloch was taken to his room at the Continental Hotel where his wounds were dressed. Mr. McCulloch claims that the bell of the cable car which struck him was not ringing.

DAINTY FANCY-WORK SPECIMENS.

Features of the Easter Sale of the Society of Decorative Art.

Cobweb traceries of Mexican drawn work, embroideries exquisitely toned and designed, china with burnished gold effects, and a thousand dainty trifles were unfolded before the eyes of a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday morning. It was a private view of the work which will be exhibited at the Easter sale of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art, which takes place Monday, March 23, at the Art Institute.

There were doylies and centerpieces, ranging in price from $5 to $50, one set designed for an oyster service being particularly striking. Another centerpiece, intended for a cut-glass service, was a square of heavy cream satin, embroidered with sprays of lilies tied with ribbon bows. The embroidery was in white outlined with silver thread, and an edge of silver lace completed the design. A bed spread was of French linen, having a poppy design worked in cream Tussore silk, outlined with yellow and trimmed with Italian lace. A portiere, made in imitation of an ancient Spanish curtain in the possession of a New York lady, was an interesting object. It is of Tussore silk embroidered in peculiar shades, the materials being dyed to match the original. A dark blue sofa pillow after a Louis XVI. design was temptingly soft and pretty, as indeed were all the articles, which are passed upon by a committee in order to insure their reaching the standard of excellence required.

The society receives pupils and has also free classes for those intending to make a profession of the work. From these free classes they recruit their working force, for they employ twenty-five workers, and have three designers constantly engaged. They also plan and commence work for patrons to finish, and receive and exhibit for sale all work which may be brought to them and accepted by the committee.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Sequel to an Elopement.

The sensational story in the morning papers yesterday that T. D. Hanford tried to shoot his wife at the Auditorium Hotel has this foundation: Mrs. Hanford eloped from her home in Oneonta, N. Y., with J. A. Eddy of Colorado, taking her little boy with her. Her husband is a wealthy brewer. He followed her to Chicago, located her and Eddy in adjoining rooms at the Auditorium, and, after a stormy interview, she consented to let the boy accompany him to the Richelieu Hotel. Hanford immediately departed from the city. When Mrs. Hanford discovered the flight of her husband with the child she also left, it is supposed, in pursuit.

Chicago's Literary Schools.

Chicago is growing in many respects, but in none more than in the increased interest and activity in its intellectual life. "The literary schools," which began four or five years ago in a very modest way at the Art Institute, have now become matters of general attention. Aside from the fine list of scholarly lectures provided for the occasion, most of the leading clergymen of the city have signified their intention to be present and take part in the discussions which are a striking feature of the school. "Homer" is the subject at present under consideration.

Corporations of a Week.

The United States Corporation Bureau of Chicago reports the weekly list of new completed corporations in the United States for the week ending March 20. Total corporations, 282; total capitalization, $123,483,600, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 115, $28,949,700; banks and investment companies, 8, $1,365,000; gold and silver and other mining and smelting companies, 19, $21,783,000; coal and iron companies, 4, $320,000; light, heat, power and transportation companies, 21, $10,259,500; building and loan associations, 8, $31,250,000; miscellaneous, 57, $24,067,400.

Literary School Lectures.

Ten lectures on Homer will be given in Chicago at the Art Institute for the Literary School during Easter week, beginning Monday, March 30, and ending Friday evening, April 3. The morning lectures will begin at 11 o'clock; the evening lectures will begin at 8 o'clock. Each lecture will be followed by a discussion. Monday morning the lecture will be "A Survey of the Iliad and the Odyssey," by Denton J. Snyder of St. Louis; Monday evening, "Are the Homeric Legends of Greek Origin?" by Prof. Thomas Davidson of New York City.

Music, Indoor Ball, and Dancing.

A concert, indoor ball game, and dance attracted a large crowd to Battery D last night. The concert was given by the Fifteenth Infantry Band and the ball game was between the "Battery" and the "Grays," resulting in a score of 9 to 4 in favor of the Battery club.

Pullman Parlor Cars to St. Louis.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad are now running Pullman parlor buffet cars on day trains between Chicago and St. Louis.

WILL BE NO CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Bosses and Men Sign an Agreement—Terms of the Compromise.

There will be no carpenters' strike. At the fourth session of the joint committee of the employing and employed carpenters' associations held last night at the Builders' and Traders' Exchange the agreement given below was signed. As the joint committees were given power to act by their respective associations this action finally adjusts the differences, and building operations will not be tied up in Chicago this spring.

The bosses wanted to have 30 cents an hour as a minimum rate of wages; the men demanded 37½ cents, so that on the basis agreed on of 35 cents the men may be said to have rather the best of it. The agreement seems to give general satisfaction to both parties, and it is believed it will be generally observed. The agreement reads:

Articles of agreement made this 21st day of March, 1891, between the Carpenters' and Builders' Association of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, by its Committee on Arbitration, Wilbur F. Babel, Francisco Blair, W. Irving Clark, William Mavor, and John Ramcke, parties of the first part, and the United Carpenters' Council, of the same place, by its Committee on Arbitration, J. G. Ogden, G. W. Blackford, J. B. Cogswell, J. H. McCune, and R. Whimsett, parties of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said parties for and in consideration of the following articles having been adopted by this Joint Committee on Arbitration March 21, 1891, agree to adopt and make the same so far as applicable an additional article of their constitutions, and agree that no regulations or by-laws to conflict therewith shall be passed.

The Joint Committee on Arbitration shall hear all evidence of complaints and grievances of a member or members of one association against a member or members of the other, or of one association against the other association, referred to it by the President of either association, and shall finally decide all questions so submitted and certify such decision to the respective associations.

Work shall go on continuously and all parties interested shall be governed by the award or decision rendered; provided, however, that work may be stopped by the joint order in writing of the Presidents of the respective associations until the decision of the Joint Arbitration Committee is obtained.

That the Joint Committee on Arbitration shall continue in office for the adjustment and enforcement of the rules incorporated in this agreement for the term of two years, beginning April 13, 1891, and ending April 13, 1893, or until their successors are elected.

And we further mutually agree that each association will, in the month of January, 1893, elect a standing committee consisting of five members to serve for the ensuing two years, or such period as the joint committee may agree upon, to establish a minimum rate of wages and adjust all questions of interest to the respective associations.

Working Rules.

The following working rules are to be enforced during the continuance of this contract unless otherwise ordered by the joint committee:

Art. 1. That the working day shall be eight hours, to commence at 8 a. m. and ending at 5 p. m., but the noon hour may be curtailed by special agreement between the contractor or his representative and a majority of the employés, but not in such a manner as to permit more than eight hours' work. But if two or more shifts of men are worked in one day, the same men shall not work on more than one shift and such shifts will not be considered overtime.

Art. 2. That the pay shall be by the hour.

Art. 3. That the minimum rate of wages shall be 35 cents per hour from April 13, 1891, to April 1, 1893, inclusive.

Art. 4. That overtime shall be rated as time and one-half and Sunday time shall be rated as double time.

Art. 5. That all journeymen carpenters shall receive their pay as often as once in two weeks; but when a journeyman is discharged he shall be paid the day of his discharge, or on demand at the office.

Art. 6. That the apprentice system shall be governed by the State laws.

Art. 7. No member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association shall during the term of this contract make a reduction in the rate of wages of a carpenter without giving him due notice previous to making such reduction. This article shall in no way be construed as conflicting with Art. 3.

Art. 8. No member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association shall sublet or piece out his carpenter work. Neither shall any journeyman, who is a member of any association represented in the United Carpenters' Council, be permitted to take piece-work in any shape or manner from any owner or contractor, whether he be a member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association or not.

Art. 9. Any journeyman carpenter being a member of any organization represented in the United Carpenters' Association may work for any person who does not pay less than the minimum rate of wages.

Art. 10. Any member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association may, at his discretion, employ one helper to every five carpenters on each job, who shall be at liberty to use a saw, hammer, and hatchet at any work on the job, and the rate of wages shall be as agreed between the employer and employé.

Art. 11. All apprentices now in the employ of any member of this association shall complete their apprenticeship with such member.

Art. 12. A complete list of all additions or alterations in the membership of either association shall be reported to the Secretary of each association as often as once in every three months.

Art. 13. Any infraction of the provisions of this agreement by a member of either association, parties to this contract, shall be reported to the Chairmen of the respective Arbitration Committees, and to be by them investigated, and upon sufficient proof of the violation of any of the provisions of this contract, he or they shall be fined, the fine to be determined by the joint committee. Upon non-payment of the fine he or they shall be suspended from the association of which he is a member; and it is further agreed that no employer shall again employ said journeyman carpenter while such fine remains unpaid, and no journeyman carpenter shall work for any employer who has been fined and the same remains unpaid.

TRIED TO BREAK INTO THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Drunken Man Creates a Sensation at the Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—At a little after 8 o'clock this evening Special Officers Dubois and Kenney, on duty at the White House, were startled at hearing a great crash of glass. It took them but a moment to reach the window through the broken glass and shutter of which they saw a man jump to one side as though to escape; but before he could effect his purpose the officers had seized him and thrown him to the floor of the porch. His screams brought the President and some of the members of his household to the upper windows, where they were told in answer to the President's self-possessed inquiry that an insane man had attempted to break into the house, but was then secure. He had been identified as Harry Martin, the stepson of Senator Vance. He is suffering from something akin to delirium tremens.

Anniversary of the Commune.

The Socialistic Publishing Society celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the Paris Commune last night by giving a ball and concert at the Vorwarts Turn-Halle on Twelfth street. Herr Moritz Schultze delivered an historical address in German, chiefly reminiscent, in which the reasons for establishing and continuing the Government of the Commune of Paris were emphasized. Three allegorical tableaux in costume were appropriately staged by Henry Hartung.

Did Not Wish to Protest.

John George Jones called a meeting for last night in Bethesda Church, Thirty-fourth street and Armour avenue, to formally protest against the establishment and maintenance of a colored hospital and training school for the exclusive use of the colored people of Chicago. The promoters of the scheme packed the meeting against Mr. Jones, however, and had the matter much to themselves, the meeting changing from one of protest to one of indorsement.

Talmage's New Lecture at the Auditorium.

T. De Witt Talmage's new lecture will be delivered at the Auditorium Tuesday evening, March 31, his subject being, "The Science of Good Cheer." This lecture is said to be one of the most brilliant that this distinguished orator has delivered, abounding not only with sparkling wit and genial humor, but with much excellent advice and helpful suggestion. The sale of seats will begin next Thursday morning.

Mr. Reed Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, March 21.—[Special.]—Thomas Brackett Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, sailed for Havre this afternoon on the steamship La Bourgogne. His trip will last two months. While abroad he will visit Paris, Nice, and Vienna, where he will collect information to be used in magazine articles.

Artistic Painting and Decorating.

Reilly & Barker of No. 529 West Madison street, painters and interior decorators, have a large and complete stock of domestic and imported wall paper with ceilings and friezes to match in new combinations for the season of 1891.

This well-known firm need no introduction to the public as to their ability to do first-class work in their line of trade. Their work in painting and decorating can be seen in many of our modern homes and a great many large public buildings and churches in this city. The great success of this firm is due to their quick methods of handling large contracts of painting, papering, and decorating. They have a large organized force of skilled workmen which is competent to turn out a first-class job on short notice. Before placing your order for decorating, painting, or papering it would be to your interest to call on this house, as its prices are very moderate, and your orders will receive prompt attention.

Seeds, plants, and flower-pots at Vaughan's seed store, No. 59 State street.

LATHROP-HUNTINGTON WEDDING.

A Well-Known Chicago Couple Married in Buffalo Yesterday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—[Special.]—Miss Effie Huntington, sister of Miss Agnes Huntington, the singer, was married in this city today to Mr. T. D. Lathrop of Chicago. The Rev. Dr. Lobdell, rector of Trinity Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Huntington is not a member of her sister's company; in fact, she is neither actress nor public singer, but is handsome and accomplished. Her home is in Chicago. Mr. Lathrop is Secretary of the Chicago Club. It was in accordance with Miss Agnes Huntington's desire that the wedding took place here. She could not go to Chicago and therefore the bridal pair came hence.

Miss Agnes Huntington, the bride, and groom, and Mrs. Huntington, the mother of the two sisters, drove from the Iroquois, where they were staying, to Trinity Church, Miss Agnes Huntington and her mother being the only witnesses to the ceremony. On the return of the party to the hotel they were met by Marcus R. Mayer and Charles M. Schroeder of San Francisco, the first the proprietor and the second the manager of Miss Huntington's company. There were several presents, but everything about the happy event was very quiet.

Shaw Finishes His Work.

Gilbert J. Shaw, as co-assignee for the Kean estate, tendered his resignation yesterday and was released from further duty. He had charge of the bond interests, and this branch of the business has been completed. Most of the employés have been discharged and Assignee Jacobs is trying to close up the affairs of the bank. Tuesday will be the last day for filing claims.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday:

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair Sunday, slightly cooler; northwest winds.

For Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan, Wisconsin—Light rain, warmer Sunday night, north winds.

The Weather at the Local Office, Chicago, Ill., March 21—1 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Rain, warmer.

Places of observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	State of the weather.	Precipitation for 24 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.22	66	70	S.	E.		Fair	...
Bismarck, N. D.	29.72	32	40	N.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Boston, Mass.	29.84	40	42	N.	E.		Rain	1.32
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.82	44	46	N.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Cairo, Ill.	29.70	62	64	S.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Charleston, S. C.	29.62	52	58	N.	W.		Cl'udy	.02
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.70	30	36	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Chicago	29.70	42	44	S.	W.		Cl'udy	.32
Cincinnati, O.	29.56	44	48	S.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Cleveland, O.	29.62	40	42	N.	E.		Rain	...
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.76	36	40	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Davenport, Ia.	29.70	40	40	N.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Denver, Colo.	29.76	62	66	W.			Clear	...
Des Moines, Ia.								
Detroit, Mich.	29.70	40	40	N.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Dodge City, Kas.								
Dubuque, Ia.	29.64	38	38	N.	W.		Cl'udy	.34
Duluth, Minn.	29.84	28	30	N.	E.		Cl'udy	.06
El Paso, Tex.	29.82	74	78	S.	E.		Clear	...
Erie, Pa.	29.64	42	50	S.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	62	68	S.	E.		Fair	...
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.74	38	40	N.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Green Bay, Wis.	29.80	32	36	N.	E.		Cl'udy	.01
Helena, Mont.	29.78	34	36	N.	E.		Clear	...
Huron, S. D.	29.86	30	34	N.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.54	42	44	W.			Cl'udy	.54
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	68	70	W.			Cl'udy	.02
Kansas City, Mo.	29.80	48	50	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Keokuk, Ia.	29.80	36	40	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.66	44	50	S.	W.		Rain	.28
La Crosse, Wis.	29.76	34	36	N.	W.		Cl'udy	.06
Manistee, Mich.	29.78	36	40	N.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Marquette, Mich.	29.84	30	34	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.76	34	36	N.	E.		Cl'udy	.02
Minnedosa	29.86	28	30	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Montreal	29.92	34	34	N.	E.		Rain	.20
Moorhead, Minn.	29.90	28	30	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Nashville, Tenn.	29.72	44	52	W.			Rain	.62
New Orleans, La.	29.90	66	70	W.			Fair	...
New York City.	29.68	40	44	N.	E.		Rain	.40
Norfolk, Va.	29.92	48	52	W.			Cl'udy	...
Omaha, Neb.	29.98	38	40	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Oswego, N. Y.				S.	E.		Cl'udy	.01
Pensacola, Fla.								
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.72	48	48	W.			Rain	.05
Port Huron, Mich.	29.74	36	40	N.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Rapid City, S. D.	29.90	32	34	N.	W.		Cl'udy	...
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.82	36	42	S.	E.		Cl'udy	...
St. Louis, Mo.	29.78	40	44	N.	W.		Cl'udy	.04
St. Paul, Minn.	29.84	30	40	W.			Fair	.01
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.82	36	42	S.	E.		Cl'udy	...
Sandusky, O.	29.64	36	44	E.			Rain	.08
Sioux City, Ia.								
Springfield, Ill.	29.74	42	44	N.	W.		Cl'udy	.04
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	42	48	N.	W.		Fair	...
Toledo, O.	29.60	38	42	N.	E.		Rain	.01
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.86	62	70	S.	W.		Clear	...
Portland, Ore.	29.98	46	52	S.	W.		Fair	.20
San Francisco, Cal.	30.12	52	60	W.			Clear	...

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Queenstown—Arrived, City of Chicago, New York.

Brownhead—Passed, Servia; New York, for Liverpool.

London—Arrived, British Empire, Boston.

Philadelphia—Arrived, Montana, London.

Lizard—Passed, La Gascogne, New York, for Havre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

M. D. Janson, Belle Kofertz	21—19
A. Alexander, Chillicothe, Mo., H. Goodman	21—18
John B. Stone, Hattie Blair	21—21
Gustav H. Mohlman, Minnie Weyer	21—19
C. F. Lanndgier, Galesburg, Ill., B. Petterson	21—21
Philipp Schepper, Rose Gerstenberg	21—19
Louis Gris, Blue Island, Ill., G. Fleischmann	21—19
Axel Carlson, Jennie Johnson	21—19
Claus Olin, Rockford, Ill., Emilie Lindquist	21—19
H. Rosenthal, Tillie Herzog	21—19
Andreas Reenberg, Louisa Olson	21—19
William Hoerr, Sophie Busse	21—19
D. Kozlay, Elizabeth Kozlay	21—19
Carl R. Peterson, Olivia Larson	21—19
David Harris, Fannie Jabaley	21—19
Louis Voigt, Christina Hoffman	21—19
John Frenzel, Alojcie Nikoya	21—19
Albert W. Skrine, Melrose, Ill., Adelina E. Winter same	21—18
C. Peterson, Warwood, Ill., E. Tyschokoff, same	21—20
A. Van de Werken, Anna V. Coldman	21—20
Fritz Ost, Marie Pfeiffer	21—19
Peter Schaak, Josephine Prucha	21—19
R. Johnson, Gunda F. Kretz	21—19
G. Sharboro, May Boggiano	21—19
Fred R. Perry, Ida Church	21—19
L. Anderson, Marie Johnson	21—19
Le Grand C. Bush, Effa C. Smith, Palmyra, Mo.	21—20
Joseph Hoffman, Josephine Prucha	21—19
George Hieber, Lillie Brat	21—19
George Richgruber, Tillie Rodik	21—19
William Greenlee, Tillie Leiner	21—19
Andrew Peterson, Maggie Lowery	21—19
Edgar K. Brasheres, Virginia J. Haines	21—19
Thomas F. Hughes, Barbara Williams	21—19

MARRIAGES.

CALDER—PEARSON—Thursday, March 12, at the home of the bride, 629 Warren-av., by the Rev. E. G. Arnold, Mr. Charles B. Calder and Miss Emma Pearson.

McCANN—JOHNSON—Thursday, March 19, 1891, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Snook, 1249 Michigan-av., by the Rev. F. S. Henson, D. D., James P. McCann and Miss Lucy May Johnson, both of Lexington, Ky.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

ANDERSON—At 230 Ogden-av., March 19, 1891, Caroline, widow of the late Gabriel Anderson. Funeral Sunday, March 22, at 1:30, from residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Morton.

AINSWORTH—Saturday, March 21, 1891, at 6500 Myrtle-av., Mrs. J. W. Ainsworth, in her 58th year.

AUSTRIAN—March 18, Julius Austrian of St. Paul, Minn. Funeral on Sunday, March 22, from C., M. & St. P. Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 9:30 a. m., by special train to Mount Hope Cemetery.

BAXTER—March 21, at Austin, Ill., Mrs. Mary Baxter, aged 62 years. Funeral Monday, March 23, from house to Forest Home.

BELL—Suddenly, on Friday, March 21, Dr. J. B. Bell, aged 54. Remains will be brought to Chicago for interment. Funeral notice hereafter. Virginia papers please copy.

BOLGER—Henry Bolger, aged 30. Funeral Monday at 10:30 from the residence of his brother, No. 43 Ontario-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BROOKE—March 20, at West End Hotel, 503-5 W Madison-st., Charles Rivers Brooke, aged 68 years. Funeral from his late residence Sunday, March 22, at 2:30 p. m. Toronto and Collingwood, Ont., papers please copy.

COWLES—March 19, 1891, Bordee M. Cowles, wife of Russell S. Cowles. Funeral on Sunday, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., at the house, 190 Washington-blvd. Cars to Rosehill.

CAPPELS—March 19, Henrietta Cappels, nee Veiserman, dear wife of Abraham Cappels and beloved mother of nine children, at her residence, 501 Wabash-av., aged 45 years and 3 months. Funeral at 11 a. m. today to Waldheim. New York papers please copy.

CHATROOP—March 21, George William Chatroop, aged 3s years and 1 month. Funeral from his brother's residence, 691 North Park-av., Tuesday, March 24, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Graceland.

COLLINS—John Joseph, aged 2 years and 8 months, beloved son of Michael J. and Mary Collins (nee Dailey). Funeral Sunday, March 22, from parents' residence, 1350 Dearborn-st., by carriages to Union Depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery, Waukesha (Wis.) papers please copy.

DUNBAR—March 20, 1891, Eddie Dunbar, beloved son of Edward and Annie Dunbar, nee Bailey, aged 8 years, 3 months. Funeral form residence of parents 2247 Atlantic-st., Sunday, March 22, at 11:30 a. m. Forty-seventh-st. depot by cars to Mount Olivet.

DUMPHY—March 20, 1891, John Dumphy, aged 80 years. Funeral from his late home at No. 2231 S. La Salle-st., Sunday, March 22, at 9 a. m., by C. M. & St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

ENRIGHT—Ellen, the beloved wife of J. H. Enright, at her residence, 1357 State-st., aged 60 years. Funeral Monday, March 23, to St. John's Church. Carriages to Calvary.

ELLES—March 18, George P. Eller, aged 68 years and 6 months. Funeral from his late residence, 1062 N. Clark-st., Sunday at 2 p. m. Kalamazoo, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

FERGUSON—March 21, James Ferguson, aged 86 years. Funeral from late residence, 241 Park-av., Tuesday, 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

FRIZELL—March 17, Augustus F. Frizell, aged 52 years.

GARRITY—March 21, 1891, Mrs. Ann, beloved mother of Mrs. Mary Berry and the late Patrick Garrity, native of Westford County, Mayo, Ireland, aged 90 years. Funeral Monday, March 23, at 10 a. m. from her daughter's residence, 5 Whiting-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary via C. and N. W. R. R.

GEORGE—At her residence, 621 La Salle-av., M. L. George, beloved wife of W. O. George, aged 65 years. Funeral Tuesday, March 24, at 10 a. m. Kentucky and St. Joseph, Mo., papers please copy.

GILPIN—March 21, Frederick Gilpin, beloved son of Reis and Elizabeth Gilpin, No. 3331 La Salle-av., aged 11 years 3 months. Funeral from the Church of the Nativity Monday, 23d inst., at 10 a. m., thence by cars via C. and G. T. to Mount Olivet.

HEANEY—At his residence, No. 226 East Kinzie-st., March 21, 1891, James Heaney, aged 51 years. Funeral Monday, March 23, to Holy Name Church; thence by carriage to Calvary. Please omit flowers.

HOPKINS—March 21, Sarah Knight Hopkins, aged 74 years and 9 months. Funeral Monday, March 23, at 2 p. m., from residence of her son, Mr. Anson S. Hopkins, 3325 Cornell-av.

HOAR—John Henry Hoar, dear beloved husband of Mary Ann Hoar, nee Lyle, aged 61 years, 3 months, 29 days. Funeral notice hereafter. Cornwall, England, papers please copy.

JONES—March 21, 1 p. m., 2231 State-st., Robert Jones, aged 45 years, member Policeman's Benvolent Association, Corps de Grove-av. Police Station, beloved husband of Margie Jones, nee Mellon, and brother-in-law of Mrs. James Barrow, formerly Mrs. G. B. Magee. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 a. m., from St. James' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

KAY—Dennis J. Kay, at his residence, 2226 Dearborn-st., Saturday, March 21, 1891. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEAN—Patrick J., husband of Eliza Kean. Funeral Monday from 222 Ewing-st. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

KENNEDY—Dennis Kennedy, at Cook County Hospital, on 20th inst. Native of Ballynagarde, Parish of Knocken, County of Limerick, Ireland. Funeral today from 75 Blue Island-av., at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

KIRCHNER—At Pueblo, Colo., March 20, John Kirchner, aged 50 years and 10 months. Funeral later.

LLOYD—At Denver, Colo., March 18, 1891, Emma S. Lace, wife of Frank M. Lace. Funeral from 1323 Barry-av., Lake View, Sunday, March 22, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

LORDEN—Dennis Lorden, March 21, at his residence, 16 John's-place. Funeral notice hereafter.

McMAHON—March 20, 1891, Thomas, beloved husband of Kate McMahon, aged 36 years, father of John, Thomas, and Mary McMahon. Funeral from late residence, 344 Fulton-st., Pullman, at 9 a. m., Monday, March 23.

MURPHY—Johanna Agnes, infant daughter of Michael and Nellie Murphy (nee Curtin), aged 7 months 12 days. Funeral Monday from parents' residence, No. 2226 Dashiel-st., by carriages to Calvary.

MARA—Saturday, at 4:45 a. m., May E. Mara, oldest daughter of William and May Mara, aged 22 years and 6 months. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m. from residence, 718 Van Buren-st., to St. Jarlath's Church and by carriages to Calvary.

O'LEARY—Ann M. O'Leary, beloved wife of Jeremiah O'Leary, aged 46 years 5 months. Native of Balanaclough County, Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral Tuesday, at 9 a. m., from residence, 334 Thomas-st., to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, thence by carriages to Calvary. Denver (Colo.) papers please copy.

O'BRIEN—At his residence, 512 W. Fifteenth-st., Patrick O'Brien, aged 73 years. Funeral Sunday, March 22, at 10:30, to Holy Family Church, W. Twelfth-st., thence by Mil. and St. Paul R. R. to Calvary. Native of Clash, near Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

RYAN—March 20, James T., beloved husband of Minnie, nee O'Donnell. Age 27 years, 6 months. Funeral Sunday, March 22, from his residence 43 Chatham-court, at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery by C. & N. W. Ry.

SCOTT—On the 18th of March, Walter Irving Scott son of Frederick and Kellie Scott, aged 2 years, 6 months, 18 days.

SMITH—March 20, John J. Smith, 963 Pine Grove-av., Lake View. Burial Sunday, March 22, at 10 a. m. to Graceland.

SUNDSTROM—Mrs. Annie Sundstrom, aged 59. Funeral Sunday, 2 o'clock sharp, at residence of Eph. Hierliquest, 150 Johnston-av.

TUROK—At Edgewater, March 21, at 3 p. m., Sarah, wife of James H. Turck. Funeral notice hereafter. Milwaukee and New Orleans papers please copy.

VAN HORN—March 20, at her residence, Washington Heights, Mrs. J. G. Van Horn, aged 29 years 8 months and 10 days. Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, 46 Morgan Park, at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, March 22.

WELLS—Mrs. J. E. Wells, widow of the late David H. Wells and mother of Mrs. Fred D. Wait and Frank Wells, of pneumonia, at 3331 Cottage Grove-av. Service at 2 p. m. today. Interment at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WALSH—Beloved daughter of James and Annie Walsh (nee Goodman) at 10:30. Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 381 West Taylor-st., to the Holy Family Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

WILDER—Mrs. Mary E. Wilder, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Wright, at Cheltenham, mother of Mrs. O. F. Wilder, Mrs. J. H. Wright, and Nettie F. Wilder. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. J. H. Wright Monday at 2 p. m. to Oakwoods.

WEST—March 20, James F., beloved husband of Katie West, nee Walsh. Funeral Sunday, March 22, 10 o'clock, from late residence, 218 W. 15th-st., to Holy Family Church, via C. & N. W. Ry. to Calvary.

YOUNG—At the residence of her son-in-law, M. A. Harris, 449 W. Congress-st., Friday morning at 10:30, Catherine, beloved wife of James Young and beloved mother of Mrs. C. Gillespie and Mrs. A. Harris, aged 74 years and 7 months. Funeral Sunday, March 22, at 2:30 p. m. by carriages to Graceland. Friends invited to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE College of Physicians and Surgeons will be held on Tuesday, March 24th, 2:30 p. m., at the Grand Opera-House. The public are cordially invited.

☞ THE NEWLY ORGANIZED SOCIETY OF Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a special meeting at room 401 Rand & McNally's Building, Wednesday, March 25, at 11:00 o'clock. All interested are requested to attend this meeting without further notice.

☞ THE NEXT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE will be held this evening in the Recital Hall, Auditorium, at 8 o'clock. Miss Eva McDonald of St. Paul, Minn., National Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, will speak on "The Wage System." Seats are free. All are invited.

☞ A SERIES OF SPIRIT GOSPEL MEETings will be begun this evening at the Belden Avenue Baptist Church, corner Belden-av. and North Halsted-st., under the direction of the Rev. Charles Henry. Mr. Jones, the gospel singer, will assist.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—SCOTCH SILVER TERRIER MARCH 21st near Wood and Carroll-av.; name "Jim" on collar. Return to 97 Carroll-av. Reward.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION horse; could ride. Ridden by lady; must be sold at once. 3259 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE AT KENWOOD, near station. Apply for particulars at 4736 Lake-av.

TO RENT—3315 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY MODern and basement house. Apply W. F. NELSON, 138 Washington-st.

ANY REAL-ESTATE OWNER CAN MAKE $50 BY agoing on lease for house for lady; best of references. Address W 130, Tribune office.

ANY PERSON SEEING INVESTMENT OF $1 TO $5,000 should not fail to call this week. 186 Madison-st., room 2.

AT MADISON PARK—PARTIES OBLIGED TO give up their

IN WITH SPECULATORS.

CLERKS IN A LAND OFFICE ACCUSED OF GIVING TIPS.

Valuable Information Furnished Outsiders by Employes in the Office of a Michigan Official—An Investigation Ordered—A Decision Against the Union Pacific in the Omaha Bridge Case—The Company Bitterly Scored from the Bench—News of the Northwest.

LANSING, Mich., March 21.—[Special.]—For a long time past it has been suspected that an understanding existed between certain clerks in the offices of the Auditor General and the State Land Commissioner and outside land speculators. People who have had business dealings with the offices have believed that as soon as it was known that any tract of public land is in request the clerks in question have at once given the speculators a quiet tip before the applicant had time to secure the land desired. The speculators at once stepped in, bought the land at the State price, and were then in a position to squeeze the man who really wanted the property for whatever amount above the price they might be able to exact. This game of course could only be worked when the application for the land was made by mail, but most of the purchases were by residents in the northern part of the State, and as they usually conducted their negotiations with the Land-Office through the mails the dishonest clerks were enabled to give the land speculators information which it is believed has been worth many thousands of dollars to the latter.

A particularly flagrant case occurred lately. Edward Connolly of Gogebic County sent a first remittance for a tract of State land which he desired to purchase, and it has been learned that within fifteen minutes after his letter was received a Lansing speculator stepped into the office and promptly bought the tract in question. The Lansing man soon after wrote to Connolly that he would sell him the land at a large advance above the State's price. Connolly carried the matter to Senator Fleshelm, who represents his district in the Legislature, and the latter has secured the adoption by the Senate of a resolution directing a special committee to searchingly investigate the two State offices in question in the belief that many instances of corrupt collusion between clerks and speculators will be unearthed.

AGAINST THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Road Beaten in the Omaha Bridge Suit Scored by the Judge.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—[Special.]—Another chapter in the Union Pacific Bridge case developed today in the refusal of the court to permit the city to deliver to Gould's agents the $150,000 in bonds voted for the erection of a union depot. In rendering his decision the court took occasion to administer a roast for the benefit of the Union Pacific. He referred to the fact that twenty years ago the company was given a large amount of valuable property on condition that certain things were to be done and certain acts performed in the way of erecting a union depot and other things in Omaha. The company accepted this property, but failed to comply with its part of the contract. The company, he said, had always taken everything offered, but had always failed to give anything in return, and after such an experience he saw no reason why there should not be an uprising of the people to demand the protection of their rights and a compliance upon the part of the railroad company. This company had in many ways attempted to retard the growth and prosperity of the city. The climax was reached when the officials tore up tracks, ditched cars, and prevented the trains of other roads from entering the depot or coming to this side of the river from Council Bluffs.

Raid on a Bismarck Saloon.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 21.—[Special.]—The Sheriff today raided Shibley's saloon, arrested the proprietor, and seized five cases of beer and several jugs of wine. This is the first effort in the direction of enforcing prohibition laws since the adjournment of the Legislature. A strong organization has been formed here and in other towns for wiping out the saloons. The place raided today was the scene of the shooting affray a week or so ago.

Another Indiana Oil Well.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., March 21.—[Special.]—This afternoon the Taddor well in the Montpelier oil field, north of this city, was drilled and is good for 150 barrels a day. It is the best well so far in the field.

Remember, THE HUB Closes at 6:30 p. m. Every Day, Except Saturdays.

'THE HUB'

N. W. Cor. State and Jackson Streets.

Remember, THE HUB Is the Champion of Shorter Working Hours

Three Millions of Dollars Gone Up in Smoke!

Alfred Benjamin & Co., the World-Famous Wholesale Clothiers, Burned Out!

All that was left of the gigantic stock was a few thousand Fine Spring Overcoats not yet delivered from the different tailoring establishments. Mr. H. C. Levi, proprietor of THE HUB, who is now in New York buying goods, secured the entire quantity (for spot cash) at less than half of the cost of manufacture and shipped them at once by express.

Monday, March 23, at 8 a. m., The Hub Inaugurates a

GREAT SALE OF BENJAMIN'S SPRING OVERCOATS.

No Damaged Stock. All Perfect. Just Made. Never Smelled Fire nor Been Touched by Water.

THESE OVERCOATS

Comprises Elegant Black Narrow and Wide Wale Cheviots, Beautiful Cassimeres, Meltons, and Mixtures in the very latest patterns and colors out this spring and are made in regular half box and full box styles.

During this Sale Your Choice of All

$8.75.

EVERY GARMENT BEARS ALF BENJAMIN & CO.'S Well-Known Trade Mark.

THESE OVERCOATS

Are made with and without Inlaid Velvet Collars, with and without Silk Facings; all have Silk Sleeve Linings; Finest Trimmings, and are fully equal to merchant tailors' work.

Benjamin's wholesale price was $12.50; retail price from $15 to $18.

Expecting an immense rush, we provided for a force of extra salesmen, and will endeavor to wait upon everybody with reasonable promptness. Judges of good value should not miss this great sale.

—OUR— Spring Suits —AND— Spring Overcoats ARE NOW READY.

FINE SPRING SUITS In the Very Latest Styles and Materials..... $15, $18, $20, $25 & $30
FINE SPRING OVERCOATS In all the New Shades.....

Gentlemen, we can save you money on your Spring Outfit. We guarantee our Clothes to be just as stylish, just as well made, just as durable as the best made-to-measure Suits and Overcoats, and will save you from $5 to $20 on a garment.

"THE HUB" N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

EASTER GLOVES.

In all the new Spring shades and latest styles of finish.

FOR DRESS. FOR WALKING. FOR DRIVING.

PRICES $1.00 AND $1.50.

None better in the country.

THE HUB'S EASTER NECKWEAR

Is a little exposition in itself. We are trying hard to show our customers the finest and richest Neckwear obtainable at prices which stamp this department HEADQUARTERS.

Our Puffs, Teaks, and Four-in-Hands

AT 50c AND $1.00

Stand unequaled for the price on this continent.

"THE HUB" N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Our spring stock is now complete. Never before was there such a large and beautiful assortment of boys' wear stored under one roof. Our prices are guaranteed the lowest—qualities highest.

SPECIAL OFFER.

This week we place on sale several lines of two-piece Suits in dark and medium shades, worth and always sold at $5.00; for only..... $3.98

Our Boys' Long Pants Suits, Boys' 3-piece Short Pants Suits, and Boys' Spring Overcoats ARE MONEY SAVERS.

THE HUB'S CONFIRMATION SUITS

are incomparably the nicest, finest, and cheapest in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A White Necktie and a pair of Gloves given Free with every Confirmation Suit.

Beautiful Imported Easter Cards—for all—come and get one.

"THE HUB" N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

EASTER COMBINATION

HAT SALE.

200 Dozen MEN'S BLACK DERBYS.
200 Dozen Brown and Black FEDORAS.
100 Dozen SOFT CRUSH HATS.

Elegantly Silk Lined Throughout, very latest Spring Styles—Quality same as you pay anywhere else on earth $2.50 for.. $1.45

BOYS' TURBANS

In Blue, Black, Plaids, and Stripes—highest novelties—just out; regular 75-cent quality; only..... 49c

We can save you from $1 to $3 on a Silk Hat from fancy hatters' prices. Qualities guaranteed the best.

Advance Sale —OF— Spring Clothing.

Almost every express entering the city from the eastern and southern portions of this country are bringing in to us from the leading merchant tailors of that portion some most desirable lots of Spring novelties in Tailor-Made Garments, which, taken as a whole, are comprising as beautiful a line as ever was displayed in this city. These are arriving so rapidly and are stock increasing to such an extent that we are compelled to inaugurate an ADVANCE SALE. The cream of the season can be had at this sale. Elegant English Top Spring Overcoats, in all colors and grades; nobby and stylish Box-Cut Sack Suits; neat and natty Soft Roll Cutaway Suits and Prince Albert Suits in light and dark colors of imported materials.

Your inspection is solicited and invited. Call and see us before leaving your measure with your tailor, and we will not alone satisfy you as to pattern and material, but will guarantee to fit you and save you money. The Only Genuine

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS, 121 EAST MONROE STREET, Between Clark & Dearborn-sts.,

J. S. MOSSLER & BROS., Props. (ESTABLISHED 9 YEARS).

(Don't be deceived by imitators who are apt to deceive you, but be sure you are at No. 121—the only genuine.)

PRICES THAT SELL OUR GOODS

SUITS.

$25.00 Custom-Made Suits for	$12.00
$30.00 Custom-Made Suits for	15.00
$40.00 Custom-Made Suits for	20.00
$50.00 Custom-Made Suits for	25.00
$60.00 Custom-Made Suits for	30.00
$70.00 Custom-Made Suits for	35.00

SPRING OVERCOATS.

$20.00 Custom-Made Overcoats for	$10.00
$25.00 Custom-Made Overcoats for	12.00
$30.00 Custom-Made Overcoats for	15.00
$40.00 Custom-Made Overcoats for	20.00
$50.00 Custom-Made Overcoats for	25.00
$60.00 Custom-Made Overcoats for	30.00

A nobby line and complete line of Pantaloons from $3.50 to $9, which were made to order for double the money.

ALL ALTERATIONS TO IMPROVE A FIT DONE FREE OF CHARGE.

Mossler's Misfit Clothing Parlors 121 MONROE ST.

MME. A. RUPPERT'S NEW BOOK.

She Publishes a Book Entitled "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL," and, Like the Philanthropist She Is, Gives It FREE THIS WEEK.

AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF thousands of her patrons, Mme. A. RUPPERT, the world-renowned Complexion Specialist and famous Lecturer, has just published a handsome book, giving the public the benefit of her years of study and experience. The book is written in plain and sensible language, showing how any one can obtain and maintain perfection of the face and form.

It is of sterling value, coming as it does from so eminent an authority, and cannot fail to be of interest to every man or woman who regards personal appearance. It is handsomely illustrated, and is really an ornament to any library, being handsomely bound in a leatherette cover, in gold.

Mme. RUPPERT expects to distribute 50,000 copies of her work this week through this one mention, so don't fail to call early and get a copy. To those living outside the city Mme. RUPPERT kindly offers to send "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL" free on receipt of 6c to cover actual cost of postage.

Mme. A. RUPPERT'S WORLD-RENOWNED FACE BLEACH, which is recognized as the only effective cure for Blemishes of the Complexion, is sold all over the civilized world at $2.00 per bottle, or 3 bottles (usually required to clear the complexion), $5.00.

MME. A. RUPPERT, 170 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

SOLE AGENTS. "Improved System" Stuttgarter Normal Sanitary UNDERWEAR

"La Grippe Proof."

Improved System STUTTGARTER NORMAL SANITARY UNDERWEAR TRADE MARK Guaranteed Natural Wool

"Emphatic Note of Warning."

See that every garment is stamped "Guaranteed Natural Wool." None genuine without.

Testimonials from Leading Physicians and Chemists the world over, including

Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Dr. Mannheimer,
Dr. Johnson, Dr. Byford,
Dr. Merriman, Prof. M. Delafontaine,
Dr. Nevins Hyde, C. Gilbert Wheeler,
And Many Others.

Just a Moment.

A TYPEWRITER that is defective in any detail is really worse than no typewriter at all.

A TYPEWRITER that needs constant repairing is more aggravating than the old method of writing letters by the pen.

A TYPEWRITER that you cannot rely upon is an unsatisfactory and expensive luxury.

DON'T EXPERIMENT! Let the manufacturer do that; he enjoys the profits and should not ask you to join in the expense of improving his machine.

YOU WANT a typewriter that will perform the work it is paid to do. The REMINGTON is a conscientious machine, and disappoints no one.

YOU WANT a machine to write your letters in neat, beautiful, and legible characters. The REMINGTON takes pride in fulfilling these requirements.

YOU WANT a typewriter that has been tested and one that is ambitious to improve and whose manufacturers have the ability to add every practical improvement; such a machine you find in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

WE SELL no typewriter on which we cannot stake our reputation.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Props. of Remington Standard Typewriter, 196 La Salle-st.

TURKISH RUGS, CARPETS AND PORTIERES, EMBROIDERIES, Curtains & Bric-a-Brac.

Large Stock, Low Prices.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO. 178 WABASH-AV.

CANDY Try the experiment of sending $2, $3, or $5 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of this. Best candy in America. Address C. F. GURTLER, Confectioner, Chicago.

EASTER EGGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Panorama Eggs, 5c, 10c, 15c each.
Beautiful Glass Eggs, 3c & 5c each.
Wooden Eggs, Crystal Eggs, Turkey Eggs, Bird Eggs, 24c lb.
Enamel Eggs, very fine for ornaments.

Come and see our live Rabbits and Chickens, with their mother, the Old Hen.

Fine Strawberry Candy, 15c lb.
Fresh Broken Candy only 10c lb.
Our Superfine Chocolate Creams, 24 flavors, 28c lb.

BERRY'S, 217 and 219 State-st.

Also entrance through Siegel, Cooper & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Next Economic Conference Will be held Sunday Evening, March 22, At the RECITAL HALL, AUDITORIUM.

Miss Eva Mcdonald of St. Paul, Minn., National Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, will speak on "THE WAGE SYSTEM." Seats are free. All are invited.

OPTICAL EMPORIUM —OF— 1868—L. MANASSE—1890 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.)

THE VALUE OF SPECTACLES Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled and have the Spectacles, Opera and Tourists' Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Drawing Tools, Photographic Outfits, Magic Lanterns, Artificial Human Eyes, &c.

FOR SALE.

160 ACRES Near LA VERGNE On C., R. & Q. and Santa Fe R. R.

20 ACRES In the Center of the Beautiful Village of AUSTIN, one block from city limits.

BEAULEY & ELLIOTT, 307 Chamber of Commerce.

Do You Want a "Home"?

Located in Calumet-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., east front, lot 25 feet front, Philadelphia red brick, brown stone trimmings, rock-faced stone basement and steps; everything first-class; rooms light and bright; dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor, hardwood finish, large bevel French plate mirrors in hall and parlor, wood mantels, dining-room wainscoted, handsome buffet with beveled plate glass, hardwood floor, large closets off all rooms, with every convenience; large billiard-room, fruit cellars, store-rooms, coal rooms, heated by hot water, all handsomely decorated, and in first-class sanitary condition, most approved sanitary plumbing, storm doors and screens for all openings. In fact, a modern home in every detail. At a bargain. Immediate possession. Terms to please. Furniture for sale if wanted.

B. R. DE YOUNG & CO. 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

50x166 ft. Ogiesby-av., near 63d-st. $115 per foot.

50x126 ft. Calumet-av., near 42d-st.

These will be sold early this week at that price.

A. M. HOLTON, 94 Washington-st.

H·R·EAGLE

18 lbs. Standard Granulated Sugar for	$1.00
20 lbs. Extra C Sugar for	$1.00
1-lb. cans Best Lobster for	19 cents
A 2-lb. can Table Blackberries for	7 cents
Mixed Pickles, per bottle	9 cents
Chow-Chow, per bottle	9 cents
Tar Toilet Soap, per cake	5 cents
A 60-lb. box Cream City Soap for	$1.89
Old and Dry Popcorn, per lb	3 cents
Large Popcorn Poppers, each	5 cents
A 4-quart Oval Hammered Tin-Covered Bucket for	5 cents
1-lb. can Royal Baking Powder for	29 cents
Iron Spiders, each	13 cents
Handled Iron Griddles, each	9 cents
A No. 8 Iron Stove Kettle, each	21 cents
Iron Stove Pots, each	25 cents
Bronzed Iron Shelf Brackets, per pair	5 cents
Tin Jelly-Cake Pans, each	2 cents
Large Spun Copper Tea-Kettles, each	95 cents
Swell-Handle Penholders, per doz	5 cents
Applewood Pipes, Bent Stems, with or without covers, each	3 cents
7-inch Rubber Dressing-Combs, each	4 cents
Toy Police Lanterns, each	1 cent
5 China Allie Marbles for	1 cent
10 Polished Marbles for	1 cent
12 Glass Agate Marbles for	5 cents
A 20-lb. pail Pure Fruit Preserves for	$1.95
A large Fat Yellow California Peach, per lb	19 cents
Sweet Chocolate, per cake	3 cents
A Job Lot of Pocketbooks, each	1 cent
Children's Set, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, all for	5 cents
Pocket Spring Tape Measure, 36 in. long, in Glass Case, each	1 cent
Glass Inkwells, in Fancy Japanned Stand, each	8 cents
A 2-lb. can Roast Beef for	11 cents
Best Salad Dressing, per bottle	10 cents
Shoudy's Telephone Soap, full pound bars, each	3½ cents
A 2-lb. can Bartlett Pears for	12½ cents
A 3-lb. can California Asparagras for	4 cents
Large cans Mustard Sardines for	7½ cents
A Bottle of Tiny Tim Pickles for	15 cents
A 2-lb. can Preserved Raspberries for	12½ cents
A 3-lb. can California Plums for	14 cents
3-lb can California Muscat Grapes for	15 cents
Mountain Condensed Milk (same as Highland), per can	10 cents
4 lbs. After-Dinner Java Coffee for	$1.00
Quarter-Box Finest London Layer Table Raisins for	68 cents
1-lb. cans Alaska Salmon for	9 cents
A 10-lb. pail Extra Family Mackerel	$1.14
A 20-lb. pail Pure Fruit Jelly for	69 cents
Swift & Co.'s Best California Hams, lb.	6¾ cents
1-lb. pkg. Mixed Bird Seed for	2½ cents
1-lb. package Best Corn Starch for	6 cents
Carolina Head rice, per lb	5 cents
A 3-lb. can California Table Peaches for	18 cents
A 1-lb. wood box Rob Roy Smoking Tobacco for	23 cents
1-lb. cloth bag Golden West Smoking Tobacco for	19 cents
A 3-lb. can Sweet Wild Blackberries for	17 cents
Ko-Ko-Ine Washing Powder, per pkg.	3 cents
Prepared Mustard, put up in cut-glass Frappe Glasses, each	7 cents
California Dried Pears, per pound	10 cents
Extra Preserved Figs, in glass jars, worth 75 cts each, our price	39 cents

H. R. EAGLE & CO.'S "196" BEST MINNESOTA PATENT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

H. R. Eagle & Co.'s "Best" Minnesota Patent Flour $5.68

Our "Best" Patent Flour is made exclusively for us by one of the best mills of Minnesota. It is made from Selected No. 1 Hard Wheat, and we will guarantee it to be the Finest Flour in the market and to please every time.

Golden Rod Minnesota Patent Flour, per brl	$5.08
Diamond Medal Patent Flour per brl	$5.28
Finest Old St. Louis Winter Wheat Flour	$4.98

SOAPS.

32 bars Standard Family for	$1.00
32 bars Babbitt's Best Soap for	1.00
32 bars Fairbank's Santa Claus Soap	1.00
20 bars Werk's German Mottled Soap for	1.00
20 bars Best Family Soap for	1.00
100 bars Kirk's White Cloud Soap for	5.00

FRUITS IN TINS.

	Per Can.	Per Doz.
2-lb cans Strawberries	12½ cts	$1.50
2-lb cans Preserved Strawberries	19 cts	2.20
2-lb cans Table Peaches	20 cts	2.40
2-lb cans Finest California Table Peaches	27 cts	3.10
2-lb cans California Egg Plums	17 cts	2.00
2-lb cans California Gold Drop Plums	17 cts	2.00
2-lb cans California Green Gages	13½ cts	1.50
2-lb cans California Apricots	21 cts	2.40
2-lb cans Sliced Pineapples	15 cts	1.80
2-lb cans Gooseberries	13 cts	1.30

VEGETABLES IN TINS.

2-lb cans Lima Beans	12½ cts	$1.45
2-lb cans Stringless Beans	7 cts	80
2-lb cans Baked Beans	15 cts	1.50
2-lb cans Sweet Potatoes	15 cts	1.70
2-lb cans Pumpkin	10 cts	1.00
2-lb cans Fancy Mixed Vegetables	11 cts	1.25
2-lb cans Solid Meat Tomatoes	9 cts	1.05
Fine French Mushrooms	16 cts	2.00
Fine Small French Peas	16 cts	1.70
2-lb cans "Baby" Sweet Corn	11 cts	1.30
This corn is like the babies—tender and sweet.		
2-lb cans Paxton Corn	9 cts	1.05
2-lb cans Oneida County, N. Y., Sweet Corn	10 cts	1.15

FISH IN TINS.

	Per can.	Per doz.
1-lb cans California Salmon	10 cts	$1.15
1-lb cans River Salmon	15 cts	1.65
1-lb cans Salmon Steaks	19 cts	2.10
1-lb cans Lobsters	21 cts	2.45
1-lb cans Cove Oysters	12 cts	1.30
2-lb cans Cove Oysters	19 cts	2.20
American Sardines in oil	5 cts	55c
Mustard Sardines, large cans	10 cts	1.05
Imported Sardines in oil	16 cts	1.85
1-lb cans Mackerel	10 cts	1.10

COFFEES.

5 pounds Roasted Rio Coffee for	$1.00
5 pounds Roasted Rio Coffee for	1.00
4 pounds After-Dinner Java for	1.00
Good Unmixed Rio Coffee, per pound	20c

TEAS—JAPANS.

BASKET FIRED OR UNCOLORED.

A Good Japan, per pound	30 cts
A New Crop Japan, per pound	35 cts
A Fin Leaf Fancy New Crop Japan, per pound	50 cts

OOLONG.

A Good Drinking Oolong, per pound	30 cts
A Fine Formosa Oolong, per pound	35 cts
A New Crop Fancy Oolong, per pound	50 cts

GUNPOWDERS.

A Good Drinking Gunpowder, per pound	30 cts
A Moyune Gunpowder, per pound	35 cts
A Fancy Smooth-Drinking Moyune Gunpowder, per pound	50 cts

H. R. EAGLE & CO., 99 Wabash-av.

DR. BERRY, SPECIALIST.

Cancer of the Throat, So-Called, Cured—Mrs. Henricks' Remarkable Case of Catarrh.

Salt Rheum of the Hands for Five Years.

MRS. S. STIELOW.

Mrs. S. Stielow resides at Niles Center, one of Chicago's flourishing suburbs, and, as she herself says, was a great sufferer until relieved by Dr. Berry's treatment. The description of her case is much more graphically given in her own words, however, so we will let Mrs. Stielow herself tell her story.

"I had had catarrh for six years," said Mrs. Stielow, "and no doctor seemed to understand my case and how to cure me. When I went to Dr. Berry I found out the reason, as all the others who had treated me had failed to discover that my nostrils were stopped up by a large nasal polypus. I had great trouble with my head, would get so dizzy I would be afraid of falling, and at night I always had to sleep with my mouth open, as I couldn't get any air through my nose at all. I would wake up every morning sick and dizzy and with my throat so parched and dry that I could not swallow. I was losing flesh rapidly and feeling very sick and discouraged after all my failures to get relief when a friend of mine, who had been cured by Dr. Berry, advised me to go and see him.

CURED IN THREE MONTHS.

"After examining me Dr. Berry told me just how bad I was, but said he knew he could cure me, and from the way he said it and from the thorough understanding he seemed to have of my disease I believed him. He did not disappoint me, either. After he had removed the polypus from my nose I began to improve steadily and in two months I was almost well. In three months I was completely cured and with Dr. Berry's permission I stopped the treatment.

"Since that day I have had no return at all of my old symptoms, can breathe freely through both nostrils, my health and strength have returned, no dizzy sensations, my memory, and as well and comfortable as any woman can be. Dr. Berry is a great doctor and the kindest man in the world."

CATARRHAL ULCERS OF THE THROAT.

One of the most remarkable cures of catarrh that Dr. Berry ever accomplished was that of Mrs. C. Henricks, who resides at 130 South Peoria street. Mrs. Henricks thought she was dying of cancer of the throat when she went to Dr. Berry and never expected to recover. But recover she did, and, as it is now five years since she was cured, she, with reason, is positive that the cure is a permanent one.

MRS. C. HENRICKS.

"When I went to Dr. Berry for treatment in 1888," said Mrs. Henricks, "I had very little expectation of being cured. I had suffered with my throat and head for many years, and the inflammation was so severe that ulcers had formed in the throat. One physician who treated me said I had cancer and held out very little hope of curing me, and all the others whom I consulted, although they promised to cure me, never succeeded in their efforts. I had all the well-known symptoms of that nasty catarrh, only in my case very much intensified, and I had suffered so long and so much that it did seem as if death would be a relief.

A PERFECT CURE.

"I had pains in the head, awful accumulations in the throat, soreness, and difficulty in swallowing, stomach and digestion upset, weak and sick all over. Dr. Berry himself hesitated about promising to cure me, but he encouraged me greatly and I began his treatment. I began to improve inside of a month, and it was not much longer before the ulcers, that one doctor had called cancers, had healed. My health and strength returned, my stomach regained its normal condition, the accumulations in the throat grew less and less, until in four months the doctor pronounced me well.

"That was five years ago, and since that day I have remained well and in perfect comfort, confidence, certainly, that it was not a mere temporary relief, but a positive, permanent cure. Dr. Berry is no hypocrite, but an honest, open-hearted doctor, who does not promise to cure unless he fully believes he can accomplish all he promises."

SALT RHEUM OF THE HANDS.

During the winter months salt rheum is the most prevalent skin eruption, and if it appears on the hands most physicians find great difficulty in curing it. Dr. Berry, however, seems to be as successful in this as he is in other diseases, and the testimony of Mrs. J. S. Wolf, who resides at 100 Bissell street, is only one of many others added to his list.

MRS. J. S. WOLF.

"For five years," said Mrs. Wolf, "I suffered with salt rheum of the hands, and any one who has had it knows what that means. My hands were red and cracked and sore. I had to do my work, and I had to put my hands in water every day, of course, in doing it. All the doctors told me to stop wetting my hands and I would get well; but, in spite of their advice and in spite of their medicines, I didn't get well. I tried a great many of them, and I also tried the hospitals, but continued to grow worse instead of better.

"Finally I heard of Dr. Berry and went to him. I explained to him that I had to do my work and must wet my hands in doing it. He cured me just the same, though, and did it in two months, too, and there I had been trying every other doctors for five years. That tells the story and shows what kind of a doctor he is. My hands now are perfect, smooth, and soft, no redness, no soreness, and no cracking of the skin. They have remained well now for four months and that is proof positive to me, as it would be to any one, that the disease is thoroughly cured."

INTERVIEWS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. E. J. Hunter, railroad ticket broker, 99 Clark-st.:

"Add my name to the numberless majority in this city who regard Dr. Berry as the best and most successful physician of Chicago."

Mr. A. L. Smith, President Genera Optical company, 23 Washington-st.:

"It affords me pleasure to attest my great respect for the ability of Dr. Berry; his success has been phenomenal."

Mr. C. W. Dagnett, with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, residing at 6800 Prairie avenue:

"Dr. Berry's success as a physician is phenomenal. He will tell you the precise truth about yourself, and if he says he will benefit or cure you he will do so. I do not believe he has his equal in the West."

Mr. Charles F. Adams, manager Poland Paper company, 75 Commercial Bank Building:

"Dr. Berry as a physician is first-class; as a man, as square as a brick."

Oscar Cobb, architect, Major Block, La Salle and Madison streets:

"I consider Dr. Berry one of the most thoroughly equipped and best physicians of Chicago."

DR. BERRY,

Rooms 26, 27, and 28, 103 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Take elevator.

Specialties—Catarrh, Skin and Nervous Diseases, including treatment and cure of Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Superfluous Hair, Tumors, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases; Diseases of the Ear, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs; Loss of Strength and Vitality, Backaches, Headaches, Weaknesses of Different Organs, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Diseases of Women, and all Diseases of the Nervous System.

DR. BERRY CURES CATARRH.

DR. BERRY CURES SKIN DISEASES.

DR. BERRY CURES NERVOUS DISEASES.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; evenings, 6 to 8. No Sunday office hours.

Dr. Berry wishes to call the attention of those suffering from nervous diseases, nervous prostration, etc., to the wonderful curative effects to be derived from electricity when scientifically applied, and desires to state that he makes the application of electricity in nerve diseases a special feature of his practice.

Dr. Berry is using the chloride of gold treatment for the cure of consumption with the greatest success. Patients must apply at the Doctor's office for treatment.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

One Hundred Car Loads.

We have just received Five Car-Loads of Rockers, a delayed shipment of a part of the One Hundred Car-Loads of Furniture recently purchased at Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

The sale of these Rockers will be a Feature this week in our Special March Sale.

They are all marked at actual Half Price and range from $2.50 to $30.00 each.

We assert confidently that no such line of Rockers was ever shown anywhere. With equal confidence we declare that these goods have never before been offered at such prices.

The samples alone cover an entire floor.

This places within reach of every person a stylish, comfortable Rocker.

Prudent buyers will not overlook the excellent bargains in our Curtain Department.

One thousand pure, long, black Hair Mattresses at $12.50 each.

We ask our patrons to bear in mind, when placing their orders, that Half Price goods cannot be sent on approval, returned, or exchanged, whether they have been delivered or not.

This Sale closes March 31st.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,

WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

IF YOU WANT Black Grenadines or Crepes Visit Our Store This Week.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.

75 STATE STREET.

BLACK SILKS We are selling Fine Black Silks at the Lowest Prices ever known on State-st.

DRESS SILKS!

DID YOU ever know us to give a Special Sale that created a Sensation? DID YOU ever know us to give one that did not create a Sensation? DO YOU know of any one who has not heard often of our Great Bargains? DO YOU want to attend the Greatest Special Sale we have ever given? IF SO, come this week, for every item in our Enormous Stock of Fine Dress Silks (the largest in the city) is being sold at Ridiculously Low Prices on account of our REMOVAL MAY 1. IF YOU want a Pretty SEA SIDE, TRAVELING, or Summer Silk Dress you cannot afford to miss this.

10,000 Extra Fine $1.00 Wash Silks at 58c

The above are the most Handsome Wash Silks we have ever shown. They are Genuine Habutai, possessing a sheen and richness not known to any other Silks.

4,000 Yards More of Those 22 inch Fine— Printed Chinas at 25c.

Enormous variety of Extra Fine Printed Silks in the most beautiful effects at Astonishingly Low Prices.

Don't Fail to Attend Our Great Removal Sale This Week

FOR IT IS POSITIVELY THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON.

Permit Us to Introduce Ourselves.

J. WINTER JR. & CO.

Fine Tailoring

155 STATE-ST.

New Store, New Goods, Latest Novelties.

We *positively* have the *handsomest Tailoring Establishment* in this country. Good dressers will please take notice and pay us a visit.

Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash Av. Chicago.

NOW IS THE TIME

BEFORE THE RUSH

TO SECURE THE LATEST STYLES OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND THE MOST RELIABLE WORKMEN FOR ALL KINDS OF

Interior Decorating and Painting.

W. P. NELSON & CO.

193 WABASH-AV.

Fish, Joseph & Co's

112 TO 116 STATE STREET.

SUCCESSORS TO PARDRIDGES' MAIN STORE.

"UNTIL SOLD."

200 DOZEN LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S POCKETBOOKS and PURSES, Values up to $1, AT 25c Each

Boys' Clothing.

500 Blue Flannel Sailor Suits, Ages 4 to 10, trimmed with gold buttons, embroidered anchor on collar, gold buttons on coat and pants, sold everywhere at $1.50, 85c.

500 BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, Pleated front and back, new patterns, new goods, plaids and fancy styles, also light corduroy, ages 4 to 14, established price $2.50 to $3.50, at $1.35.

GRAND OPENING All Depts. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, This Week.

GRAND OPENING All Depts. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, This Week.

MILLINERY DEPT. OPENING TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, This Week.

"PURCHASES LIMITED." "NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED." "NONE SOLD TO EMPLOYES OF OTHER HOUSES."

SILKS

Crepe de Chine, Colored and Black, Retailed everywhere at 75c, at 65c YARD.

Bl'k Surah Silks, For Spring and Summer Wear, Wearing Under Lace, &c., WORTH 45c, 25c YARD.

Taffeta Glace Coin Spots, Styles Exclusively Our Own, WORTH $1.50, $1.00 YARD.

Black Ground Surahs, WITH COLORED FIGURES, WORTH $1.25, 95c YARD.

CLOAKS

200 Ladies' Blazers, Blue and Black, Trim'd with fancy cords & straps, at $2.75

250 Ladies' Reefers, In Cheviots, sold everywhere at $5. $3.50

FANCY TAN Diagonal Jackets, Trim'd with Gold Cords and Gold Buttons; relative value $6.50, at $4.50

BLACK CLAY Diagonal Jackets, Vest Fronts, advertised by every one at $15, at $10.00

Imported Cheviot BOX FRONT Jackets, Fancy Collar, 3 Gold Frogs down front $12.50

Fine Imported SERGE Broadcloth Jacket, Satin faced, emb'd with cord, detachable emb'd silk vest, satin back $19.50

NOTICE.

All the fashionable garments heretofore kept only by those who have catered to exclusively fine and charge trade kept in stock at prices from 10 to 50 per cent less.

LACES EMBROIDERIES

HANDKERCHIEFS.

"Extraordinary Inducements for This Week."

500 dozen French Mull Hdkfs., plain white prints, hemstitched and scalloped edges, established values 10c and 15c, this week 5c.

500 dozen hand-embroidered, hemstitched, and drawn work, colored and white, established values 25c and 35c, this week 10c.

100 pieces Black Silk Drapery Nets, established values 75c and $1.00, this week 49c.

100 pieces Black Silk Drapery Nets and Chantilly Skirtings, established values $1.25 and $1.50, this week 75c.

500 pieces Black Silk Drapery Nets and Chantilly Skirtings, established values $1.75 and $2.00, this week 95c.

200,000 yds. of Embroideries left over from last week's sale, established values 10c, 15c, 25c, and 35c, this week, to close, 2c, 5c, 10c, and 15c.

150 dozen Aprons, embroidered, hemstitched, and tucked, at 19c, 25c, 50c, and 75c—worth twice the prices we quote.

Fish, Joseph & Co's 112 to 116 State-st.

Fish, Joseph & Co's 112 to 116 State-st.

FOR SALE.

Block of Three Houses on Warren Avenue.

The center one an elegant residence, handsomely furnished; will sell at a low price and reasonable terms, or will exchange for business property. Price $30,000, including furniture.

A. M. HOLTON, 84 Washington-st.

HAIR

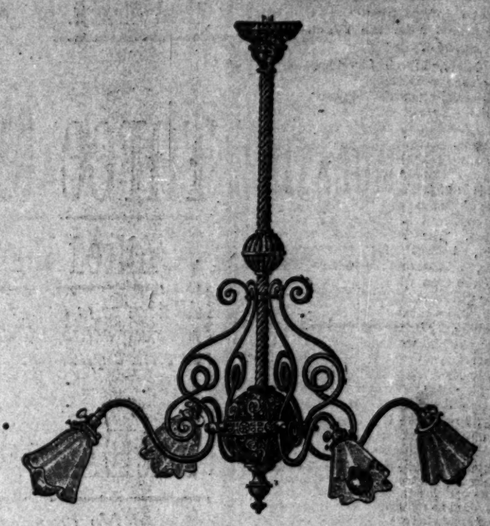
BANGS, SWITCHES CURLS, WIGS A SPECIALTY. Hair Ornaments and Toilet Articles. Try OXZYN BALM & POWDER at 50c each. For the Complexion it has no equal. We are headquarters for NATURAL GRAY, NATURAL WAVY and EXTRA SHADES of Hair; Hair-Dressing and Shampooing

B. C. STREHL & CO. 191 Wabash-av. Wholesale and Retail.

DISPLAY OF EASTER BONNETS Latest modes will be on exhibition Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. HERTZBERG, 214 and 216 Wabash-av., Auditorium.

THE MITCHELL-VANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.



Alexander H. Revell & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Sole Western Agents.

Exclusive Designs in Gas and Electric Fixtures.
Workmanship Unsurpassed.
Finish Unexcelled and Prices Reasonable.
Wholesale and Retail.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.,

Fifth-av. and Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to 245 and 247 State-st. (one door south of former location). Largely increased stock and facilities. Every department loaded with fresh new goods in great variety, all sold on

SPECIAL CREDIT —AT— CASH PRICES.

Entire families supplied and clothed in first-class style.

Dress Goods, Spring Wraps and Jackets, Clothing and Overcoats, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, and Draperies. Bicycles, Tricycles, and Baby Carriages. Reclining and Easy Chairs. Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc.

We are the originators of the plan of selling Dress Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, etc., on CREDIT at CASH PRICES, and are the largest house of the kind in existence.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

E. SHOWERS,

245 & 247 State-st. (2d Floor). Established 6 years.

Haynes

COR. WABASH & MADISON CHIC

MILLINERY.

ADVANCE STYLES FOR LADIES.

A lady's hat is the index of her taste, and we afford an excellent opportunity for ladies to display the above by placing before them one thousand Pattern Bonnets and Hats with styles so varied that the most fastidious cannot fail to be pleased. The only large wholesale house exclusively Millinery selling at retail. Save one or two profits by coming to headquarters, where you find a $150,000 stock to select from. Pattern Bonnets to the trade a specialty.

N. B. HAYNES & CO., IMPORTERS of HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY WABASH-AV. AND MADISON-ST.

TO RENT.

CAXTON BLDG.

328-334 Dearborn-st.

Absolutely Fireproof.
Perfectly Lighted.
Best Plumbing.
Steam Heat.
High Speed Elevators.
Separate Freight Elevator.
Letter Chute.
Lowest Insurance.

Very convenient to main railway stations and to terminus of Elevated Road and to the World's Fair.

BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st.

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38 E. MADISON STREET

Fowler MAKES LENSES TO FIT EACH CASE.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

BY

DR. SNYDER,

The Successful Obesity Specialist.

MRS. CARRIE L. FAULKENBERG, Cataract, Ia., after and before treatment by Dr. Snyder.

FEELS LIKE A NEW PERSON.

Hull, Sioux Co., Iowa, March 17, 1891.—Dr. Snyder—Dear Sir: "I have just completed six months of your treatment and feel like a new person. It used to tire me out to walk about the house; my feet ached terribly, so that I could hardly get any rest at night. Your treatment has reduced me 15 inches in girth and 60 pounds in weight, and relieved me of aches and rheumatic pains." MRS. M. J. HOLMES.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL.

No starving, no inconvenience, harmless and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. For circulars and testimonials address with 6c. in stamps,

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, 243 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

Office Hours—9 to 5 daily, 10:30 to 1 Sunday, and 6 to 8 Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

PATRONS

OF THE LATE

Grand Pacific Turkish Bath Rooms

WILL FIND

DELIA HALPIN

AT

THE IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR CO.'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

180 Wabash-av.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES.

Entrance through the HAIR STORE.

WILLIAM L. PIERCE. WILLARD H. JAMES.

WM. L. PIERCE & CO.,

145 LA SALLE-ST.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENCY.

WE BREAK THE RECORD!

THE GREAT

BARGAIN MAGNET

THAT MUST DRAW THE CROWD AND SELL THE GOODS!

AN ELEGANT SOUVENIR | Booklet of Easter Poems | PRESENTED TO EVERY LADY VISITOR.

"WE ARE THE PEOPLE THAT QUOTE THE LOWEST PRICES."

STIMULATING SPRING TRADE.

To Push Up our Sales we will offer the Most Liberal Bargains ever given to the Chicago Public.

FRANK BROTHERS.

Successors to H. J. FURBER & CO., 138, 140, 142, 144 State-st.

WANTED

Every Prudent Lady,
Every Economical Gent

To Compare our Prices with others' and convince yourselves that we are Headquarters for the Lowest Prices. . . .

Our Cloak & Suit Dept.

Offers for Tomorrow:

100 Dozen **Norfolk Waists**
Like cut, All-Wool Ladies' Cloth, BLACK & COLORS, Worth $2.50, at **$1.69.**

200 Dozen **Ladies' Shirt Waists,**
Fast Colors, Laundried Bosoms, worth $1, at **48c.**

Children's Reefers,
All ages, Gilt Buttons and Anchor, **98c.**

LADIES' CIRCULARS, **$2.95.**
1,000 Plain and Braided **COLORED JERSEYS,**
Worth $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, at **49c.**

300 New Spring Style **Brilliantine Skirts,**
Worth $5.00, at **$3.47.**

The Handsomest Broadcloth Cape,
Black and colors, worth $15.00, at **$7.50.**

A Vest Front Jacket,
Made of the finest Corkscrew, worth $15, at **$7.97.**

SILKS.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
Every Yard Warranted,

19-inch Black Gros Grain.. Warranted.	75c a yard
20-inch Black Gros Grain.. Warranted.	98c a yard
22-inch Black Gros Grain.. Warranted.	$1.10 a yard
24-inch Black Gros Grain.. Warranted.	$1.25 a yard
24-inch Black Gros Grain.. Warranted.	$1.50 a yard
25 pcs. of Crepe de Chine, in light evening shades... Worth $1 a yard.	75c a yard

100 pcs. of Printed India Silks at 25c, 39c, 50c, 75c, and at $1.00 a yard. All new designs and extra heavy quality.

Never Mind Whose Loss It Is,
The Greatest and Best
Glove Sale
Of the Season.

500 dozen of the best quality of
French Kid Gloves
In Black, Medium, and Dark Colors, Buttons and Hooks, 4, 6, and 8 button lengths, every pair warranted to be of the best quality Kid imported, and all in prime condition; sizes 5¾ to 8; quantity unlimited,

Price **50c** Per Pair.
Worth $2.00.

COL'D DRESS GOODS.

In addition to our many handsome novelties which we have shown the past week we will show 100 new designs Monday. Special attention is asked for some beautiful 50-in. Scotch Cheviots in light spring shades at

75c PER YARD.

1 case of Handsome Plaids which we will sell for

50c A YARD.
Worth 75c.

25 pcs. Colored Mohairs, 40 inches wide,

39c PER YARD.
Former price 75c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

40-in. All-Wool Henrietta, extra quality	45c
38-in. All-Wool Nun's Veiling	50c Per Yd.
40-in. Black Brilliantine	50c Per Yd.
1 case of 38-in. Black and White Plaids	45c Per Yd.

LININGS.

Remnants of Gilbert's Silicia, 25c grade for	12½c Per Yd.
The Best Glove Finished Cambrics	3⅛c Per Yd.

CLOAKINGS.

A large and beautiful line of Spring Cloakings opened tomorrow.

AS A CONVINCING ARGUMENT NOTE THE PRICES GIVEN IN OUR

SHOE DEPARTMENT

For a Ladies' fine Dongola Kid Button Boot, opera or common sense style, that is worth $2.50. We have reduced them to	$1.98 Per Pair.
For a Misses' Dongola Kid Spring-Heel Button Shoe, size 12 to 2, that is worth $1.35 a pair. We have reduced them to	98c Per Pair.
For a Ladies' Oxford Tie, hand-sewed, flexible sole, patent tips, that is worth $1.50. We have reduced them to	$1.18 Per Pair.
For a Ladies' WHITE KID SLIPPER That is worth $1.25. We have reduced them to	89c Per Pair.
For a good, solid BOY'S SHOE that is worth $1.75. We have reduced them to	$1.39 Per Pair.

CORSETS.

Monday we are going to sell the
Solid Value Corset At **68c** Each.
This Corset is usually sold at $1.25, and considered SOLID VALUE at that.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

350 Boys' KNEE PANT SUITS in neat Plaid and Stripe. Go for. These are worth double.	$1.98 A SUIT.
200 fine Cheviot and Cassimere SCHOOL SUITS For. It will pay you to look at these.	$2.98 A SUIT.

UPHOLSTERY.

100 pairs Chenille Portieres, with Dado, heavy fringe top and bottom, 5 new colors, worth $8.50 per pair. Monday's price,
$6.50 a Pair.

100 pairs of Plain Chenille Portieres, fringed top and bottom, 5 new colors, worth $6.50. Monday's price,
$4.50 a Pair.

300 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, worth $1.35. Monday's price,
90c a Pair.

LACES.

Our stock is now replete with everything desirable in this line—notably 45-inch BLACK SILK DRAPERY NETS, in 50 different styles, from

50c to $3.00 a yard.

SPECIAL—For Tomorrow (Monday)—173 pieces WHITE POINT DE GENE LACES, the FINEST qualities made, at

50c on the Dollar!

47 pcs. Point de Gene, worth 40c yard, for	19c yd.
89 pcs. Point de Gene, worth 65c yard, for	29c yd.
37 pcs. Point de Gene, worth 85c yard, for	39c yd.

Embroideries.

Full line of Novelties in 45-INCH BLACK BATISTE FLOUNCINGS, embroidered with Chints, Heliotrope, Gold, White, and Solid Black.
Also 27-inch and 45-inch WHITE FLOUNCINGS in every conceivable variety.

Special for This Week:
85 pcs. 22-inch Swiss Flouncings, six different styles, worth 60c yd. Sale price... 39c yd.

Notion Dept.

(The Busiest One in Chicago.)

LADIES' BLACK GORED BELT
HOSE SUPPORTER,
7c.

Silk Corset Laces, 2¼ yards long, all colors	5c
Lisle Thread Elastic, 1 inch wide, all colors, per Yard	10c
14, 20, 22 Ligne White Pearl Buttons, per doz	3c
Imported Flat Ivory Buttons, for Wash Dresses, Chalties, etc., all colors, per doz	5c
12-yd. piece Fereity Wash Braid, per piece	6c
Toilet Roll Paper	3c
Taylor's White Swan Down	5c
Black Shell and Amber Hair Pins, per doz	5c

Carpet Dept.

15 patterns of best All-Wool Extra Supers, which formerly sold at 70c per yard; Monday's price

52c Per Yard.

Basement.

	Per Yard.
1 case Best 7c New Spring Calicoes	3½c
3 bales 8c Fine Unbleached Yard-Wide Cottons	5c
2 cases Yard-Wide Bleached Cotton	5c
1 case 36-inch Nobby Serges	12½c
2 cases 36-inch Henriettas, in lengths of from 6 to 10 yards. (Guaranteed price everywhere else 12½c a yard.)	8c

LINENS.

"This is the place to buy your Linens."

20 pieces 2-Yard-Wide Silver Bleached Damask. (The regular wholesale price of these is 80c and they retail for 80c.)	50c
200 doz. Large Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, all linen, each	8c

EXTRA BARGAINS IN
Jewelry & Silverware

2,000 Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, each ring warranted.

Regular $1.00 quality. For this sale they go at.. (See Cut.) **33c**

(See this Cut.) SPECIAL This Elegant Child's Solid Gold Ring, set with 2 genuine Turquoise and Garnets, regular $1.50 quality. For this sale They will be sold at **48c**

The balance of these Children's Solid Gold Band Rings At. **11c**

The Biggest Drive of the Year.

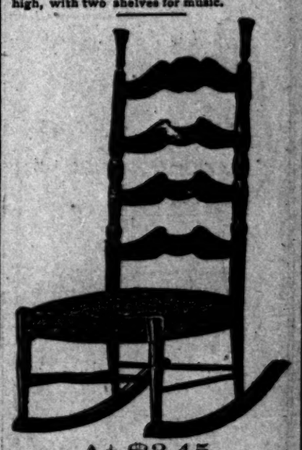
Silver-Plated Teaspoons, for a set of 6 at.	21c
Silver-Plated Dinner Forks, for a set of 6 at.	35c
Silver-Plated Tablespoons, for a set of 6 at.	48c
THE 3 SETS, 1 set of Teaspoons... 1 set of Tablespoons. 1 set of Table Forks..	For ONE DOLLAR

FURNITURE.

The finest quality of goods at the lowest PRICES. Special Sale this week of Chamber Sets, Sideboards, and Dining Tables.
WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. When we tell you that our prices are fully 30 per cent lower THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY. Complete stock, greatest variety, finest quality.

SOLID OAK. **At 99c.**

Size of top 15x20 inches, stand 30 inches high, with two shelves for music.



At $3.45.

Polished Oak Frame Rocker, very high back, spring seat, covered with marbleized silk plush.

FRANK BROTHERS (Successors to H. J Furber & Company), - - - - 138, 140, 142, 144 State-st.—MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

"Parisian Suit Co."

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES FOR EASTER.

We are showing one of the LARGEST, FINEST, and best selected lines of High-Grade Novelties to be found in the city, both foreign and domestic manufacture, consisting of a great variety of Fancy Capes, Stylish Jackets, Nobby Box-Coats, and Fashionable Dresses of every description.

We have greatly increased our facilities for executing orders for Cloaks or Suits at the shortest possible notice. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.
Samples and Estimates Furnished on Application.

IN OUR SUIT DEPT. we offer as a LEADER for this week TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DRESSES made from Fine All-Wool Plaids, Striped Suitings, and Gray Serges at the uniform price of

$15.00,

With no extra charge for our Superb Fit and Finish. Remember, these are not New York ready-made dresses such as are found at all the dry-goods houses, but are of our own manufacture, made, fitted, and finished the same as an order. *Examination and Comparison solicited.*

FISH & TUTTLE,

STATE AND MONROE-STS.

FRANK BROTHERS' INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPT.

A magnificent and complete line Infants' Richly Embroide'd Cashmere Cloaks (as illustrated), just receiv'd—$5.49, sold elsewhere at $6.50.

A beautiful assortment Infants' Emtroide'd Slips and Dresses.

New designs in Infants' and Children's Hats, Caps, and Bonnets

POPULAR PRICES!

1,000 pairs Ladies' Embroide'd Drawers, 39c and 79c; worth $1.10.

300 dozen new styles Ladies' Night-Gowns, 39c, 49c, 79c, 98c, $1.25 and upwards.

Infants' Wrappers, $1.39 and $1.49.

FRANK BROTHERS, 138 to 144 State-st.

BISHOP HATS.

Youmans' Hats.

COMPLETE LINES FOR NOBBY YOUNG MEN.

A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 to 132 MARKET ST
CHICAGO.

Sales for Week Ending March 28.

Tuesday.....DRY GOODS.
Including Large Stocks of
Embroideries, Laces, and Linens.

Wednesday.....BOOTS AND SHOES
INCLUDING
Samples of Ladies' and Misses' Choice Footwear.

Thursday—CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS.
INCLUDING
A BANKRUPT STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING.

ON SAME DAY,
Fire Salvage Sale of Dry Goods.
Goods on exhibition Tuesday, March 24.

ALSO SAME DAY,
IN BASEMENT,
Crockery & Glassware,
Decorated China, and Fine Line Stationery.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
On TUESDAY, March 31,
We Will Sell at Public Auction,
400 Turkish Rugs just imp't from Constantinople,
300 Rolls Japanese Straw Matting,
75 Rolls Smith's Best Moquette Carpets,
125 Rolls Floor Oilcloth in No. 2, No. 1, and No. I grades.
Also a Large Stock of
Hemp, Rag, and Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, Lace Curtains and Portieres.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED
AT AUCTION PRICES
In very fine used HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Must be sold, as we are overstocked and must have the room for storage.
FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st.

Vaughan's Seed Store
AND CATALOGUE
84 STATE ST.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL M. GANS, MANAGER.

Underwriters' Auction Notices.

AT SALVAGE SALESROOMS,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,

At Public Auction!
Commencing Thursday, March 26, at 10 a. m.,
THE STOCKS OF
ROBT. McELROY & CO., DETROIT, MICH., and SOLOMON BROS., DUBUQUE, IA.,
CONSISTING OF
Over $110,000 Worth
—OF—
Staple and Domestic Dry Goods
Dress Goods, Silks, Plushes, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Corsets, Laces, Kid Gloves, Notions, and all such goods as are usually found in First-Class Dry-Goods Stores.
☞ Special Attention of Buyers is called to this Large Sale as the Chance to get Leaders for Spring Trade. Goods on exhibition Tuesday, March 24.

On THURSDAY, April 2, at 10 a. m.,
The Entire Stock of LIEBSTADTER BROS. & CO., Kansas City, Mo.,
Consisting of
Over $60,000 Worth of Millinery Goods.
The above sales will be made for account of Fire Underwriters.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION
Monday Morning, 9 O'Clock,
234 and 236 S. Halsted-st.
The Entire Stock of the
EXTENUATING FURNITURE CO.
Consisting of
5,000 yds. Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, a Full Line of Furniture, Oak and Walnut Sideboards, Wardrobes, Ranges, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Clocks, Chandeliers, three Horses and Wagons, two Safes (one weighing 8,000 lbs.) Also lease of store until April 30, 1893. To be sold without limit or reserve.
PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS CO., Auctioneers.

South Side Acres.
About 25 acres on and near Cottage Grove-av., with I. C. station on the ground, north of 63d-st. Divides as follows: 147 inside lots, 14 choice corners, and 1,000 ft. on Cottage Grove-av. Price $114,760.
JOHN D. VANDERCOOK, Exclusive Agent, 185 Dearborn-st.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,
General Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.
Hold Regular Auction Sales of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES
And General Household Goods
At our Stores Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Parties contemplating selling out their Household Goods at auction this spring, and desiring our services, will do well to call upon us as soon as possible and secure desirable dates.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctrs.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
We will sell at our stores,
80 and 82 RANDOLPH-ST.,
$20,000 Stock
OF
Electric Chandeliers,
GAS, &c.
Combination (Gas and Electric) Chandeliers,
Large Variety of Side Brackets, both Electric and Gas.
Glass Shades in Great Variety.
These goods are of the very latest designs and from one of the best Eastern manufacturers, and comprise over 100 different styles and patterns. The trade and builders are specially invited to attend this sale.
Sale absolutely without reserve or limit.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Elison, Flersheim & Co.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Sell at Stores every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Consignments solicited. Telephone 2109.
☞ Special Attention to Outside Sales. ☜
Monday and Tuesday, at our store, 2,000 volumes Old English Books.
Wednesday, for account Storage Warehouse, 150 lots Unclaimed Freight.

At No. 212 Erie-st.,
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 10 O'CLOCK,
Contents 9-room House,
FURNITURE,
Carpets, and General Household Goods. Crockery, Glass, Beds, and Bedding, etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At 863 West Harrison-st.,
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, AT 10 A. M.,
Entire Furniture of above residence,
Furniture, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glass,
And General Household Effects. Sale peremptory.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS CO.,
General Auctioneers,
126 and 128 West Madison-st.
AT AUCTION.
THURSDAY MORNING AT OUR STORES AN EXTRA LARGE STOCK OF
Household Goods, Carpets, &c,
One English Upright Piano.
Our facilities for making outside sales are unsurpassed. We invite those wishing to dispose of their goods of any description to give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consignments solicited.

Special Sale 200

MORE

PARLOR SUITS

$37.00.

Regular Prices $65 to $90.

We shall place on sale Monday morning 200 more Parlor Suits made in different styles, upholstered in Silk Plush and Silk Tapestry, plain and overstuffed, solid Oak, solid Walnut, and Mahogany Finish Frames, Spring Edge, our own manufacture, and guaranteed first-class workmanship. Price $37.00. Regular price $65.00 to $90.00.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY MORNING AND WILL CONTINUE ONLY UNTIL MARCH 31.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.,
Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

NEVER HAS THERE BEEN
Placed before the Chicago Public a stock of such magnitude all at one time of Entire New Goods. . . . .

THE LEADER
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

LET IT BE WELL UNDERSTOOD:
An Entire New Stock of Spring Goods. This being OUR FIRST SPRING SEASON we have No Old Goods in our establishment.

OUR DISPLAY WINDOWS ARE AGAIN THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION.
ALL OUR IDEAS ARE ORIGINAL—NOT COPIED.
LEADERS—NOT IMITATORS!

OPENING DISPLAY OF EASTER GARMENTS

IN OUR
MAMMOTH CLOAK DEPT.

Exhibit of OVER 10,000 of the latest and very best of Imported and Domestic Products, such as—

Dresses	from	$4.75	up to	$100
Wraps	"	$3.50	"	$75
Jackets	"	$2.25	"	$45
Tea Gowns	"	$2.50	"	$45

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR MONDAY.

THIS CAPE AT $4.75.

THIS CAPE AT $4.75.

75 FINE VYOUNA CAPES, made of the BEST MATERIAL, in Tans, Blues, and Blacks, in different combinations and variety of styles..... $4.75

Easter Sale —OF— PARASOLS.

Our display of Parasols for the season of 1891 was never surpassed in variety and beauty, if, indeed, it was ever equaled. Herewith is presented illustrations of a few leading styles.

This being our first season for Parasols enables us to show only New, Stylish, and desirable goods, which will be sold at our

Low and Popular Prices.

EASTER OPENING
—OF—
FRENCH MILLINERY.

300 IMPORTED PATTERN HATS, TOQUES, and BONNETS, WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH 23 AND 24.

Pattern Hats for Children.

Bridal Wreaths, Confirmation Wreaths, and Mourning Goods A Specialty.

EXHIBIT OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. 1,200 DIFFERENT STYLES. CORRECT COPIES OF NATURE WILL BE DISPLAYED IN OUR MAMMOTH FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SALE OF
BABY CARRIAGES.
Celebrated WHITNEY'S MAKE,
Of which we are sole agents.

We are now displaying over 100 different styles at prices ranging from

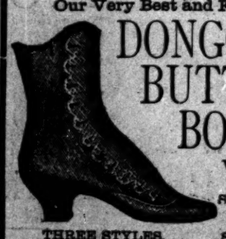
$4 to $50.

This elegant Rattan Carriage, upholstered in SILK PLUSH with fine satin parasol, silk lace edge, steel wheels, and PATENT HUB, sale price,

$15.00.

RELIABLE SHOES ONLY.

Our Very Best and Finest



DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS

Warranted Hand-Turned, Sizes 2 to 7, Widths A to E.

THREE STYLES,
COMMON SENSE . . .
OPERA TOE . . . .
Opera Toe & Low Heel

Sale Price, $3.00
Regular $5.00 Shoe.

Upholstery Dept.

SPECIAL SALE OF 200 PAIRS
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
3½ YARDS LONG.
New Designs. Quantity Limited.
CHOICE,

WALL PAPER.
In 1,500 different designs. It will pay you to get our prices.

75c A PAIR. Worth $1.50.

Dress Goods.

3,500 Yards Fine Turkish Mohairs, in black and colors, 75c a yard its value, 39c YARD.

50 pieces Arnold's Silk Finish Henriettas, in black and colors, positive $1 value, 68c YARD.

1,200 Yards Silk Grenadines, in black and fancy stripes, worth $1.25, 75c YARD.

123 pieces of High-Grade NOVELTIES, Consisting of 54-in. Imported English Suitings, Cheviots, and rough effects, value from $1.50 to $2.50, $1.25 YARD.

AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE.

Black Silk Drapery Net, 48-in. wide, choice new patterns; this season's importations; worth up to $1.25 a yard. 48c

All-Silk Black Chantilly Net, 27 inches wide, worth up to $2.00 a yard. 48c

All-Silk Black Spanish Guipure 27 inches wide, worth up to $2.50 a yard. 48c

Black Beaded Net, 27 inches wide, worth up to $3.00 a yard. 48c A YARD.

Can YOU AFFORD TO MISS THIS?

Hosiery & Underwear

Unapproachable Bargains for Three Days.
You should not miss this opportunity.
Values unequaled. Quantities Limited.

75 dozen Boys' and Misses' Ribbed Cotton Hose, guaranteed fast black, sizes 5½ to 9. A genuine C. & G. French Hose; very suitable for school wear; will outwear all others..... 25c ALL SIZES

50 doz. Ladies' Lisle Hosiery in Richelieu Ribbed Drop Stitch and plain, in black, new spring colors, Boot Combination, etc., worth up to $1.00..... 49c

2 cases Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vests, Silk Trimmed, Hand Crocheted, beautifully finished; full sizes, etc. No such value ever offered before,

10c. Worth 25c.

INFANTS' OUTFITTINGS.

25 doz. Children's Gingham Dresses, ages 1 to 4, worth $1.50..... 98c

20 dozen GINGHAM DRESSES, Worth $2.00..... $1.25

IMPORTED DRESSES, Large Line thereof, up to..... $3.50

50 dozen CHILDREN'S LAWN HATS, In all the Latest Shades, at..... 59c UP TO $2.50

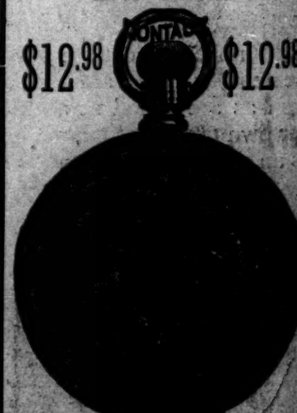
Actual value from $1.00 to $3.50.

25 GROSS
Buttermilk Toilet Soap,

Pronounced by All Physicians and Chemists to be THE BEST COMPLEXION SOAP in the World.
MONDAY ONLY.
9c.

The Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered.

$12.98 $12.98



Gents' 10-Karat Gold Filled Hunting Case, 15 years Guarantee, handsomely engraved, stem winder and setter, first-class movement, worth $30.00,

$12.98.
Quantity Limited.

A manufacturer's odds and ends in Rolled Gold Plated
BAR PINS,
With enamel and stone settings, worth from $1.25 up to $3.00, choice
59c.

Free { Ice Cream Served in Our Cafe from 3 to 6 p. m. Monday. } Free

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER.

Free { Ice Cream Served in Our Cafe from 3 to 6 p. m. Monday. } Free